ADMISSIONS AND CONTINUED OCCUPANCY POLICY

FOR THE

PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAM

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ADMISSIONS AND CONTINUED OCCUPANCY POLICY (ACOP)

EFFECTIVE *Housing Authority of Savannah*

HOUSING AUTHORITY OF SAVANNAH

Nan McKay AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy (ACOP)

Housing Authority of Savannah

Approved by the Housing Authority of Savannah Board of Commissioners:

Submitted to HUD:

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~~HOTMA CHANGES IN THE ACOP~~

~~OnJuly29,2016,theHousingOpportunityThroughModernizationActof2016(HOTMA)was signed intolaw.HOTMAmadenumerouschangestostatutesgoverningHUDprograms, includingsectionsof theUnitedStatesHousingActof1937.TitleIofHOTMAcontains14 differentsectionsthatimpactthe publichousingandSection8programs.~~

~~HOTMA 102/104~~

~~HUDpublishedafinalruleonFebruary14,2023,revisingregulationsrelatedtoincome,assets, adjusted income,verification,andreexaminationsandmoretoimplementSections102and104 ofHOTMA. Whilethenewregulationswereeffective January1,2024,HUDdelayedfull complianceforHOTMA 102/104.*Compliance* withSections102and104ofHOTMAmeansnot onlyapplyingHOTMA102/104 regulationstoaffectedprogramsbutalsosubmittingForm HUD-50058swithfamilyinformationtoHUD'selectronicreportingsystem.Currently,HASs remain unabletofullycomplywithHOTMA102/104becauseHUD'scurrentIMS/PICsystem isunableto acceptHOTMA-compliantFormHUD-50058s.However,HUDhasdeterminedthat someHOTMA 102/104policiesarenotdependentontransitionsystemsandspecifiedaHAS implementationdatefor thesepoliciesofJuly1,2025.~~

~~HOTMA102/104policiesareprovidedineachaffectedareaofthemodelpolicy.Some HOTMA policiesthatare"onhold"areindicatedinthemodelpolicyassuch.Theprovided appendix explicitlyidentifiesallHOTMAelementsthatareonhold.~~

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REFERENCES CITED IN THE ACOP

Authority for HAS policies is derived from many sources. Primary among these sources are regulations and guidance issued by HUD. State law also directs **Housing Authority of Savannah Policy**. State law must be followed where such law exists and does not conflict with federal regulations. In the absence of legal requirements or HUD guidance, industry practice may lead to **Housing Authority of Savannah Policy**. Finally, the public housing lease will affect **Housing Authority of Savannah Policy** and therefore must be consistent with federal and state laws and regulations.

HUD

HUD provides the primary source of **Housing Authority of Savannah Policy** through federal regulations, HUD Notices and handbooks. Compliance with federal regulations, current HUD Notices and HUD handbooks is mandatory.

HUD provides nonmandatory guidance to HASs through HUD published guidebooks. Expired HUD Notices and handbooks also provide guidance for **Housing Authority of Savannah Policy**. Following HUD guidance is optional, as long as HAS policies comply with federal law, federal regulations, and mandatory policy,and such HUD guidance has not been rescinded. Because HUD has already determined that the guidance it provides is consistent with mandatory policies, HAS reliance on HUD guidance provides the HAS with a "safe harbor."

Material posted on the HUD website, HUD memos, HUD emails sent to executive directors, and responses to email inquiries directed to HUD can provide further clarification of HUD regulations and guidance. ~~ContentcontainedontheHUDwebsitecanprovidefurtherclarification of HUDpolicies.~~ For example, FAQs on the HUD website can provide direction on the application of federal regulations to a specific pattern.

State Law

Where there is no mandatory federal guidance, HASs must comply with state law, if it exists. Where state law is more restrictive than federal law, but does not conflict with it, the HAS should follow the state law. For example, federal regulations establish the baseline for housing discrimination, accessibility, lead safety, and program funding, among many other things, while state laws may dictate specific landlord-tenant rules or local building and safety codes. Local ordinance may also come in to play and impact things like zoning, rental rules, and public safety. It is important to note that while fair housing is governed by the federal Fair Housing Act and other federal anti-discrimination laws (administered and enforced by HUD), there are often stricter state and local laws in many areas. Landlords and HASs must follow whichever law is more restrictive.

Industry Practice

Where no law or HUD authority exists on a particular subject, industry practice may support **Housing Authority of Savannah Policy**. An industry practice is a way of doing things that is followed by most housing authorities.

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RESOURCES CITED IN THE ACOP

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

Public Housing Occupancy Guidebook

In June 2020 HUD began issuing a new version of the *Public Housing Occupancy Guidebook* chapter-by-chapter. Unlike the previous version of the guidebook in which chapters were numbered, the new version includes chapter names, but no numbers. As the new version of the guidebook has not yet been fully released, and since the previous version of the guidebook contains guidance not found in the new version, the policy cites both versions of the guidebook. Therefore, where the *Public Housing Occupancy Guidebook* is cited in the policy, the citation will make a distinction between the "old" and "new" versions of the guidebook. The "old" version of the guidebook will continue to be cited as *PH OCC GB* with a chapter/page reference (example: PH OCC GB, p. 5-4). If HUD has also released a new chapter on the same topic with information that either adds new information or updates existing information from the previous guidebook, the new guidebook will be cited as *New PH OCC GB* with a chapter title and page reference (example: New PH OCC GB, *Lease Requirements,* p. 11).

On September 29, 2023, HUD issued Notice PIH 2023-27 to implement sections 102 and 104 of the Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act of 2016 (HOTMA). A revised version of the notice was issued April 16, 2026. The notice supersedes relevant portion of the guidebook, specifically the chapters on eligibility and occupancy, income determinations, and reexaminations. Where chapters have not been altered by the HOTMA implementation notice, the model policy continues to cite the Public Housing Occupancy Guidebook.

Abbreviations

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

Abbreviation	Document
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
HUD-50058 IB	Form HUD-50058 Instruction Booklet
PH OCC GB	Public Housing Occupancy Guidebook, June 2003
New PH OCC GB	Public Housing Occupancy Guidebook, Various dates of release
RHIIP FAQs	Rental Housing Integrity Improvement Program (RHIIP) Frequently Asked Questions
VG	Verification Guidance, March 2004 (attachment to PIH Notice 2004-1)

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Resources and Where to Find Them

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

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

Following is a list of resources helpful to the HAS or referenced in the ACOP, and the online location of each.

Document and Location
Code of Federal Regulations (24 CFR) http://www.ecfr.gov
Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System https://www.hud.gov/helping-americans/public-indian-housing-eiv
Federal Register https://www.federalregister.gov/
HOTMA Final Rule https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/02/14/2023-01617/housing-opportunity-through-modernization-act-of-2016-implementation-of-sections-102-103-and-104?utm_campaign=subscription+mailing+list&utm_source=federalregister.gov&utm_medium=email
HOTMA Implementation Notice, PIH 2023-27 https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/PIH/documents/PIH%202023-27%20HOTMA.pdf ~~https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/OCHCO/documents/2023-27pihn.pdf~~
Joint Statement of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Justice, issued May 17, 2004 https://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/crt/legacy/2010/12/14/joint_statement_ra.pdf
Notice PIH 2017-12, Administrative Guidance for Effective and Mandated Use of the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/17-12pihn.pdf
Public Housing Occupancy Guidebook, June 2003 https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/doc_10760.pdf
VAWA Resources https://www.hud.gov/vawa

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Chapter 1

OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAM AND PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The HAS receives its operating subsidy for the public housing program from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The HAS is not a federal department or agency. A public housing agency (HAS) is a governmental or public body, created and authorized by state law to develop and operate housing and housing programs for low-income families. The HAS enters into an Annual Contributions Contract with HUD to administer the public housing program. The HAS 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 the HAS and its programs with emHASsis 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 (HAS). This part includes a description of the HAS, 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: THE HAS

1-I.A. OVERVIEW

This part describes the HAS's creation and authorization, the general structure of the organization, and the relationship between the HAS Board and staff.

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

Public housing is funded by the federal government and administered by the **Housing Authority of Savannah Policy (HAS) for the jurisdiction of City of Savannah, Georgia and the County of Chatham, Georgia.**

HASs are governed by a board of officials that are generally called "commissioners." Although some HASs may use a different title for their officials, this document will hitherto refer to the "board of commissioners" or the "board" when discussing the board of governing officials.

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 HAS conducts business and ensures that those policies are followed by HAS 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 the HAS are taken through written resolutions, adopted by the board and entered into the official records of the HAS.

The principal staff member of the HAS is the executive director (ED), who is selected and hired by the board. The ED oversees the day-to-day operations of the HAS and is directly responsible for carrying out the policies established by the commissioners. The ED's duties include hiring, training, and supervising the HAS'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 HASs, the ED is known by another title, such as chief executive officer or president.

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1-I.C. HAS 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy To effectively and efficiently address the housing needs of Savannah's low-income population while focusing on the educational, job training and economic self-sufficiency needs of the residents of the public housing neighborhoods and the Housing Choice Voucher Program.

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1-I.D. THE HAS'S COMMITMENT TO ETHICS AND SERVICE

As a public service agency, the HAS is committed to providing excellent service to all public housing applicants, residents, and the public. In order to provide superior service, the HAS 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 housing that is safe, habitable, functionally adequate, operable, and free of health and safety hazards—in compliance with the National Standards for the Physical Inspection of Real Estate: Inspection Standards (NSPIRE)—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 deconcentration 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 the HAS's mission.
- Attain and maintain a high level of standards and professionalism in day-to-day management of all program components.
- Administer an efficient, high-performing agency through continuous improvement of the HAS's support systems and commitment to our employees and their development.

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

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PART II: THE PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAM

1-II.A. OVERVIEW AND 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 HASs 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 HASs 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 families; and resident self-sufficiency incentives.

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

The Final Rule implementing broad changes to income and assets in Sections 102 and 104 of HOTMA, and for HASs that administer the public housing program over-income provisions in Section 103, was officially published in the *Federal Register* on February 14, 2023. On September 29, 2023, HUD issued notice PIH 2023-27, which provided guidance to HASs on the implementation of the program changes described in the Final Rule. HUD issued a revised version of the notice on February 2, 2024.

On May 14, 2026, HUD published Notice PIH 2026-15. The notice announced that, as of January 1, 2027, compliance with sections 102 and 104 of the HOTMA is mandatory for all HASs, except HASs who participate in the Moving to Work (MTW) demonstration and HASs who exclusively use the HUD Family Reporting Software (FRS). For HASs subject to this compliance deadline, all Form HUD-50058 transactions with an effective date of January 1, 2027, and later must be HOTMA-compliant.

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 the HAS to administer programs in accordance with HUD regulations and provides an operating subsidy to the HAS. The HAS must create written policies that are consistent with HUD regulations. Among these policies is the HAS's Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy (ACOP). The ACOP must be approved by the board of commissioners of the HAS.

The job of the HAS pursuant to HUD regulations is to provide safe, habitable dwelling units to low-income families at an affordable rent. The HAS screens applicants for public housing and, if they are determined to be eligible for the program, the HAS makes an offer of a housing unit. If the applicant accepts the offer, the HAS 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 the HAS 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 the HAS owns the public housing development, the HAS is the landlord. The HAS 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 **Housing Authority of Savannah Policy**.

1-II.C. PUBLIC HOUSING PARTNERSHIPS

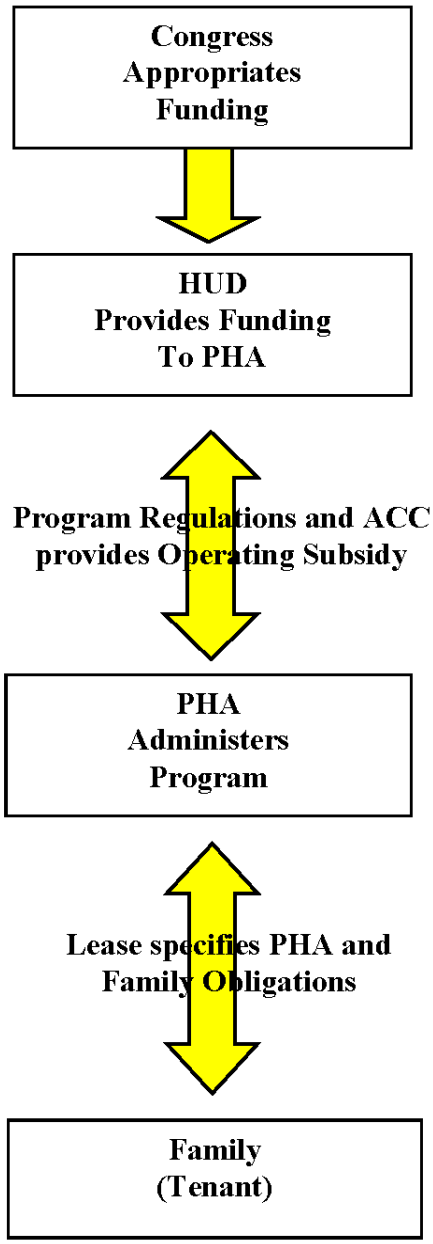
To administer the public housing program, the HAS must enter into an Annual Contributions Contract (ACC) with HUD. The HAS also enters into a contractual relationship with the tenant through the public housing lease. These contracts define and describe the roles and responsibilities of each party.

In addition to the ACC, the HAS 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, the HAS, 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



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 HASs
- Allocate capital funding to HASs
- Provide technical assistance to HASs on interpreting and applying program requirements
- Monitor HAS compliance with program requirements and HAS performance in program administration.

What does the HAS do?

The HAS's responsibilities originate in federal regulations and the ACC. The HAS 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 safe, habitable dwelling units (including assuring compliance with National Standards for the Physical Inspection of Real Estate (NSPIRE))
- Make sure the HAS 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 all fair housing and equal opportunity requirements, HUD regulations and requirements, the ACC, HUD-approved applications for funding, the HAS's ACOP, and other applicable federal, state and local laws.

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What does the tenant do?

The tenant's responsibilities are articulated in the public housing lease. The tenant has the following broad responsibilities:

- Comply with the terms of the lease and HAS house rules, as applicable
- Provide the HAS with complete and accurate information, determined by the HAS to be necessary for administration of the program
- Cooperate in attending all appointments scheduled by the HAS
- Allow the HAS to inspect the unit at reasonable times and after reasonable notice
- Take responsibility for care of the housing unit, including any violations of NSPIRE caused by the family
- Not engage in drug-related or violent criminal activity
- Notify the HAS before moving or termination of the lease
- Use the assisted unit only for residence and as the sole residence of the family. Not sublet the unit or assign the lease
- Promptly notify the HAS 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 the HAS promptly

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

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1-II.D. APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

Applicable regulations include:

- 24 CFR Part 5: General Program Requirements
- 24 CFR Part 8: Nondiscrimination
- 24 CFR Part 35: Lead-Based Paint
- 24 CFR Part 100: The Fair Housing Act
- 24 CFR Part 902: Public Housing Assessment System
- 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: HAS-Owned or Leased Projects – General Provisions
- 24 CFR Part 966: Lease and Grievance Procedures

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PART III: THE ADMISSIONS AND CONTINUED OCCUPANCY POLICIES

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

The ACOP is the HAS'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 the HAS'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. The HAS 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.

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 the HAS's written policy. At a minimum, the ACOP plan should cover HAS policies on these subjects:

- The organization of the waiting list and how families are selected and offered available units, including any HAS admission preferences, procedures for removing applicant names from the waiting list, and procedures for closing and reopening the HAS 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 deconcentration of poverty and income-mixing of public housing developments (Chapter 4);
- Grievance procedures (Chapter 14);
- Policies concerning payment by a family to the HAS of amounts the family owes the HAS (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).

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Mandatory vs. Discretionary 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
- Optional, non-binding guidance: includes guidebooks, FAQs, PIH notices that have expired, and recommendations from individual HUD staff.

HUD expects HASs to develop policies and procedures that are consistent with mandatory policies and to make clear the optional policies the HAS has adopted. The ACOP is comprised of mandatory policies and optional **Housing Authority of Savannah Policy**. HUD emHASsizes the need for a clearly written and comprehensive ACOP to guide staff in the clear and consistent application of policy.

HUD suggestions, recommendations, written issuances, and guidance are consistent with mandatory federal policy. Therefore, using HUD guidance in the preparation of **Housing Authority of Savannah Policy**, even though it is not mandatory, provides a HAS with a "safe harbor." If a HAS adopts an alternative 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 policy or procedure that is different than that suggested by HUD, but HASs should carefully think through those decisions and be able to articulate how their policy is consistent with federal laws, regulations, and mandatory policy.

1-III.C. UPDATING AND REVISING THE POLICY

The HAS 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 the HAS, the pertinent sections included in the Agency Plan, and a copy provided to HUD.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will review and update the ACOP as needed to reflect changes in regulations, HAS 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 HASs 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 the HAS's public housing operations.

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

Part I: Nondiscrimination. This part presents the body of laws and regulations governing the responsibilities of the HAS 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: Serving Limited English Proficient Persons (LEP). This part details current requirements related to LEP persons.

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PART I: NONDISCRIMINATION

2-I.A. OVERVIEW

Federal laws require HASs 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, 24 CFR 5.105(a)(2) currently provides ~~In addition, HUD regulations provide~~ for additional protections regarding sexual orientation, gender identity, and marital status.

All HASs must ~~The HAS will~~ comply fully with all federal, state, and local nondiscrimination laws, and with rules and regulations governing fair housing and equal opportunity in housing and employment, including:

- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (as amended by the Community Development Act of 1974 and the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988)
- Executive Order 11063
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- The Age Discrimination Act of 1975
- Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (to the extent that it applies, otherwise Section 504 and the Fair Housing Amendments govern)
- The Violence against Women Act (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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

No state or local nondiscrimination laws or ordinances apply.

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2-I.B. NONDISCRIMINATION

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

The HAS 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.

The HAS will not discriminate on the basis of marital status, gender identity, or sexual orientation as currently required under 24 CFR 5.105(a)(2). HUD enforcement of the *Equal Access to Housing in HUD Programs Regardless of Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity Final Rule* has been halted. HUD rescinded Notice PIH 2014-20 regarding Equal Access Rule enforcement and has removed references to the rule from the *HCV Guidebook*. On April 28, 2026, HUD published a proposed rule that seeks to eliminate references to "gender" and "gender identity" with "sex" as defined by Executive Order 14168. This rule has not yet been finalized or codified. Protections for gender and gender identity vary significantly by state.~~The HAS will not discriminate on the basis of marital status, gender identity, or sexual orientation [24 CFR 5.105(a)(2)]. Enforcement of the *Equal Access to Housing in HUD Program Regardless of Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity Final Rule* has been halted. HUD has proposed the elimination of the Equal Access Rule regulation at 24 CFR 5.105(a)(2) to harmonize HUD regulations with Executive Order 14168. HUD has already rescinded Notice PIH 2014-20 regarding Equal Access Rule enforcement and has removed references to the rule from the *HCV Guidebook*. As of Spring 2026, elimination of the regulation is currently under review by OMB.~~

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS does not identify any additional protected classes.

The HAS 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
- Subject anyone to sexual harassment
- Restrict anyone's access to any benefit enjoyed by others in connection with the housing program
- Treat a person differently in determining eligibility or other requirements for admission
- Steer an applicant or 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

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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

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Providing Information to Families

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

2-I.C. DISCRIMINATION COMPLAINTS

General Housing Discrimination Complaints

If an applicant or tenant family believes that any family member has been discriminated against by the HAS, the family should advise the HAS. The HAS should 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, the HAS will advise the family that they may file a fair housing complaint with HUD if the family feels they have been discriminated against under the Fair Housing Act.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

Within 10 business days of receiving the complaint, the HAS will investigate and attempt to remedy discrimination complaints made against the HAS. The HAS will also advise the family of their right to file a fair housing complaint with HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO) either online, over the phone, or by printing and mailing a housing discrimination compliant form to their regional FHEO Office. The fair housing poster, posted in conspicuous and accessible locations in HAS lobbies, will reference how to file a complaint with FHEO.

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

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VAWA Complaint Processing [Notice FHEO 2023-01]

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

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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

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

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

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

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PART II: POLICIES RELATED TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

2-II.A. OVERVIEW

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

The HAS must ensure that persons with disabilities have full access to the HAS'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].

The HAS 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)].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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 the HAS, 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."

The applicant or resident shall contact the designated public housing property manager to request a reasonable accommodation.

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

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2-II.B. DEFINITION OF REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION AND MODIFICATION

A “reasonable accommodation” is a change, exception, or adjustment to a rule, 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, unless providing it would be an undue financial and administrative burden or a fundamental alteration of the housing authority’s housing programs.

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]

A “reasonable modification” is any change to the public or common use areas of a building or any change to a dwelling unit necessary to afford a person with a disability full use and enjoyment of the premises, unless providing it would be an undue financial and administrative burden.

Federal regulations stipulate that requests for accommodations will be considered reasonable if they do not create an "undue financial and administrative burden" for the housing authority 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), the HAS 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 a change in the family’s rent due date to correspond with the receipt of the head of household or spouse/cohead’s SSI or SSDI benefits
- Allowing a HAS-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

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- Allowing an assistance animal
- Permitting an authorized designee or advocate to participate in the application or certification process and any other meetings with HAS staff
- Displaying posters and other housing information in locations throughout the HAS's office in such a manner as to be easily readable from a wheelchair

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2-II.C. REQUEST FOR AN ACCOMMODATION OR MODIFICATION

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

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

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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

Upon receipt of a request for a reasonable accommodation or modification in writing or orally from a requesting participant or prospective participant (the "requestor") the request shall be forwarded to the Director of Property Management., if it involves a public housing resident or applicant.

If the request is oral, it shall be documented by the individual who receives the request identifying the requestor's name, unit number, and date of request, detailing the reasonable accommodation or modification requested, and indicating to whom the request was made.

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

If a person's disability is obvious or otherwise known to the HAS, 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].

Additionally, if a disability is not obvious or known, HAS may require proof that the requestor has a disability, including asking the requestor to provide written verification from a knowledgeable professional that the requestor has a disability, but shall not require more specific information about the nature or extent of the disability than necessary to assess the request.

If the need for a requested accommodation or modification is not obvious or known, HAS may ask the requestor how the requested accommodation or modification is necessary to accommodate the individual's disability. HAS may ask the requestor to provide written verification from a knowledgeable professional about how the requested accommodation or modification is necessary to accommodate the requestor's disability.

When verifying a disability, the HAS 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].
- The HAS must request only information that is necessary to evaluate the disability-related need for the accommodation. The HAS 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 the HAS does receive confidential information about a person's specific diagnosis, treatment, or the nature or severity of the disability, the HAS will dispose of it. In place of the information, the HAS 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].

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

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

- The request was made by or on behalf of a person with a disability.
- There is a disability-related need for the accommodation.
- The requested accommodation is reasonable, meaning it would not impose an undue financial and administrative burden on the HAS, or fundamentally alter the nature of the HAS'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 the HAS's program with respect to the number of employees, type of facilities and size of budget, type of operation including composition and structure of workforce, the nature and cost of the requested accommodation, and the availability of alternative accommodations that would effectively meet the family's disability-related needs.

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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

All reasonable accommodation or modification requests shall be acknowledged as being received, in writing, within seven (7) business days of receipt.
After a request for an accommodation is presented, the housing authority will respond, in writing, within 10 business days.

HAS shall grant a request for a reasonable accommodation or modification relating to the disability unless doing so would impose an undue financial and administrative burden or would fundamentally alter the nature of the applicable program.

HAS shall provide a final decision on a request for a reasonable accommodation or modification to the requestor in writing as soon as is practical but, in any event, no later than ten (10) business days after actual receipt of the request and after all necessary requested additional documentation is received.

If a modification request is granted, the approval will identify whether HAS or the requestor will be responsible for the costs of any such modification.

If an accommodation request is granted, the resident will not be responsible for any associated cost or additional fee.

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If the housing authority denies a request for an accommodation or modification 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 the housing authority's decision through an informal hearing (if applicable) or the grievance process (see Chapter 14).

If the housing authority denies a request for an accommodation or modification because it is not reasonable (it would impose an undue financial and administrative burden or fundamentally alter the nature of the housing authority's operations), the housing authority will discuss with the family whether an alternative accommodation or modification 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 an accommodation or modification request is denied, the requestor shall be provided with the reason for the denial in writing. If the request is denied or granted in part, the requestor shall have the right to request a conference within seven (7) days of actual receipt of the denial to discuss alternative accommodations or modifications that would effectively address the requestor's disability-related needs without causing a fundamental alteration or imposing an undue financial and administrative burden. The notice of the denial of the reasonable accommodation or modification shall alert the requestor of their right to appeal the housing authority's decision through an informal hearing or the grievance process.

If the HAS needs further information to make a decision on accommodation or modification request, it shall notify the requestor what additional information is needed in its notice of denial. If HAS does not receive the requested information within twenty (20) business days, it shall notify the requestor that the request is denied due to lack of information. Notwithstanding this notice, should the requestor provide the requested information at any time after the twenty (20) business days, HAS shall consider the request.

If the requestor believes that a request has been denied unlawfully or that the response has been delayed unreasonably, the requestor family may request a grievance hearing pursuant to Section IV of Exhibit 14-1 of the housing authority's Admission and Continued Occupancy Policy. Requestor may also or instead file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, https://www.hud.gov/fairhousing/fileacomplaint, and the U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, https://civilrights.justice.gov/https://civilrights.justice.gov/

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

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

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

Housing Authority of Savannah 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 HAS 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.

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2-II.G. PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY

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

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

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

- This policy, the Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy, describes the key policies that govern the HAS'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 HAS Plan provides information about self-evaluation, needs assessment, and transition plans.

The design, construction, or alteration of HAS 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.

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2-II.H. DENIAL OR TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

A HAS'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].

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 the HAS's grievance process [24 CFR 966.4(l)(3)(ii)].

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

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

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PART III: SERVING LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCT (LEP) PERSONS

2-III.A. OVERVIEW [OAG Memo 7/14/25, FHEO Memo 9/19/25, and Executive Order 14224]

In March 2025, Executive Order 14224 revoked Executive Order 13166, which had directed agencies to enhance access to federal programs for persons with limited English proficiency (LEP) and required tailored guidance for recipients of federal funding under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Executive Order 14224 also declared English as the official language of the United States.

In response, on July 14, 2025, the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) issued a memo on the implementation of EO 14224, which rescinded all prior guidance to federal agencies regarding Title VI of the Civil Right Act's prohibition against national origin discrimination affecting LEP persons. The memo presents a legal analysis that finds language is not an immutable characteristic entitled to Title VI protection and decoupling LEP persons from national origin discrimination. HUD FHEO has stated they will prioritize enforcement actions involving intentional discrimination where language has been used as a proxy for national origin or a vehicle for intentional discrimination [FHEO Memo 9/19/25].

The OAG M~~m~~emo states that, where allowed by law, agencies should determine which of their programs and policies might serve the public at large better if operated exclusively in English. The OAG memo also states that agencies are not required to amend, remove, or otherwise stop production of all multilingual documents, products, or other services prepared or offered. Further, many states and localities have laws regarding language services to be provided to non-English speaking persons that may apply to the HAS.

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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

HAS oral and written communications with families will generally be conducted in English. For applicants and participants who may require language assistance, the HAS will encourage families to bring an advocate, family member, friend, or other adult representative to assist in communications. The HAS will also utilize available resources such as bilingual staff, community volunteer resources, responsible use of artificial intelligence technology, and/or machine translation to assist families with communication.

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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 lymHAStic; 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 the HAS) 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.

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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.

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

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

This chapter contains three parts:

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

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

Part III: Denial of Admission. This part covers factors related to an applicant's past or current conduct (e.g., criminal activity) that can cause the HAS to deny admission as well as the asset limitation for public housing.

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PART I: DEFINITIONS OF FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

3-I.A. OVERVIEW

Some eligibility criteria and program rules vary depending upon the composition of the family requesting assistance. In addition, some requirements apply to the family as a whole and others apply to individual persons who will live in the 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 5.100, 24 CFR 5.403Notice PIH 2023-27, and FR Notice 2/14/23]

The terms *family* and *household* have different meanings in the public housing program.

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

Gender Identity means actual or perceived gender characteristics [24 CFR 5.100].

Sexual orientation means homosexuality, heterosexuality, or bisexuality [24 CFR 5.100].

Housing Authority of Savannah 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 the HAS's permission, live in a public housing unit, such as live-in aides, foster children, and foster adults.

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

Family Breakup

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

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

Housing Authority of Savannah 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.

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, the HAS will abide by the court's determination.

In the absence of a judicial decision or an agreement among the original family members, the HAS will determine which family will retain their placement on the waiting list or continue in occupancy. In making its determination, the HAS 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, stalking, or human trafficking, 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."

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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.

Housing Authority of Savannah 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, AND OTHER ADULT

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

Spouse means the marriage partner of the head of household.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

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

Housing Authority of Savannah 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].

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

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

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

Joint Custody of Dependents

Housing Authority of Savannah 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, the HAS 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.

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.

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.

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3-I.H. ELDERLY AND NEAR-ELDERLY PERSONS, AND 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 AND 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, the HAS 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 the HAS'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 the HAS 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.

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

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

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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

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

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

Guests who represent the public housing unit address as their residence 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 unauthorized occupants, and their presence constitutes a violation of the lease.

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

Foster children or adults are permitted to live in an assisted unit with the HAS's permission. A HAS refusal to allow a family to have a foster child or foster children may constitute a violation of the familial status provisions of the Fair Housing Act.

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

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

Foster children and foster adults 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].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

A foster child or foster adult may be allowed to reside in the unit if their presence would not overcrowd the unit.

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

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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

Housing Authority of Savannah 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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

If a child has been placed in foster care, the HAS 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.

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Absent Head, Spouse, or Cohead

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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

Housing Authority of Savannah 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, the HAS 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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

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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].

The HAS 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 may be approved as live-in aides if they meet all the criteria defining a live-in aide. 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

A family's request for a live-in aide may be made either orally or in writing. The HAS will verify the need for a live-in aide, if necessary, 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 HAS 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.

The HAS 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 the HAS or to another HAS in connection with Section 8 or public housing assistance under the 1937 Act.

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

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PART II: BASIC ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

3-II.A. INCOME ELIGIBILITY AND 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 and Notice PIH 2023-27]

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, a family must be a *low-income* family. Income and net family assets of household members are excluded when determining income eligibility; however, household members are considered for purposes of unit size and occupancy standards.

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Using Income Limits for Targeting [24 CFR 960.202(b)]

At least 40 percent of the families admitted from the HAS waiting list to the public housing program during a HAS fiscal year must be *extremely low-income* families. This is called the "basic targeting requirement."

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

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3-II.B. OCCUPANCY BY OVER-INCOME FAMILIES [24 CFR 960.503]

A HAS that owns or operates fewer than 250 public housing units may lease a unit in a public housing development to an over-income family (a family whose annual income exceeds the limit for a low-income family at the time of initial occupancy), in accordance with its HAS annual plan (or supporting documents), if all the following conditions are satisfied:

- There are no eligible low-income families on the HAS waiting list or applying for public housing assistance when the unit is leased to an over-income family;
- The HAS has publicized availability of the unit for rental to eligible low-income families, including publishing public notice of such availability in a newspaper of general circulation in the jurisdiction at least 30 days before offering the unit to an over-income family;
- The over-income family rents the unit on a month-to-month basis for a rent that is not less than the HAS's cost to operate the unit;
- The lease to the over-income family provides that the family agrees to vacate the unit when needed for rental to an eligible family; and
- The HAS gives the over-income family at least 30 days' notice to vacate the unit when the unit is needed for rental to an eligible family.

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The HAS does not admit any non-income-eligible families.

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3-II.C. 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 or eligible immigration status or to elect not to contend that they have eligible status when they apply for assistance [24 CFR 5.508(f)(1)(i)] ~~when they apply~~.

Declaration [24 CFR 5.508]

HUD requires each family member, regardless of age, ~~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 for minors by an adult residing in the assisted unit who is responsible for the child ~~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

U.S. citizens or U.S. nationals (or the parent/guardian for family members under age 18) must sign a declaration of their status, under penalty of perjury. In general, citizens and nationals are required to submit only a signed declaration that claims their status. However, HUD regulations permit the HAS to request additional documentation of their status, such as a passport. HUD strongly encourages HASs to require that families provide proof of citizenship by such means as birth certificates, naturalization certificates, passports, or other documentation [HUD Secretary Letter 12/16/25].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

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Eligible Noncitizens

Eligible noncitizens (or the parent/guardian for family members under age 18) must sign a declaration of their status, under penalty of perjury. In addition to providing a signed declaration, those declaring eligible noncitizen status must sign a verification consent form and cooperate with HAS 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].

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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. Family members who do not sign a declaration of their status or provide the required supporting documentation will be considered ineligible for housing assistance.

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.

When reviewing applicants for assistance, if a HAS formally makes a finding of fact or conclusion of law, supported by a determination from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) or the Executive Office of Immigration Review (e.g., a Final Order of Deportation), that an individual is not lawfully present in the United States, then the HAS must provide to DHS a report of the person's name, address, and other identifying information that the HAS has. Note that a SAVE response of no service record or verification of an immigration status that makes the individual ineligible for housing assistance is not a finding of fact or conclusion of law that the individual is not lawfully present. At least four times annually, HASs must provide such information to DHS. If a HAS has knowledge of an individual who is not lawfully present in the United States, they must provide a report to DHS within 45 days after the close of the appropriate calendar year quarter [HUD Secretary Letter 12/16/25].

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.

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

A HAS may elect to provide assistance to a family before the verification of the eligibility of the individual or one family member [24 CFR 5.512(b)]. Otherwise, no individual or family may be assisted prior to the affirmative establishment by the HAS that the individual or at least one family member is eligible [24 CFR 5.512(a)].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

When a HAS 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 a grievance hearing with the HAS. The grievance hearing with the HAS 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 the HAS must verify status at the first interim or regular reexamination following the person's occupancy, whichever comes first.

If an individual qualifies for a time extension for the submission of required documents, the HAS 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

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

The applicant and all members of the applicant's household must disclose the complete and accurate social security number (SSN) assigned to each household member, and the documentation necessary to verify each SSN. If a child under age six has been added to an applicant family within the six 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.

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

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3-II.E. FAMILY CONSENT TO RELEASE OF INFORMATION [24 CFR 5.230 and 24 CFR 5.232]

HUD requires each adult family member, and the head of household, spouse, or cohead, regardless of age, to sign form HUD-9886-A, Authorization for the Release of Information Privacy Act Notice, the form HUD-52675, Debts Owed to Public Housing Agencies and Terminations, and other consent forms as needed to collect information relevant to the family's eligibility and level of assistance. Chapter 7 provides detailed information concerning the consent forms and verification requirements. The consent form remains effective until the family is denied assistance, assistance is terminated, or the family provides written notification to revoke consent.

The HAS must deny admission to the program if any member of the applicant family fails to sign and submit consent forms which allow the HAS to obtain information that the HAS has determined is necessary in administration of the public housing program [24 CFR 960.259(a) and (b) and 24 CFR 5.232(a)].

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

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

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

Existing Tenant Search

Prior to admission to the program, the HAS must search for all household members using the EIV Existing Tenant Search module. The HAS must review the reports for any SSA matches involving another HAS or a multifamily entity and follow up on any issues identified. The HAS must provide the family with a copy of the Existing Tenant Search results if requested. At no time may any family member receive duplicative assistance.

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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will contact the other HAS or owner identified in the report to confirm that the family has moved out of the unit and obtain documentation of current tenancy status, including a form HUD-50058 or 50059, as applicable, showing an end of participation.

The HAS will only approve assistance contingent upon the move-out from the currently occupied assisted unit.

Debts Owed to HASs and Terminations

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

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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

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

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EIV Income Report

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

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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 the HAS to deny admission based on certain types of current or past behaviors of family members as discussed in this part. The HAS's authority in this area is limited by the Violence against Women Act (VAWA), which prohibits the denial of admission to an otherwise qualified applicant on the basis or as a direct result of the fact that the applicant is or has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking [see 24 CFR 5.2005(b)].

The regulations state that the HAS must prohibit admission for certain types of criminal activity and give the HAS the option to deny for other types of previous criminal history. ~~HUD does not require the adoption of "One Strike" policies.~~ HASs should safeguard the due process rights of applicants and tenants.

This part covers the following topics:

- Required denial of admission
- The asset limitation in public housing
- 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, stalking, or human trafficking
- Notice of eligibility or denial

3-III.B. REQUIRED DENIAL OF ADMISSION [24 CFR 960.204]

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

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

- Any member of the household has been evicted from federally assisted housing in the last three years for drug-related criminal activity. HUD permits but does not require the HAS to admit an otherwise-eligible family if the household member has completed a HAS-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).

  Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

- The HAS 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)].

  Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

- The HAS 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.

  Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

  In determining reasonable cause, the HAS 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. The HAS will also consider evidence from treatment providers or community-based organizations providing services to household members.

- Any household member has ever been convicted of drug-related criminal activity for the production or manufacture of methamphetamine on the premises of federally assisted housing.

- Any household member is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a state lifetime sex offender registration program.

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

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

There are two circumstances under which a family is ineligible for the program based on asset ownership.

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

- This amount is listed in HUD's current year Inflation-Adjusted Values tables.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS defines *not sufficient for the size of the family* as being overcrowded based on the HAS's occupancy standards in Chapter 5.

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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

In general, the HAS defines *a geographic hardship* to include when a family members' work, school, health care provider, or other necessary service is located an unreasonable distance from the real property or there is a lack of adequate transportation options for the family to access work, school, health care, or other necessary services. The HAS will consider circumstantial details a family faces when determining whether a geographical hardship is present.

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

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

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

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

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

Criminal Activity [24 CFR 960.203(c)]

The HAS is responsible for screening family behavior and suitability for tenancy. In doing so, the HAS 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

If any household member is currently engaged in or has engaged in any of the following criminal activities within the past three years, the family 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 HAS 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 three years.

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

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Previous Behavior [960.203(c) and (d) and PH Occ GB, p. 48]

HUD authorizes the HAS 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, the HAS 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, the HAS 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will deny admission to an applicant family if the HAS determines that the family:

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

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

Owes rent or other amounts to this or any other HAS 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 in the last three years.

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

When denying admission due to family debts as shown in HUD's EIV system, the HAS will provide the family with a copy of the EIV Debt Owed to HAS and Termination report.

If the family wishes to dispute the information in the report, the family must contact the HAS that entered the information in EIV in writing, explaining why EIV information is disputed. The family must also provide a copy of the letter and all applicable verification to the HAS to support the family's claim. The HAS will consider the information provided by the family prior to issuing a notice of denial.

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Has engaged in or threatened violent or abusive behavior toward HAS personnel.

Abusive or violent behavior towards HAS 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, the HAS will consider the factors discussed in Sections 3-III.F and 3-III.G. Upon consideration of such factors, the HAS may, on a case-by-case basis, decide not to deny admission.

The HAS 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.

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3-III.E. SCREENING

Screening for Eligibility

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

The HAS may not pass along to the applicant the costs of a criminal records check [24 CFR 960.204(d)].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will perform criminal background checks through a third-party vendor. The HAS may also perform criminal background checks through local law enforcement in the jurisdiction where the crime took place if there is insufficient information provided by the third-party vendor.

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

HASs 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)]. Applicants must provide a complete list of all states in which any household member has resided. Failure to accurately respond to any question during the application process is cause to deny the family admission [Notice PIH 2012-28].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will perform criminal background checks through a third-party vendor. The HAS may also perform criminal background checks through local law enforcement in the jurisdiction where the crime took place if there is insufficient information provided by the third-party vendor.

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

If the HAS proposes to deny admission based on a criminal record or on lifetime sex offender registration information, the HAS 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)].

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Obtaining Information from Drug Treatment Facilities [24 CFR 960.205]

HUD authorizes HASs to request and obtain information from drug abuse treatment facilities concerning applicants. Specifically, the HAS 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 age, one or more consent forms signed by such household members that requests any drug abuse treatment facility to inform the HAS 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 the HAS has made a final decision to either approve or deny the admission of such person.

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

If the HAS chooses to obtain such information from drug abuse treatment facilities, it must adopt and implement one of the two following policies:

Policy A: The HAS must submit a request for information to a drug abuse treatment facility for all families before they are admitted. The request must be submitted for each proposed household member who is at least 18 years of age, and for each family head, spouse, or cohead regardless of age.

Policy B: The HAS 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 sole 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 the HAS 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).

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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 the HAS 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.

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Screening for Suitability as a Tenant [24 CFR 960.203(c)]

The HAS is responsible for the screening and selection of families to occupy public housing units. The HAS may consider all relevant information. 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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

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

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Resources Used to Check Applicant Suitability [PH Occ GB, pp. 47-56]

HASs have a variety of resources available to them for determination of the suitability of applicants. Generally, HASs should reject applicants who have recent behavior that would warrant lease termination for a public housing resident.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

In order to determine the suitability of applicants the HAS will examine applicant history for the past three years. Such background checks will include:

Past Performance in Meeting Financial Obligations, Especially Rent

HAS and landlord references for the past three years, gathering information about past performance meeting rental obligations such as rent payment record, late payment record, whether the HAS/landlord ever began or completed lease termination for non-payment, and whether utilities were ever disconnected in the unit. HASs 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 their 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 the HAS 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 the HAS 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 the HAS, 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

HAS and landlord references for the past three 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 three 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 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.

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

Evidence

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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 HAS 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 the HAS 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, HASs may give consideration to factors which might indicate a reasonable probability of favorable future conduct.

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The HAS 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, stalking, or human trafficking

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

When there is a record of arrest, the HAS may obtain a copy of the police report associated with the arrest and consider the circumstances of the arrest, including:

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

The HAS 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.

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Removal of a Family Member's Name from the Application

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

For other criminal activity, the HAS may permit the family to exclude the culpable family members as a condition of eligibility. [24 CFR 960.203(c)(3)(i)].

Housing Authority of Savannah 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 HAS request.

Reasonable Accommodation [PH Occ GB, pp. 58-60]

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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

If the family indicates that the behavior of a family member with a disability is the reason for the proposed denial of admission, the HAS will determine whether the behavior is related to the disability. If so, upon the family's request, the HAS will determine whether alternative measures are appropriate as a reasonable accommodation. The HAS 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.

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

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

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

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

Notification

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

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

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

The HAS will include in its notice of denial information about the protection against 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 HAS will request in writing that an applicant wishing to claim this protection notify the HAS within 14 business days.

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Documentation

Victim Documentation [24 CFR 5.2007]

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

Perpetrator Documentation

Housing Authority of Savannah 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 their belief that the rehabilitation was successfully completed or is progressing successfully. The victim and perpetrator must also sign or attest to the documentation.

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3-III.H. NOTICE OF ELIGIBILITY OR DENIAL

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

If a HAS uses a criminal record or sex offender registration information obtained under 24 CFR 5, Subpart J, as the basis of a denial, a copy of the record must precede the notice to deny, with an opportunity for the applicant to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information before the HAS 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)].

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If, based on a criminal record or sex offender registration information an applicant family appears to be ineligible, the HAS 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 will be given 10 business days to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information. If the family does not contact the HAS to dispute the information within that 10 day period, the HAS 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, stalking or human trafficking 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 their ability to live independently, and is of such a nature that the ability to live independently could be improved by more suitable housing conditions.

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

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

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

Individual with Handicaps [24 CFR 8.3]

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

(1) Physical or mental impairment includes:

(a) Any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one or more of the following body systems: neurological; musculoskeletal; special sense organs; respiratory, including speech organs; cardiovascular; reproductive; digestive; genito-urinary; hemic and lymHAStic; 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 the HAS with the information needed to determine the family's eligibility. HUD requires the HAS to place all eligible families that apply for public housing on a waiting list.

When a unit becomes available, the HAS must select families from the waiting list in accordance with HUD requirements and HAS policies as stated in its Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy (ACOP) and its annual plan.

The HAS 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 the HAS to receive preferential treatment.

HUD regulations require that the HAS 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 the HAS will be in compliance with all relevant fair housing requirements, as described in Chapter 2.

This chapter describes HUD and HAS policies for accepting applications, managing the waiting list and selecting families from the waiting list. The PHAs policies for assigning unit size and making unit offers are contained in Chapter 5. Together, Chapters 4 and 5 of the ACOP comprise the HAS'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 the HAS will handle the applications it receives.

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

Part III: Tenant Selection. This part describes the policies that guide the HAS in selecting families from the waiting list as units become available. It also specifies how in-person interviews will be used to ensure that the HAS has the information needed to make a final eligibility determination.

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PART I: THE APPLICATION PROCESS

4-I.A. OVERVIEW

This part describes the policies that guide the housing authority's efforts to distribute and accept applications, and to make preliminary determinations of applicant family eligibility that affect placement of the family on the waiting list. This part also describes the housing authority's obligation to ensure the accessibility of the application process to include, elderly persons, people with disabilities, and people with Limited English Proficiency (LEP).

4-I.B. APPLYING FOR ASSISTANCE [HCV GB, pp. 4-11 – 4-16, Notice PIH 2009-36] Any family that wishes to 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 housing authority 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 housing authority. However, the housing authority must include Form HUD-92006, Supplement to Application for Federally Assisted Housing, as part of the housing authority's application [Notice PIH 2009-36].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Depending upon the length of time that applicants may need to wait to receive assistance, the housing authority may use a one- or two-step application process.

A one-step process will be used when it is expected that a family will be selected from the waiting list within 60 days of the date of application. At application, the family must provide all of the information necessary to establish family eligibility and level of assistance.

A two-step process will be used when it is expected that a family will not be selected from the waiting list for at least 60 days from the date of application. Under the two-step application process, the housing authority initially will require families to provide only the information needed to make an initial assessment of the family's eligibility, and to determine the family's placement on the waiting list.

The family will be required to provide all of the information necessary to establish family eligibility and level of assistance when the family is selected from the waiting list. The Housing Authority of Savannah (HAS) will accept electronic applications to establish the waiting list at periodic intervals as determined based on need to ensure that an adequate pool of applicants is available to maintain full program utilization. The electronic applications will be available at the HAS portal (portals.savannahpha .com).

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4-I.C. ACCESSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATION PROCESS

The HAS 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 HAS application process.

Disabled Populations [24 CFR 8; PH Occ GB, p. 68]

The HAS must provide reasonable accommodation as needed for persons with disabilities to make the application process fully accessible. The facility where applications are accepted and the application process must be fully accessible, or the HAS must provide an alternate approach that provides equal access to the program. Chapter 2 provides a full discussion of the HAS'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 the HAS's policies related to ensuring access to people with limited English proficiency (LEP).

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4-I.D. PLACEMENT ON THE WAITING LIST

Eligible for Placement on the Waiting List (Sub-section)

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Applications to public housing waiting lists are accepted electronically through the online applicant portal which will provide notification to the family that the application was submitted and provide the applicant with a confirmation number upon submission.

Applicants will be placed on the waiting list according to the date and time their complete application is received by the housing authority.

The housing authority 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 housing authority's 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, the housing authority will verify any preference(s) claimed and determine eligibility and suitability for admission to the program.

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PART II: MANAGING THE WAITING LIST

4-II.A. OVERVIEW

The HAS 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.

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

4-II.B. ORGANIZATION OF THE WAITING LIST

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

Housing Authority of Savannah 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

The specific site(s) selected (only if HAS offers site-based waiting lists)

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The HAS may adopt one community-wide waiting list or site-based waiting lists. The HAS must obtain approval from HUD through submission of its Annual Plan before it may offer site-based waiting lists. Site-based waiting lists allow families to select the development where they wish to reside and must be consistent with all applicable civil rights and fair housing laws and regulations [24 CFR 903.7(b)(2)].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will maintain one single community-wide waiting list for its developments.
Within the list, the HAS 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).

The HAS 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 HAS 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)].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

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

Closing the Waiting List

The HAS 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. The HAS 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].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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 the HAS has particular preferences or other criteria that require a specific category of family, the HAS 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. The HAS 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. The HAS should specify who may apply, and where and when applications will be received.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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.

The HAS will give public notice by publishing the relevant information in suitable media outlets including, but not limited to:
HAS Website
Savannah Tribune
Social Service Agencies

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4-II.D. FAMILY OUTREACH [24 CFR 903.2(d); 24 CFR 903.7(a) and (b)]

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

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

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

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

- Ensuring that outreach efforts are targeted to media outlets that reach eligible populations that are underrepresented in the program

- Avoiding outreach efforts that prefer or exclude people who are members of a protected class HAS 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 application forms to other public and private agencies that serve the low-income population

- Developing partnerships with other organizations that serve similar populations, including agencies that provide services for persons with disabilities

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

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4-II.E. REPORTING CHANGES IN FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

While the family is on the waiting list, the family must inform the housing authority, 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 through the online applicant portal.

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. Additionally, all contact information submitted by the applicant will be verified and updated with every phone conversation and/ or email communication with the head of household.

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4-II.F. UPDATING THE WAITING LIST

HUD requires the HAS 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 the housing authority's request for information or updates because of the family member's disability, the housing authority's 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

The HAS waiting list is maintained electronically and online. To update the waiting list, the housing authority will send a notice to the applicant through the online applicant portal requesting if the applicant would like to remain on the waiting list. This request will be sent to the email address that the applicant used to register for the online portal and to apply to the waiting list initially.

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 received through the applicant portal. Responses should be entered in the applicant portal not later than 14 business days from the date of the housing authority letter or email.

If the family fails to respond within 14 business days, the family will be removed from the waiting list without further notice.

If the email or notice is undeliverable or returned by the post office with no forwarding address, the applicant 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 the housing authority from making an eligibility determination; therefore no informal hearing is required.

If a family is removed from the waiting list for failure to respond, the housing

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authority may reinstate the family if the lack of response was due to housing authority error, or to circumstances beyond the family's control.

Removal from the Waiting List

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

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

If a family is removed from the waiting list because the housing authority has determined the family is not eligible for assistance, a notice will be sent to email address provided on the applicant's initial online portal account. The notice will state the reasons the family was removed from the waiting list and will inform the family how to request an informal review regarding the housing authority's decision (see Chapter 14) [24 CFR 960.208(a)].

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PART III: TENANT SELECTION

4-III.A. OVERVIEW

The HAS must establish tenant selection policies for families being admitted to public housing [24 CFR 960.201(a)]. The HAS must not require any specific income or racial quotas for any developments [24 CFR 903.2(d)]. The HAS 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 HAS 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. The HAS must maintain a clear record of all information required to verify that the family is selected from the waiting list according to the HAS's selection policies [24 CFR 960.206(e)(2)].

The HAS's policies must be posted any place where the HAS receives applications. The HAS must provide a copy of its tenant selection policies upon request to any applicant or tenant. The HAS may charge the family for providing a copy of its tenant selection policies [24 CFR 960.202(c)(2)].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

When an applicant or resident family requests a copy of the HAS's tenant selection policies, the HAS will provide an electronic copy to them free of charge. If the family wants a hard copy, the HAS will charge $0.25 cents per page, via money order.

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4-III.B. SELECTION METHOD

PHAs must describe the method for selecting applicant families from the waiting list, including the system of admission preferences that the HAS will use.

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 HAS to establish other local preferences, at its discretion.

Any local preferences established must be consistent with the HAS 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)].

Waiting List Preference – Public Housing Residents:

Families currently residing in public housing developments that are scheduled for demolition and/or disposition shall be granted a local preference on the Housing Authority program waiting lists to include the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) and Project Based Voucher (PBV) waiting list. This preference is intended to minimize displacement and ensure continuity of housing for affected residents, in accordance with HUD regulations and the Housing Authority's relocation policies.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The Housing Authority of Savannah shall grant public housing residents of developments slated for demolition and/or disposition priority placement on the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) and/or the Project Based Voucher (PBV) waiting list. When the HCV and PBV waiting lists are open, these residents will be advanced on the list and given precedence for available vouchers ahead of other applicants.

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 the HAS'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, the HAS may skip non-ELI families on the waiting list in order to select an ELI family.

If a HAS also operates a housing choice voucher (HCV) program, admissions of extremely low income families to the HAS's HCV program during a HAS fiscal year that exceed the 75 percent minimum target requirement for the voucher program, shall be credited against the HAS'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

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program must not exceed the lower of: (1) ten percent of public housing waiting list admissions during the HAS fiscal year; (2) ten percent of waiting list admissions to the HAS's housing choice voucher program during the HAS fiscal year; or (3) the number of qualifying low-income families who commence occupancy during the fiscal year of HAS 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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

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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 the HAS 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]. The HAS must give elderly and disabled families equal preference in selecting these families for admission to mixed population developments. The HAS 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, the HAS 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. The HAS may not discriminate against elderly or disabled families that include children (Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988).

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Units Designated for Elderly or Disabled Families [24 CFR 945]

The HAS may designate projects or portions of a public housing project specifically for elderly or disabled families. The HAS must have a HUD-approved allocation plan before the designation may take place.

Among the designated developments, the HAS 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, the HAS 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, the HAS 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)].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

~~The HAS has designated housing.~~ The HAS's developments with designated housing are as follows: Stillwell Towers – Elderly and Disabled When there are insufficient elderly families on the waiting list who wish to reside in a designated elderly development, near-elderly families will receive a preference over other families for designated elderly units.

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Deconcentration of Poverty and Income-Mixing [24 CFR 903.1 and 903.2]

The HAS'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 HAS's deconcentration policies must be in included in its annual plan [24 CFR 903.7(b)].

The HAS'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 HAS with fewer than 100 public housing units; mixed population or developments designated specifically for elderly or disabled families; developments operated by a HAS 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 HAS must comply with the following steps:

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

Step 2. The HAS 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 Housing Authority has the option of adjusting its income analysis for unit size in accordance with procedures prescribed by HUD.

Step 3. The HAS 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).

Step 4. The HAS with covered developments having average incomes outside the EIR

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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 HAS must include in its admission policy its specific policy to provide for deconcentration of poverty and income mixing.

Depending on local circumstances the HAS'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 HAS in consultation with the residents and the community through the annual plan process to be responsive to local needs and HAS strategic objectives

A family has the sole discretion whether to accept an offer of a unit made under the HAS's deconcentration policy. The HAS must not take any adverse action toward any eligible family for choosing not to accept an offer of a unit under the HAS'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 HAS will be considered to be in compliance with the deconcentration requirement and no further action is required.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

If the average incomes of all general occupancy developments are within the Established Income Range, the HAS will be considered to be in compliance with the de-concentration agreement.

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Order of Selection [24 CFR 960.206(e)]

The HAS system of preferences may select families either according to the date and time of application or by a random selection process.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS does not currently have any established preferences. Families will be selected on a first-come, first-served basis according to the date and time their complete application is received by the HAS.

When selecting applicants from the waiting list, the HAS will match the characteristics of the available unit (unit size, accessibility features, unit type) to the applicants on the waiting lists. The HAS 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, 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 housing authority of savannah policy.

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4-III.C. NOTIFICATION OF SELECTION

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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The housing authority will notify the family through the online applicant portal by sending an email and when it is selected from the waiting list.

The notice will inform the family of the following:

- Date and time, of the scheduled application interview session, 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 housing authority 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 housing authority from making an eligibility determination; therefore, no informal hearing will be offered.

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4-III.D. THE APPLICATION INTERVIEW

HUD recommends that the housing authority obtain the information and documentation needed to make an eligibility determination through a private interview. Being invited to attend a virtual or telephone interview session does not constitute admission to the program.

Assistance cannot be provided to the family until all SSN documentation requirements are met.
However, if the housing authority determines that an applicant family is otherwise eligible to participate in the program, the family may retain its place on the waiting list for a period of time determined by the housing authority [Notice PIH 2018-24].

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

Housing Authority of Savannah 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 a virtual or telephone interview session together. However, either the head of household or the spouse/cohead may attend the interview session 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 the housing authority. All adult family members are required to attend the interview session.

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4-III.E. FINAL ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION [24 CFR 960.208]

The HAS must verify all information provided by the family (see Chapter 7). Based on verified information related to the eligibility requirements, including HAS suitability standards, the HAS 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)].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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.

The HAS will expedite the administrative process for determining eligibility to the extent possible for applicants who are admitted to the public housing program as a result of an emergency transfer from another HAS program.

The HAS 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)].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

The HAS must provide the family a notice of VAWA rights (form HUD-5380) 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, at the time the applicant is provided assistance or at the time the applicant is denied assistance. This notice must be provided in both of the following instances: (1) when a family actually begins receiving assistance (lease execution); or (2) when a family is notified of its ineligibility.

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Chapter 5

OCCUPANCY STANDARDS AND UNIT OFFERS

INTRODUCTION

The HAS 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. The HAS's waiting list and selection policies are contained in Chapter 4. Together, Chapters 4 and 5 of the ACOP comprise the HAS's Tenant Selection and Assignment Plan (TSAP).

Policies in this chapter are organized in two parts.

PART I: OCCUPANCY STANDARDS. This part contains the HAS's standards for determining the appropriate unit size for families of different sizes, compositions, and types.

PART II: UNIT OFFERS. This part contains the HAS'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 the HAS 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 the HAS 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.

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5-I.B. DETERMINING UNIT SIZE

In selecting a family to occupy a particular unit, the HAS 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. PHAs 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 the HAS does determine the size of unit the family qualifies for under the occupancy standards, the HAS does not determine who shares a bedroom/sleeping room. The HAS's occupancy standards for determining unit size must be applied in a manner consistent with fair housing requirements.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will use the same occupancy standards for each of its developments.

The HAS's occupancy standards are as follows:

The HAS 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.

Live-in aides will be allocated a separate bedroom.

No additional bedrooms will be provided for the live-in aide's family.

A family that consists of a pregnant woman (with no other persons) must be treated as a two-person family and may be eligible for a 2-bedroom unit in Public Housing.

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

Foster children will be included in determining unit size.

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The HAS 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**

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5-I.C. EXCEPTIONS TO OCCUPANCY STANDARDS

Types of Exceptions

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will consider granting exceptions to the occupancy standards at the family's request if the HAS 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.

When evaluating exception requests the HAS will consider the size and configuration of the unit. In no case will the HAS 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, the HAS 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 to.

Processing of Exceptions

Housing Authority of Savannah 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, the HAS will encourage the resident to make the request in writing using a reasonable accommodation request form.

However, the HAS will consider the exception request any time the resident

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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.

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

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PART II: UNIT OFFERS 24 CFR 1.4(b)(2)(ii); 24 CFR 960.208

5-II.A. OVERVIEW

The HAS 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, the HAS must offer the dwelling unit to an applicant in the appropriate offer sequence. The HAS will offer the unit until it is accepted. This section describes the HAS's policies with regard to the number of unit offers that will be made to applicants selected from the waiting list. This section also describes the HAS's policies for offering units with accessibility features.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

~~The HAS has adopted a "two-unit offer" policy for offering units to applicants. Under this plan, the HAS will determine how many locations within its jurisdiction have available units of suitable size and type in the appropriate type of development. The number of unit offers will be based on the distribution of vacancies.~~

The HAS has adopted a **two-unit offer policy** for extending unit offers to applicants. Under this policy, the HAS will assess all locations within its jurisdiction and portfolio to determine where units of the appropriate bedroom size and type are available in the applicable development type. The number of unit offers extended to an applicant will correspond to the current distribution of vacancies.

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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Applicants must accept or refuse a unit offer within 3 business days of the date of the unit offer. Offers made by telephone will be confirmed by notification through the online application portal, ~~letter~~, or email.

5-II.D. REFUSALS OF UNIT OFFERS

Good Cause for Unit Refusal An elderly or disabled family may decline an offer for designated 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)].

Housing Authority of Savannah 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 the HAS'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 the HAS'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, 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.

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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.

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.

The HAS will require documentation of good cause for unit refusals.

Unit Refusal without Good Cause

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

When an applicant rejects the final unit offer without good cause, the HAS 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 the HAS opens the waiting list.

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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.

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

- First, to a current resident of another unit of the same development, or other public housing development under the HAS'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, the HAS may require the applicant to agree (and may incorporate this agreement in the lease) to move to a non-accessible unit when available.

Housing Authority of Savannah 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, the HAS will offer the unit to a non disabled applicant.

When offering an accessible unit to a non-disabled applicant, the HAS 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, the HAS's policies for offering units designated for elderly families only or for disabled families only are described in the HAS's Designated Housing Plan.

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Chapter 6

INCOME AND RENT DETERMINATIONS

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

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is applicable upon the PHA's HOTMA 102/104 compliance date.

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 eligible families receive assistance and that no family pays more or less than its obligation under the regulations. This chapter describes HUD regulations and PHA policies related to these topics in four parts as follows:

Part I: Annual Income. HUD regulations specify the sources of income which are excluded from the family's annual income. These requirements and PHA policies for calculating annual income are found in Part I.

Part II: Assets. HUD regulations specify the types of assets which are excluded from a family's annual income. These requirements and PHA policies for calculating income from assets are found in Part II.

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

Part IV: Calculating 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 of rent.

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PART I: ANNUAL INCOME

6-I.A. OVERVIEW [24 CFR 5.609]

Annual income includes:

- All amounts, not specifically excluded in 24 CFR 5.609(b);
- All amounts received from all sources (other than those specifically excluded in 24 CFR 5.609(b)) by each member of the family who is 18 years of age or older or is the head of household or spouse;
- Unearned income (other than those sources specifically excluded in 24 CFR 5.609(b)) by or on behalf of each dependent who is under 18 years of age; and
- Imputed returns of an asset based on the current passbook savings rate, as determined by HUD, when the value of net family assets exceeds the HUD-published threshold amount (adjusted annually and published in HUD's Inflation-Adjusted Values tables) and the actual returns from a given asset cannot be calculated.

In addition to this general definition, the regulations at 24 CFR 5.609(b) provide a comprehensive listing of all sources of income that are excluded from annual income. Note, unlike in previous versions of the regulations, the current regulations governing annual income do not list sources of income that are to be included. Instead, HUD relies on the definition of excluded income under 24 CFR 5.609(b) to provide the scope of what is included. To that end, generally, all income is included unless it is specifically excluded by regulation.

Annual income includes "all amounts received," not the amount that a family may be legally entitled to receive but did not. For example, a family's child support or alimony income must be based on payments received, not the amounts to which the family is entitled by court or agency orders. However, when a family member's wages or benefits are garnished, levied, or withheld to pay restitution, child support, tax debt, student loan debt, or other applicable debts, the PHA must use the gross amount of the income, prior to the reduction, to determine a family's annual income [Notice PIH 2023-27].

Annual income also includes all actual anticipated income from assets (provided the income is not otherwise excluded) even if the asset itself is excluded from net family assets [Notice PIH 2023-27]. 24 CFR 5.603(b)(1) describes HUD regulations for treating specific types of assets.

The full texts of those portions of the regulations are provided in exhibits at the end of this chapter as follows:

- Annual Income Full Definition (Exhibit 6-1)
- Treatment of Family Assets (Exhibit 6-2)
- The Effect of Welfare Benefit Reduction (Exhibit 6-3)

Sections 6-I.B and 6-I.C discuss general requirements and methods for calculating annual income. The rest of this section describes how each source of income is treated for the purposes of

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determining annual income. Verification requirements for annual income are discussed in Chapter 7.

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6-I.B. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND INCOME

Overview

Income received by all family members must be counted unless specifically excluded by the regulations. It is the responsibility of the head of household to report changes in family composition in accordance with HUD regulations and PHA policies in Chapter 9. The rules on which sources of income are counted vary somewhat by family member. The chart below summarizes how family composition affects income determinations.

Summary of Income Included and Excluded by Person	
Live-in aides	Income from all sources (both earned and unearned) is excluded [24 CFR 5.609(b)(8)].
Foster child or foster adult	Income from all sources (both earned and unearned) is excluded [24 CFR 5.609(b)(8)].
Head, spouse, or cohead Other adult family members	All sources of income not specifically excluded by the regulations are included [24 CFR 5.609(a)].
Minors	Earned income of children under 18 years of age is excluded [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3)]. All sources of unearned income, except those specifically excluded by the regulations, are included.
Full-time students 18 years of age or older (not head, spouse, or cohead)	Earned income in excess of the dependent deduction is excluded [24 CFR 5.609(b)(14)]. All sources of unearned income, except those specifically excluded by the regulations, are included.

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Temporarily Absent Family Members

The current regulations governing annual income do not specifically address temporarily absent family members. The regulations also do not define "temporarily" or "permanently" absent or specify a timeframe associated with a temporary versus a permanent absence.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Unless specifically excluded by the regulations, the income of all family members approved to live in the unit will be counted, even if the family member is temporarily absent from the unit.

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

Absent Students

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

Absences Due to Placement in Foster Care

Children temporarily absent from the home as a result of placement in foster care (as confirmed by the state child welfare agency) are considered members of the family [24 CFR 5.403].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

Absent Head, Spouse, or Cohead

Housing Authority of Savannah 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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Family Members Confined for Medical Reasons

If a family member is confined to a nursing home or hospital on a permanent basis, PHAs may determine that that person is no longer a member of the assisted household, and the income of that person is not counted [New PH OCC GB, *Income Determinations,* p. 12].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The PHA 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.

When an individual who has been counted as a family member is determined permanently absent, the family is eligible for the medical expense deduction only if the remaining head, spouse, or cohead qualifies as an elderly person or a person with disabilities.

Joint Custody of Children

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Dependents that are subject to a joint custody arrangement will be considered a member of the family if they live with the applicant or participant family 50 percent or more of the time.

When more than one applicant or 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, the PHA 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.

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Caretakers for a Child

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

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

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.

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.

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6-I.C. CALCULATING ANNUAL INCOME

The methodology used for calculating income differs depending on whether income is being calculated at initial occupancy, interim reexamination, or at annual reexamination. However, income from assets is always anticipated regardless of certification type.

Anticipating Annual Income [24 CFR 5.609(c)(1)]

At initial occupancy and for an interim reexamination of family income, the PHA is required to use anticipated income (current income) for the upcoming 12-month period following the new admission or interim reexamination effective date. Policies related to verifying income are found in Chapter 7.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

When the PHA cannot readily anticipate income based upon current circumstances (e.g., in the case of temporary, sporadic, or variable employment, seasonal employment, unstable working hours, or suspected fraud), the PHA 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 the PHA to show why the historic pattern does not represent the family's anticipated income.

In all cases, the family file will be documented with a clear record of the reason for the decision, and a clear audit trail will be left as to how the PHA annualized projected income.

Known Changes in Income

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

Example: An employer reports that a full-time employee who has been receiving $8/hour will begin to receive $8.25/hour in the eighth week after the effective date of the new admission or interim reexamination. In such a case the 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 the PHA will calculate annual income using current circumstances and then, should the change in income require the PHA to conduct an interim reexamination, conduct an interim reexamination in accordance with PHA policy in Chapter 9.

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

At annual reexamination, except where the PHA uses a streamlined income determination, PHAs must first determine the family's income for the previous 12-month period and use this amount as the family income for annual reexaminations; however, adjustments to reflect current income must be made. Any change of income since the family's last annual reexamination, including those that did not meet the threshold to process an interim reexamination of family income in accordance with PHA policies in Chapter 9 and HUD regulations, must be considered. If, however, there have been no changes to income, then the amount of income calculated for the previous 12-month period is the amount that will be used to determine the family's rent. Policies related to conducting annual reexaminations are located in Chapter 9.

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6-I.D. EARNED INCOME

Wages and Related Compensation [24 CFR 5.609(a); Notice PIH 2023-27]

The earned income of each member of the family who is 18 years of age or older, or who is the head of household or spouse/cohead regardless of age, is included in annual income. Income received as a day laborer or seasonal worker is also included in annual income, even if the source, date, or amount of the income varies [24 CFR 5.609 (b)(24)].

Earned income means income or earnings from wages, tips, salaries, other employee compensation, and net income from self-employment. Earned income does not include any pension or annuity, transfer payments (meaning payments made or income received in which no goods or services are being paid for, such as welfare, social security, and governmental subsidies for certain benefits), or any cash or in-kind benefits [24 CFR 5.100].

A *day laborer* is defined as an individual hired and paid one day at a time without an agreement that the individual will be hired or work again in the future [24 CFR 5.603(b)]. Income earned as a day laborer is not considered nonrecurring income and is therefore included in annual income unless otherwise excluded by regulation.

A *seasonal worker* is defined as an individual who is hired into a short-term position (e.g., for which the customary employment period for the position is six months or fewer) and the employment begins about the same time each year (such as summer or winter). Typically, the individual is hired to address seasonal demands that arise for the particular employer or industry [24 CFR 5.603(b)]. Some examples of seasonal work include employment limited to holidays or agricultural seasons. Seasonal work may include but is not limited to employment as a lifeguard, ballpark vendor, or snowplow driver [Notice PIH 2023-27]. Income earned as a seasonal worker is not considered nonrecurring income and is therefore included in annual income unless otherwise excluded by regulation.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The PHA will include in annual income the full amount, before any payroll deductions, of wages and salaries, overtime pay, commissions, fees, tips and bonuses, and other compensation.

For persons who regularly receive bonuses or commissions, the PHA will verify and then average amounts received for the two years preceding admission or reexamination. If only a one-year history is available, the PHA will use the prior year amounts. In either case the family may provide, and the PHA 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, the PHA will count only the amount estimated by the employer. The file will be documented appropriately.

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Military Pay

All regular pay, special pay and allowances of a member of the Armed Forces are counted except for the special pay to a family member serving in the Armed Forces who is exposed to hostile fire [24 CFR 5.609(b)(11)].

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Earnings of a Minor [24 CFR 5.609(b)(3)]

A minor is a member of the family, other than the head of household or spouse, who is under 18 years of age. Employment income earned by minors is not included in annual income. All other sources of unearned income, except those specifically excluded by the regulations, are included.

Earned Income of Full-Time Students [24 CFR 5.609(b)(14)]

The earned income of a dependent full-time student in excess of the amount of the dependent deduction is excluded from annual income. All sources of unearned income, except those specifically excluded by the regulations, are included.

A family member other than the head of household or spouse/cohead is considered a full-time student if they are attending school or vocational training on a full-time basis [24 CFR 5.603(b)]. Full-time status is defined by the educational or vocational institution the student is attending [New PH OCC GB, *Lease Requirements,* p. 5].

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6-I.E. BUSINESS AND SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME [24 CFR 5.609(b)(28); Notice PIH 2023-27]

Annual income includes "net income from the operation of a business or profession. *Net income* is gross income minus business expenses that allows the business to operate. *Gross income* is all income amounts received into the business, prior to the deduction of business expenses.

Expenditures for business expansion or amortization of capital indebtedness may not be used as deductions in determining net income. An allowance for depreciation of assets used in a business or profession may be deducted, based on straight line depreciation, as provided in Internal Revenue Service regulations. Any withdrawal of cash or assets from the operation of a business or profession will be included in income, except to the extent the withdrawal is reimbursement of cash or assets invested in the operation by the family."

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

Independent Contractors

Income received as an independent contractor is included in annual income, even if the source, date, or amount of the income varies [24 CFR 2.609 (b)(24)].

An *independent contractor* is defined as an individual who qualifies as an independent contractor instead of an employee in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code Federal income tax requirements and whose earnings are consequently subject to the Self-Employment Tax. In general, an individual is an independent contractor if the payer has the right to control or direct only the result of the work and not what will be done and how it will be done [24 CFR 5.603(b)]. This may include individuals such as third-party delivery and transportation service providers and "gig workers" like babysitters, landscapers, rideshare drivers, and house cleaners. Income earned as an independent contractor is not considered nonrecurring income and is therefore included in annual income unless otherwise excluded by regulation.

Business Expansion

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

Housing Authority of Savannah 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

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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.

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Capital Indebtedness

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

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

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Acceptable investments in a business include cash loans and contributions of assets or equipment. For example, if a member of an assisted family provided an up-front loan of $2,000 to help a business get started, the PHA 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

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

Assets Owned by a Business Entity

If a business entity (e.g., limited liability company or limited partnership) owns the asset, then the family's asset is their ownership stake in the business, not some portion of the business's assets. However, if the family holds the assets in their own name (e.g., they own one-third of a restaurant) rather than in the name of a business entity, then the percentage value of the asset owned by the family is what is counted toward net family assets (e.g., one-third of the value of the restaurant) [Notice PIH 2023-27].

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6-I.F. STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9)]

The regulations distinguish between two categories of student financial assistance paid to both full-time and part-time students. The first category is any assistance to students under section 479B of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (Title IV of the HEA), which must be fully excluded from the family's annual income [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9)(i)].

Examples of assistance under title IV of the HEA include:

- Federal Pell Grants;
- Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education (TEACH) Grants;
- Federal Work-Study programs;
- Federal Perkins Loans;
- Income earned in employment and training programs under section 134 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA); or
- Bureau of Indian Affairs/Education student assistance programs
    - The Higher Education Tribal Grant
    - The Tribally Controlled Colleges or Universities Grant Program

The second category is any other grant-in-aid, scholarship, or other assistance amounts an individual receives for the actual covered costs charged by the institute of higher education (not otherwise excluded by the Federally mandated income exclusions) [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9)(ii)]. Other student financial assistance received by the student that, either by itself or in combination with HEA assistance, exceeds the actual covered costs is included in income.

Actual covered costs are defined as the actual costs of:

- Tuition, books, and supplies;
    - Including supplies and equipment to support students with learning disabilities or other disabilities
- Room and board; and
- Other fees required and charged to a student by the educational institution.

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For a student who is not the head of household or spouse/cohead, actual covered costs also include the reasonable and actual costs of housing while attending the institution of higher education and not residing in an assisted unit.

Further, to qualify, other student financial assistance must be expressly:

- For tuition, book, supplies, room and board, or other fees required and charged to the student by the educational institution;
- To assist a student with the costs of higher education; or
- To assist a student who is not the head of household or spouse with the reasonable and actual costs of housing while attending the educational institution and not residing in an assisted unit.

The student financial assistance may be paid directly to the student or to the educational institution on the student's behalf. However, any student financial assistance paid to the student must be verified by the PHA.

The financial assistance must be a grant or scholarship received from:

- The Federal government;
- A state (including U.S. territories), tribal, or local government;
- A private foundation registered as a nonprofit under 26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3);
- A business entity (such as corporation, general partnership, limited liability company, limited partnership, joint venture, business trust, public benefit corporation, or nonprofit entity); or
- An institution of higher education.

Student financial assistance, does not include:

- Financial support provided to the student in the form of a fee for services performed (e.g., a work study or teaching fellowship that is not excluded under section 479B of the Higher Education Act HEA);
- Gifts, including gifts from family or friends.

Calculating Income from Student Financial Assistance [HOTMA Student Financial Assistance Resource Sheet; Notice PIH 2023-27]

The formula for calculating student financial assistance always begins with deducting the assistance received under 479B of the HEA from the total actual covered costs, because the 479B assistance is intended to pay the student's actual covered costs. When a student receives assistance from both Title IV of the HEA and from other sources, the assistance received under Title IV of the HEA must be applied to the student's actual covered costs first and then other student financial assistance is applied to any remaining actual covered costs. Once actual costs are covered, any remaining student financial assistance is considered income.

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If the student does not receive any assistance under Title IV of the HEA but does receive assistance from another source, the PHA will first calculate the actual covered costs to the student in accordance with 24 CFR 5.609(b)(ii). The PHA will then subtract the total amount of the student's financial assistance from the student's actual covered costs. The PHA will include any amount of financial assistance in excess of the student's actual covered costs in the family's annual income.

Example 1

- Actual covered costs: $20,000
- Other student financial assistance: $25,000
- Excluded income: $20,000 ($25,000 in financial assistance - $20,000 in actual covered costs)
- Included income: $5,000

When a student receives assistance from both Title IV of the HEA and from other sources, the PHA will first calculate the actual covered costs to the student in accordance with 24 CFR 5.609(b)(ii). The assistance received under Title IV of the HEA will be applied to the student's actual covered costs first and then the other student financial assistance will be applied to any remaining actual covered costs.

If the amount of assistance excluded under Title IV of the HEA equals or exceeds the actual covered costs, none of the assistance included under other student financial assistance" would be excluded from income.

Example 2

- Actual covered costs: $25,000
- Title IV HEA assistance: $26,000
- Title IV HEA assistance covers the students entire actual covered costs.
- Other Student Financial Assistance: $5,000
- Excluded income: The entire Title IV HEA assistance of $26,000
- Included income: All other financial assistance of $5,000

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If the amount of assistance excluded under Title IV of the HEA is less than the actual covered costs, the PHA will exclude the amount of other student financial assistance up to the amount of the remaining actual covered costs.

Example 3

- Actual covered costs: $22,000
- Title IV HEA assistance: $15,000
- The remaining amount not covered by Title IV HEA assistance is $7,000 ($22,000 in actual covered costs - $15,000 in Title IV HEA assistance).
- Other Student Financial Assistance: $5,000
- $7,000 in remaining actual covered costs - $5,000 in other financial assistance
- Excluded income: $15,000 entire amount of the Title IV HEA Assistance + $5,000 in other financial assistance
- Included income: $0

Example 4

- Actual covered costs: $18,000
- Title IV HEA Assistance: $15,000
- The remaining amount not covered by Title IV HEA assistance is $3,000 ($18,000 in actual covered costs - $15,000 in Title IV HEA Assistance)
- Other student Financial Assistance: $5,000
- When other student financial assistance is applied, financial assistance exceeds actual covered costs by $2,000 ($3,000 in actual covered costs - $5,000 in other financial assistance).
- Included income: $2,000 (the amount by which the financial aid exceeds the student's actual covered costs).

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6-I.G. PERIODIC PAYMENTS [Notice PIH 2023-27]

Periodic payments are forms of income received on a regular basis.

Income that will not be repeated beyond the coming year (i.e., the 12 months following the effective date of the certification), based on information provided by the family, is considered nonrecurring income and is excluded from annual income. Income that has a discrete end date and will not be repeated beyond the coming year is excluded from a family's annual income because it is nonrecurring income. For example, a family receives income from a guaranteed income program in their city that has a discrete beginning and end date. While the guaranteed income will be repeated in the coming year, it will end before the family's next annual reexamination. This income is fully excluded from annual income.

However, this does not include unemployment income and other types of periodic payments that are received at regular intervals (such as weekly, monthly, or yearly). Unemployment income and other types of periodic payments are not considered nonrecurring income, unless explicitly excluded from income under 25 CFR 5.609(b), and thus they are included in annual income.

Insurance payments and settlements for personal or property losses, including but not limited to payments under health insurance, motor vehicle insurance, and workers' compensation, are excluded from annual income. Any workers' compensation is always excluded from annual income, regardless of the frequency or length of the payments.

Lump-Sum Payments for the Delayed Start of a Periodic Payment [24 CFR 5.609(b)(16)]

Deferred periodic amounts from Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Social Security benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts, or any deferred Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) disability benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts are excluded from annual income.

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The PHA will include in annual income lump sums received as a result of delays in processing periodic payments (other than those specifically excluded by the regulation), such as unemployment or welfare assistance.

When a delayed-start payment is received that is to be included and the family reports this during the period in which the PHA is processing an annual reexamination, the PHA will adjust the family's rent retroactively for the period the payment was intended to cover.

If the delayed-start payment is received outside of the time the PHA is processing an annual reexamination, then the PHA will consider whether the amount meets the threshold to conduct an interim reexamination. If so, the PHA will conduct an interim in accordance

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with PHA policies in Chapter 9. If not, the PHA will consider the amount when processing the family's next annual recertification.

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Retirement Accounts [24 CFR 5.609(b)(26); Notice PIH 2023-27]

Income received from any account under a retirement plan recognized as such by the IRS, including individual retirement arrangements (IRAs), employer retirement plans, and retirement plans for self-employed individuals is not considered actual income from assets.

However, any distribution of periodic payments from such accounts is included in annual income at the time they are received by the family.

An asset moved to a retirement account held by a member of the family is not considered to be an asset disposed of for less than fair market value.

Social Security Benefits [Notice PIH 2023-27]

The PHA is required to use the gross benefit amount to calculate annual income from Social Security benefits.

Annually in October, the Social Security Administration (SSA) announces the cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) by which federal Social Security and SSI benefits are adjusted to reflect the increase, if any, in the cost of living. The federal COLA does not apply to state-paid disability benefits. Effective the day after the SSA has announced the COLA, PHAs are required to factor in the COLA when determining Social Security and SSI annual income for all annual reexaminations and interim reexaminations of family income that have not yet been completed and will be effective January 1 or later of the upcoming year [Notice PIH 2023-27]. When a family member's benefits are garnished, levied, or withheld to pay restitution, child support, tax debt, student loan debt, or other debts, the PHA must use the gross amount of the income, prior to the reduction, to determine a family's annual income.

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Annual income includes "all amounts received," not the amount that a family may be legally entitled to receive but which they do not receive. When the SSA overpays an individual, resulting in a withholding or deduction from their benefit amount until the overpayment is paid in full, the PHA must use the reduced benefit amount after deducting only the amount of the overpayment withholding from the gross benefit amount.

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Alimony and Child Support [Notice PIH 2023-27]

Annual income includes all amounts received, not the amount that a family may be legally entitled to receive but did not. As such, a family's child support or alimony income must be based on payments received, not the amounts the family is entitled to receive based on any court or agency order. A copy of a court order or other written payment agreement alone may not be sufficient verification of amounts received by a family.

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The PHA will count all regular payments of alimony or child support awarded as part of a divorce or separation agreement unless the family certifies and the PHA verifies that the payments are not being made.

Family Claims No Payments Being Received: In order to verify that payments are not being made, the PHA will review child support payments over the last three months. If no payments have been made in the past three months and there are no lump sums, the PHA will not include alimony or child support in annual income.

Payments Being Received: If payments are being made regularly, the PHA will use the amount received during the last 12 months (excluding any lump sums received). If payments have been made for a period less than 12 months, the PHA will average all payments that have been made.

Lump Sum Payments: At new admission or interim recertification, if any lump sum payments were made in the past 12 months, the PHA will determine the likelihood of the family receiving another similar payment within the next 12 months before deciding whether or not this amount will be included in the calculation of annual income.

If the PHA determines and can appropriately verify that the family in all likelihood will not receive a similar payment, then the amount will not be considered when projecting annual income.

If the PHA determines that it is likely that the family will receive a similar payment and can appropriately verify it, the amount will be included when projecting annual income.

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6-I.H. NONRECURRING INCOME [24 CFR 5.609(b)(24) and Notice PIH 2023-27]

Nonrecurring income, which is income that will not be repeated beyond the coming year (e.g., 12 months following the effective date of the certification) based on information provided by the family, is excluded from annual income. The PHA may accept a self-certification from the family stating that the income will not be repeated in the coming year. See Chapter 7 for PHA policies related to verification of nonrecurring income.

Income received as an independent contractor, day laborer, or seasonal worker is not excluded from income as nonrecurring income, even if the source, date, or amount of the income varies.

Income that has a discrete end date and will not be repeated beyond the coming year during the family's upcoming annual reexamination period will be excluded from a family's annual income as nonrecurring income. This exclusion does not include unemployment income and other types of periodic payments that are received at regular intervals (such as weekly, monthly, or yearly).

Income amounts excluded under this category may include, but are not limited to:

- Nonrecurring payments made to the family or to a third party on behalf of the family to assist with utilities;
- Payments for eviction prevention;
- Security deposits to secure housing;
- Payments for participation in research studies (depending on the duration); and
- General one-time payments received by or on behalf of the family.

Nonrecurring income that is excluded under the regulations includes:

- Payments from the U.S. Census Bureau for employment (relating to decennial census or the American Community Survey) lasting no longer than 180 days and not culminating in permanent employment [24 CFR 5.609(b)(24)(i)].
- Direct federal or state payments intended for economic stimulus or recovery [24 CFR 5.609(b)(24)(ii)].
- Amounts directly received by the family as a result of state refundable tax credits or state or federal tax refunds at the time they are received [24 CFR 5.609(b)(24)(iii) and (iv)].
- Gifts for holidays, birthdays, or other significant life events or milestones (e.g., wedding gifts, baby showers, anniversaries) [24 CFR 5.609(b)(24)(v)].
- Non-monetary, in-kind donations, such as food, clothing, or toiletries, received from a food bank or similar organization [24 CFR 5.609(b)(24)(vi)]. When calculating annual income, PHAs are prohibited from assigning monetary value to such non-monetary in-kind donations received by the family [Notice PIH 2023-27]. Non-recurring, non-monetary in-kind donations from friends and family are excluded as non-recurring income. However, the value of regular in-kind donations (such as the value of groceries) received by friends and family are included.

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- Lump-sum additions to net family assets, including but not limited to lottery or other contest winnings [24 CFR 5.609(b)(24)(vii)].

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6-I.I. WELFARE ASSISTANCE

Overview

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

Sanctions Resulting in the Reduction of Welfare Benefits [24 CFR 5.615]

The PHA must make a special calculation of annual income when the welfare agency imposes certain sanctions on certain families. The full text of the regulation at 24 CFR 5.615 is provided as Exhibit 6-3. The requirements are summarized below. This rule applies only if a family was receiving assistance at the time the sanction was imposed.

Covered Families

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

Imputed Income

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

This requirement does not apply to reductions in welfare benefits: (1) at the expiration of the lifetime or other time limit on the payment of welfare benefits, (2) if a family member is unable to find employment even though the family member has complied with the welfare agency economic self-sufficiency or work activities requirements, or (3) because a family member has not complied with other welfare agency requirements [24 CFR 5.615(b)(2)].

Offsets

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

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6-I.J. STATE PAYMENTS TO ALLOW INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES TO LIVE AT HOME [24 CFR 5.609(b)(19)]

Payments made by or authorized by a state Medicaid agency (including through a managed care entity) or other state or federal agency to an assisted family to enable a member of the assisted family who has a disability to reside in the family's assisted unit are excluded.

Authorized payments may include payments to a member of the assisted family through state Medicaid-managed care systems, other state agencies, federal agencies, or other authorized entities.

The payments must be received for caregiving services a family member provides to enable another member of the assisted family who has a disability to reside in the family's assisted unit. Payments to a family member for caregiving services for someone who is not a member of the assisted family (such as for a relative that resides elsewhere) are not excluded from income.

Furthermore, if the agency is making payments for caregiving services to the family member for an assisted family member and for a person outside of the assisted family, only the payments attributable to the caregiving services for the caregiver's assisted family member would be excluded from income.

6-I.K. CIVIL RIGHTS SETTLEMENTS [24 CFR 5.609(b)(25); FR Notice 2/14/23]

Regardless of how the settlement or judgment is structured, civil rights settlements or judgments, including settlements or judgments for back pay, are excluded from annual income. This may include amounts received because of litigation or other actions, such as conciliation agreements, voluntary compliance agreements, consent orders, other forms of settlement agreements, or administrative or judicial orders under the Fair Housing Act, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (Section 504), the Americans with Disabilities Act, or any other civil rights or fair housing statute or requirement.

While these civil rights settlement or judgment amounts are excluded from income, the settlement or judgment amounts will generally be counted toward the family's net family assets (e.g., if the funds are deposited into the family's savings account or a revocable trust under the control of the family or some other asset that is not excluded from the definition of *net family assets*). Income generated on the settlement or judgment amount after it has become a net family asset is not excluded from income. For example, if the family received a settlement or back pay and deposited the money in an interest-bearing savings account, the interest from that account would be income at the time the interest is received.

Furthermore, if a civil rights settlement or judgment increases the family's net family assets such that they exceed the HUD-published threshold amount ($52,787 for 2026), then income will be imputed on the net family assets pursuant to 24 CFR 5.609(a)(2). If the imputed income, which

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HUD considers unearned income, increases the family's annual adjusted income by 10 percent or more, then an interim reexamination of income will be required unless the addition to the family's net family assets occurs within the last three months of the family's income certification period and the PHA or owner chooses not to conduct the examination.

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6-I.L. ADDITIONAL EXCLUSIONS FROM ANNUAL INCOME [24 CFR 5.609(b); FR Notice 1/31/2024]

Other exclusions contained in 24 CFR 5.609(b) and FR Notice 1/31/2024 that have not been discussed earlier in this chapter include the following:

- Payments received for the care of foster children or foster adults or state or tribal kinship or guardianship care payments [24 CFR 5.609(b)(4)].
- Insurance payments and settlements for personal or property losses, including but not limited to payments through health insurance, motor vehicle insurance, and workers' compensation [24 CFR 5.609(b)(5)]. However, periodic payments paid at regular intervals (such as weekly, monthly, or yearly) for a period of greater than one year that are received in lieu of wages are included in annual income [Notice PIH 2023-27].
- Amounts received by the family that are specifically for, or in reimbursement of, the cost of health and medical care expenses for any family member [24 CFR 5.609(b)(6)].
- Any amounts recovered in any civil action or settlement based on a claim of malpractice, negligence, or other breach of duty owed to a family member arising out of law, that resulted in a member of the family becoming disabled [24 CFR 5.609(b)(7)].
- Income and distributions from any Coverdell education savings account under Section 530 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or any qualified tuition program under Section 529 of such Code [24 CFR 5.609(b)(10)].
- Income earned by government contributions to, and distributions from, "baby bond" accounts created, authorized, or funded by federal, state, or local government [24 CFR 5.609(b)(10)].
- The special pay to a family member serving in the Armed Forces who is exposed to hostile fire [24 CFR 5.609(b)(11)].
- Payments related to aid and attendance under 38 U.S.C. 1521 to veterans in need of regular aid and attendance [24 CFR 5.609(b)(17)]. This income exclusion applies only to veterans in need of regular aid and attendance and not to other beneficiaries of the payments, such as a surviving spouse [Notice PIH 2023-27].
- Loan proceeds (the net amount disbursed by a lender to or on behalf of a borrower, under the terms of a loan agreement) received by the family or a third party (e.g., proceeds received by the family from a private loan to enable attendance at an educational institution or to finance the purchase of a car) [24 CFR 5.609(b)(20)]. The loan borrower or co-borrower must be a member of the family for this income exclusion to be applicable [Notice PIH 2023-27].

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- Payments received by tribal members as a result of claims relating to the mismanagement of assets held in trust by the United States, to the extent such payments are also excluded from gross income under the Internal Revenue Code or other federal law [24 CFR 5.609(b)(21)]. Generally, payments received by tribal members in excess of the first $2,000 of per capita shares are included in a family's annual income for purposes of determining eligibility. However, as explained in Notice PIH 2023-27, payments made under the Cobell Settlement, and certain per capita payments under the recent Tribal Trust Settlements, must be excluded from annual income.
- Replacement housing "gap" payments made in accordance with 49 CFR Part 24 that offset increased out of pocket costs of displaced persons that move from one federally subsidized housing unit to another federally subsidized housing unit. Such replacement housing "gap" payments are not excluded from annual income if the increased cost of rent and utilities is subsequently reduced or eliminated, and the displaced person retains or continues to receive the replacement housing "gap" payments [24 CFR 5.609(b)(23)].
- Income earned on amounts placed in a family's Family Self-Sufficiency account [24 CFR 5.609(b)(27)].
- Amounts received by participants in other publicly assisted programs which are specifically for or in reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred (e.g., special equipment, clothing, transportation, childcare, etc.) and which are made solely to allow participation in a specific program [24 CFR 5.609(c)(12)(ii)].
- Amounts received by a person with a disability that are disregarded for a limited time for purposes of Supplemental Security Income eligibility and benefits because they are set aside for use under a Plan to Attain Self-Sufficiency (PASS) [(24 CFR 5.609(b)(12)(i)].
- Amounts received under a resident service stipend not to exceed $200 per month. A resident service stipend is a modest amount received by a resident for performing a service for the PHA or owner, on a part-time basis, that enhances the quality of life in the development [24 CFR 5.600(b)(12)(iii)].

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- Incremental earnings and benefits to any family member resulting from participation in qualifying training program funded by HUD or in qualifying federal, state, tribal, or local employment training programs (including training programs not affiliated with a local government) and training of a family member as resident management staff are excluded from annual income. Amounts excluded by this provision must be received under employment training programs with clearly defined goals and objectives and are excluded only for the period during which the family member participates in the training program unless those amounts are excluded under 24 CFR 5.609(b)(9)(i) [24 CFR 5.609(b)(12)(iv)].

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

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

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

  End of participation in a training program must be reported in accordance with the PHA's interim reporting requirements (see Chapter 11).

- Reparation payments paid by a foreign government pursuant to claims filed under the laws of that government by persons who were persecuted during the Nazi era [24 CFR 5.609(b)(13)].
- Adoption assistance payments for a child in excess of the amount of the dependent deduction per adopted child [24 CFR 5.609(b)(15)].
- Refunds or rebates on property taxes paid on the dwelling unit [24 CFR 5.609(b)(20)].

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- Amounts that HUD is required by federal statute to exclude from consideration as income for purposes of determining eligibility or benefits under a category of assistance programs that includes assistance under any program to which the exclusions set forth in 24 CFR 5.609(b) apply. HUD will publish a notice in the *Federal Register* to identify the benefits that qualify for this exclusion. Updates will be published when necessary [24 CFR 5.609(b)(22)]. HUD publishes an updated list of these exclusions periodically. The most recent list of exclusions was published in the *Federal Register* on January 31, 2024. It includes:

  (a) The value of the allotment provided to an eligible household under the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2017 (b)). This exclusion also applies to assets.

  (b) Benefits under Section 1780 of the Richard B. Russell School Lunch Act and Child Nutrition Act of 1966, including WIC and reduced-price lunches.

  (c) Payments, including for supportive services and reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses, to volunteers under the Domestic Volunteer Services Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 5044(g), 5058). The exclusion also applies to assets.

  - Except, the exclusion does not apply when the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service determines that the value of all such payments, adjusted to reflect the number of hours such volunteers are serving, is equivalent to or greater than the minimum wage then in effect under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) or the minimum wage, under the laws of the State where such volunteers are serving, whichever is the greater (42 U.S.C. 5044(f)(1)).

  (d) Certain payments received under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1626(c)).

  (e) Income derived from certain submarginal land of the United States that is held in trust for certain Indian tribes (25 U.S.C. 5506).

  (f) Payments or allowances made under the Department of Health and Human Services' Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (42 U.S.C. 8624(f)(1)).

  (g) Allowances, earnings, and payments to individuals participating in programs under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 which was reauthorized as the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014 (29 U.S.C. 3241(a)(2)).

  (h) Deferred disability benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs, whether received as a lump sum or in monthly prospective amounts.

  (i) Income derived from the disposition of funds to the Grand River Band of Ottawa Indians (Pub. L. 94-540, 90 Section 6).

  (j) Payments, funds, or distributions authorized, established, or directed by the Seneca Nation Settlement Act of 1990 (25 U.S.C. 1774f(b)).

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(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.

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(l) The first $2,000 of per capita shares received from judgment funds awarded by the Indian Claims Commission or the U. S. Claims Court, the interests of individual Indians in trust or restricted lands, including the first $2,000 per year of income received by individual Indians from funds derived from interests held in such trust or restricted lands (25 U.S.C. 1407-1408). This exclusion does not include proceeds of gaming operations regulated by the Commission (25 U.S.C. 1407–1408).

(m) Payments received from programs funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056(f)).

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

(o) Payments received under 38 U.S.C. 1833(c) to children of Vietnam veterans born with spinal bifida, children of women Vietnam veterans born with certain birth defects, and children of certain Korean and Thailand service veterans born with spinal bifida (42 U.S.C. 12637(d)).

(p) Payments received under the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980 (25 U.S.C. 1721). This exclusion also applies to assets.

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

(r) Earned income tax credit (EITC) refund payments received on or after January 1, 1991 (26 U.S.C. 32(j)). This exclusion also applies to assets.

(s) Payments by the Indian Claims Commission to the Confederated Tribes and Bands of Yakima Indian Nation or the Apache Tribe of Mescalero Reservation (Pub. L. 95-433). This exclusion also applies to assets.

(t) Amounts of student financial assistance funded under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965j, including awards under federal work-study programs or under the Bureau of Indian Affairs student assistance programs (20 U.S.C. 1087uu).

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

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(v) Any amount of crime victim compensation that provides medical or other assistance (or payment or reimbursement of the cost of such assistance) under the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 received through a crime victim assistance program, unless the total amount of assistance that the applicant receives from all such programs is sufficient to fully compensate the applicant for losses suffered as a result of the crime (34 U.S.C. 20102(c)).

(w) Any amounts in an "individual development account" are excluded from assets and any assistance, benefit, or amounts earned by or provided to the individual development account are excluded from income, as provided by the Assets for Independence Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 604(h)(4)).

(x) Major disaster and emergency assistance received under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and comparable disaster assistance provided by states, local governments, and disaster assistance organizations. This exclusion also applies to assets.

(y) Distributions from an ABLE account, distributions from and certain contributions to an ABLE account established under the ABLE Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113–295.), as described in Notice PIH 2019–09 or subsequent or superseding notice is excluded from income and assets.

(z) The amount of any refund (or advance payment with respect to a refundable credit) issued under the Internal Revenue Code is excluded from income and assets for a period of 12 months from receipt (26 U.S.C. 6409).

(aa) Assistance received by a household under the Emergency Rental Assistance Program pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Pub. L. 116–260, section 501(j)), and the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.

(ab) Per capita payments made from the proceeds of Indian Tribal Trust Settlements listed in IRS Notice 2013-1 and 2013-55 must be excluded from annual income unless the per capita payments exceed the amount of the original Tribal Trust Settlement proceeds and are made from a Tribe's private bank account in which the Tribe has deposited the settlement proceeds. Such amounts received in excess of the Tribal Trust Settlement are included in the gross income of the members of the Tribe receiving the per capita payments as described in IRS Notice 2013-1. The first $2,000 of per capita payments are also excluded from assets unless the per capita payments exceed the amount of the original Tribal Trust Settlement proceeds and are made from a Tribe's private bank account in which the Tribe has deposited the settlement proceeds (25 U.S.C. 117b(a), 25 U.S.C. 1407).

(ac) Any amounts (i) not actually received by the family, (ii) that would be eligible for exclusion under 42 U.S.C. 1382b(a)(7), and (iii) received for service-connected disability

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under 38 U.S.C. Chapter 11 or dependency and indemnity compensation under 38 U.S.C. Chapter 13 (25 U.S.C. 4103(9)(C)) as provided by an amendment by the Indian Veterans Housing Opportunity Act of 2010 (Pub. L. 111–269 section 2) to the definition of income applicable to programs under the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act (NAHASDA) (25 U.S.C. 4101 et seq.).

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PART II: ASSETS

6-II.A. OVERVIEW

Annual income includes all actual anticipated income from assets (unless otherwise excluded by the regulations) even if the asset itself is excluded from net family assets [Notice PIH 2023-27].

The regulation at 24 CFR 5.603(b)(3) provides a list of items that are excluded from the calculation of net family assets. Note, unlike previous versions of the regulations, the current regulations do not list types of assets that are included in annual income. Instead, HUD relies on the definition of items excluded from assets to provide the scope of what is included. Exhibit 6-2 provides the regulatory definition of *net family assets*.

Optional policies for family self-certification of assets are found in Chapter 7. Policies related to the asset limitation may be found in Chapter 3.

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

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

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

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6-II.B. ASSETS DISPOSED OF FOR LESS THAN FAIR MARKET VALUE [24 CFR 5.603(b)(2)]

PHAs must include the value of any business or family assets disposed of by an applicant or participant for less than fair market value (including a disposition in trust, but not in a foreclosure or bankruptcy sale) during the two years preceding the date of application or reexamination, as applicable, in excess of the consideration received for the asset. An asset moved to a retirement account held by a member of the family is not considered to be an asset disposed of for less than fair market value. [Notice PIH 2023-27].

The family must certify whether any assets have been disposed of for less than fair market value in the preceding two years.

Minimum Threshold

HUD does not specify a minimum threshold for counting assets disposed of for less than fair market value. A PHA may establish a policy to ignore small amounts such as charitable contributions [New PH OCC GB, *Income Determinations,* p. 24].

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The PHA will not include the value of assets disposed of for less than fair market value unless the cumulative fair market value of all assets disposed of during the past two years exceeds the gross amount received for the assets by more than $1,000.

Separation or Divorce

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

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

Foreclosure or Bankruptcy

Assets are not considered disposed of for less than fair market value when the disposition is the result of a foreclosure or bankruptcy sale. Negative equity in real property or other investments does not prohibit the owner from selling the property or other investments, so negative equity alone would not justify excluding the property or other investments from family assets.

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Family Declaration

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

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6-II.C. ASSET INCLUSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS

Necessary and Non-Necessary Personal Property [24 CFR 5.603(b)(3)(i)]

All assets are categorized as either *real property* (e.g., land, a home) or *personal property*.

Personal property includes tangible items, like boats, as well as intangible items, like bank accounts.

The value of necessary items of personal property is excluded from the calculation of net family assets. Necessary items of personal property include a car used for commuting or medical devices.

HUD defines *necessary personal property* as items essential to the family for the maintenance, use, and occupancy of the premises as a home; or they are necessary for employment, education, or health and wellness. Necessary personal property includes more than merely items that are indispensable to the bare existence of the family. It may include personal effects (such as items that are ordinarily worn or utilized by the individual), items that are convenient or useful to a reasonable existence, and items that support and facilitate daily life within the family's home. Necessary personal property also includes items that assist a household member with a disability, including any items related to disability-related needs, or that may be required for a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability. Necessary personal property does not include bank accounts, other financial investments, or luxury items. Items of personal property that do not qualify as necessary personal property are classified as non-necessary personal property.

The combined value of all **non-necessary** items of personal property is only included in annual income when the combined total value exceeds the HUD-published threshold amount (adjusted annually and published in HUD's current year Inflation-Adjusted Values tables). When the combined value of all non-necessary personal property does not exceed the HUD-published threshold amount, all non-necessary personal property is excluded from net family assets.

- The threshold amount is $52,787 for 2026.

While not an exhaustive list, the following table from Notice PIH 2023-27 provides examples of necessary and non-necessary personal property.

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Necessary Personal Property	Non-Necessary Personal Property
Car(s)/vehicle(s) that a family relies on for transportation for personal or business use (e.g., bike, motorcycle, skateboard, scooter) Furniture, carpets, linens, kitchenware Common appliances Common electronics (e.g., radio, television, DVD player, gaming system) Clothing Personal effects that are not luxury items (e.g., toys, books) Wedding and engagement rings Jewelry used in religious/cultural celebrations and ceremonies Religious and cultural items Medical equipment and supplies Health care–related supplies Musical instruments used by the family Personal computers, phones, tablets, and related equipment Professional tools of trade of the family, for example professional books Educational materials and equipment used by the family, including equipment to accommodate persons with disabilities Equipment used for exercising (e.g., treadmill, stationary bike, kayak, paddleboard, ski equipment)	Recreational car/vehicle not needed for day-to-day transportation for personal or business use (campers, motorhomes, traveling trailers, all-terrain vehicles (ATVs)) Bank accounts or other financial investments (e.g., checking account, savings account, stocks/bonds) Recreational boat/watercraft Expensive jewelry without religious or cultural value, or which does not hold family significance Collectibles (e.g., coins/stamps) Equipment/machinery that is not used to generate income for a business Items such as gems/precious metals, antique cars, artwork, etc.

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

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Checking and Savings Accounts [Notice PIH 2023-27]

HUD considers bank accounts as non-necessary items of personal property. Whether or not non-necessary personal property is counted toward net family assets depends on the combined value of all of the family's assets.

- When the combined value of net family assets is greater than the HUD-published threshold amount, which is adjusted annually and listed in HUD's current year Inflation Adjusted Values tables, checking and/or savings accounts would be counted toward net family assets.
- When the combined value of all non-necessary personal property does not exceed the HUD-published threshold amount, all non-necessary personal property is excluded from net family assets. In this case, the value of the family's checking and/or savings accounts would not be considered when calculating net family assets.

However, actual income from checking and savings accounts is always included in a family's annual income, regardless of the total value of net family assets or whether the asset itself is included or excluded from net family assets, unless that income is specifically excluded.

ABLE Accounts [24 CFR 5.609(b)(10); Notice PIH 2019-09]

An Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) account is a type of tax-advantaged savings account that an eligible individual can use to pay for qualified disability expenses. Section 103 of the ABLE Act mandates that an individual's ABLE account (specifically, its account balance, contributions to the account, and distributions from the account) is excluded when determining the designated beneficiary's eligibility and continued occupancy under certain federal means-tested programs. The PHA must exclude the entire value of the individual's ABLE account from the household's assets. Distributions from the ABLE account are also not considered income. However, all wage income received, regardless of which account the money is paid to, is included as income.

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Investment Accounts Such as Stocks, Bonds, Saving Certificates, and Money Market Funds [24 CFR 5.603(b)(1)]

HUD considers financial investments such as stocks and bonds non-necessary items of personal property. Whether non-necessary personal property is counted toward net family assets depends on the combined value of all of the family's assets.

- When the combined value of net family assets is greater than the HUD-published threshold amount, which is adjusted annually and listed in HUD's Inflation Adjusted Values tables, financial investments such as stocks and bonds are considered part of net family assets. In this case, the value of the family's financial investments such as stocks and bonds would be counted toward net family assets.
- When the combined value of all non-necessary personal property does not the HUD-published threshold amount, all non-necessary personal property is excluded from net family assets. In this case, the value of the family's financial investments such as stocks and bonds would not be considered when calculating net family assets.

However, actual income from financial accounts is always included in a family's annual income, regardless of the total value of net family assets or whether the asset itself is included or excluded from net family assets, unless that income is specifically excluded. When a stock issues dividends in some years but not others (e.g., due to market performance), the dividend is counted as the actual return when it is issued, but when no dividend is issued, the actual return is $0. When the stock never issues dividends, the actual return is $0.

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The PHA will include interest or dividends earned by investment accounts as actual income from assets even when the earnings are reinvested.

The cash value of such an asset is determined by deducting from the market value any broker fees, penalties for early withdrawal, or other costs of converting the asset to cash.

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

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Lump-Sum Additions to Net Family Assets [24 CFR 5.609(b)(24(viii); Notice PIH 2023-27]

The regulations exclude income from lump-sum additions to family assets, including lottery or other contest winnings as a type of nonrecurring income.

In addition, lump sums from insurance payments, settlements for personal or property losses, and recoveries from civil actions or settlements based on claims of malpractice, negligence, or other breach of duty owed to a family member arising out of law that resulted in a member of the family becoming a family member with a disability are excluded from income.

Further, deferred periodic amounts from Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Social Security benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts, or any deferred Department of Veterans Affairs disability benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts are also excluded from income.

However, these amounts may count toward net family assets. The PHA must consider any actual or imputed returns from assets as income at the next applicable income examination. In the case where the lump sum addition to assets would lead to imputed income, which is unearned income, that increases the family's annual adjusted income by 10 percent or more, then the addition of the lump sum to the family's assets will trigger an immediate interim reexamination of income in accordance with Chapter 9. This reexamination of income must take place as soon as the lump sum is added to the family's net family assets unless the addition takes place in the last three months of family's income certification period and the PHA chooses not to conduct the examination.

For a discussion of lump-sum payments that represent the delayed start of a periodic payment, most of which are counted as income, see sections 6-I.H and 6-I.I.

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Any lump-sum receipts are only counted as assets if they are retained by a family in a form recognizable as an asset. [RHIIP FAQs]. For example, if the family receives a $10,000 lump sum for lottery winnings, and the family immediately spends the entire amount, the lump sum will not be counted toward net family assets.

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Jointly Owned Assets [Notice PIH 2023-27]

For assets owned jointly by the family and one or more individuals outside of the assisted family, the PHA must include the total value of the asset in the calculation of net family assets, unless:

- The asset is otherwise excluded;
- The family can demonstrate that the asset is inaccessible to them; or
- The family cannot dispose of any portion of the asset without the consent of another owner who refuses to comply.

If the family demonstrates that they can only access a portion of an asset, then only that portion's value is included in the calculation of net family assets for the family.

Any income from a jointly owned asset must be included in annual income, unless:

- The income is specifically excluded;
- The family demonstrates that they do not have access to the income from that asset; or
- The family only has access to a portion of the income from that asset.

If the family demonstrates that they can only access a portion of the income from an asset, then only that portion's value is included in the calculation of income from assets.

If an individual is a beneficiary who is entitled to access the account's funds only upon the death of the account's owner, and may not otherwise withdraw funds from an account, then the account is not an asset to the assisted family, and the family should provide proper documentation demonstrating that they are only a beneficiary on the account.

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Trusts [24 CFR 5.609(b)(2) and 5.603(b)(4)]

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

The basis for determining how to treat trusts relies on information about who has access to either the principal in the account or the income from the account. There are two types of trusts, *revocable* and *irrevocable*.

When the creator sets up an *irrevocable trust*, the creator has no access to the funds in the account. Typically, special needs trusts are considered irrevocable. Irrevocable trusts not under the control of any member of the family are excluded from net family assets. The value of the trust continues to be excluded from net family assets so long as the fund continues to be held in a trust that is not revocable by, or under the control of, any member of the family or household [24 CFR 5.603(b)(4)]. Further, where an irrevocable trust is excluded from net family assets, the PHA must not consider actual income earned by the trust (e.g., interest earned, rental income if property is held in the trust) for so long as the income from the trust is not distributed.

A *revocable trust* is a trust that the creator of the trust may amend or end (revoke). When there is a revocable trust, the creator has access to the funds in the trust account.

- A revocable trust that is under the control of the family is included in net family assets when the grantor is a member of the assisted family. If a revocable trust is included in the calculation of net family assets, then the actual income earned by the revocable trust is also included in the family's income. For example, interest earned or rental income if the property is held in the trust. The PHA must calculate imputed income on the revocable trust if net family assets are more than the HUD-published threshold amount, which is adjusted annually and listed in HUD's Inflation Adjusted Values tables ($52,787 for 2026), and actual income from the trust cannot be calculated (e.g., if the trust is comprised of farmland that is not in use).
- A revocable trust that is not under the control of the family is excluded from net family assets. This happens when a member of the assisted family is the beneficiary of a revocable trust, but the grantor is not a member of the assisted family. In this case the beneficiary does not "own" the revocable trust, and the value of the trust is excluded from net family assets. For the revocable trust to be considered excluded from net family assets, no family or household member may be the account's trustee.

For both irrevocable and revocable trusts, if the value of the trust is not considered part of net family assets, then distributions from the trust are treated as follows:

- All distributions from the trust's principal are excluded from income.
- Distributions of income earned by the trust (i.e., interest, dividends, realized gains, or other earnings on the trust's principal), are included as income unless the distribution is used to pay for the health and medical expenses for a minor.

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Life Insurance [FR Notice 2/14/23 and Notice PIH 2023-27]

Net family assets do not include the value of term life insurance, which has no cash value to the individual before death.

The cash value of a life insurance policy available to a family member before death, such as a whole life or universal life policy, is included in the calculation of the value of the family's assets. The cash value is the surrender value. While the cash value of an insurance policy is considered an asset, the face value of any policy is not. If such a policy earns dividends or interest that the family could elect to receive, the amount of dividends or interest is counted as income from the asset whether or not the family actually receives it.

Tax Refunds [24 CFR 5.603(b)(3)(xi) and Notice PIH 2023-27]

All amounts received by a family in the form of federal tax refunds or refundable tax credits are excluded from a family's net family assets for a period of 12 months after receipt by the family.

At the time of an annual or interim reexamination of income, if the federal tax refund was received during the 12 months preceding the effective date of the reexamination, then the amount of the refund that was received by the family is subtracted from the total value of net family assets. When the subtraction results in a negative number, then net family assets are considered $0.

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Asset Exclusions [24 CFR 5.603(b)]

The following are excluded from the calculations of net family assets:

- The value of any account under a retirement plan recognized as such by the IRS, including individual retirement arrangements (IRAs), employer retirement plans, and retirement plans for self-employed individuals [24 CFR 5.603(b)(3)(iii)].
- The value of real property that the family does not have the effective legal authority to sell in the jurisdiction in which the property is located [24 CFR 5.603(b)(3)(iv)].
  - *Real property* as used in this part has the same meaning as that provided under the law of the state in which the property is located [24 CFR 5.100].
  - Examples of this include but are not limited to co-ownership situations (including situations where one owner is a victim of domestic violence), where one party cannot unilaterally sell the real property; property that is tied up in litigation; and inherited property in dispute [Notice PIH 2023-27].
- Any amounts recovered in any civil action or settlement based on a claim of malpractice, negligence, or other breach of duty owed to a family member arising out of law, that resulted in a family member being a person with a disability [24 CFR 5.603(b)(3)(v)];
- The value of any Coverdell education savings account under section 530 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 [24 CFR 5.603(b)(3)(vi)];
- The value of any qualified tuition program under Section 529 of such Code [24 CFR 5.603(b)(3)(vi)];
- The value of any "baby bond" account created, authorized, or funded by federal, state, or local government [24 CFR 5.603(b)(3)(vi)];
- Interests in Indian trust land [24 CFR 5.603(b)(3)(vii)];
- Equity in a manufactured home where the family receives assistance under 24 CFR part 982 [24 CFR 5.603(b)(3)(viii)];
- Equity in property under the Homeownership Option for which a family receives assistance under 24 CFR part 982 [24 CFR 5.603(b)(3)(ix)];
- Family Self-Sufficiency accounts [24 CFR 5.603(b)(3)(x)];
- Federal tax refunds or refundable tax credits for a period of 12 months after receipt by the family [24 CFR 5.603(b)(3)(xi)].
- The full amount of assets held in an irrevocable trust [Notice PIH 2023-27]; and
- The full amount of assets held in a revocable trust where a member of the family is the beneficiary, but the grantor/owner and trustee of the trust is not a member of the participant family or household [Notice PIH 2023-27].

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6-II.D. DETERMINING INCOME FROM ASSETS

In some cases, amounts that are excluded from net family assets may be included as annual income when disbursements are made to a family from an asset. In other cases, amounts are excluded from annual income as a lump-sum addition to net family assets, but those funds are then considered a net family asset if held in an account or other investment that is considered part of net family assets [Notice PIH 2023-27].

Net Family Assets

Net family assets are defined as the net cash value of all assets owned by the family, after deducting reasonable costs that would be incurred in disposing real property, savings, stocks, bonds, and other forms of capital investment.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Reasonable costs that would be incurred when disposing of an asset include, but are not limited to, penalties for premature withdrawal, broker and legal fees, and settlement costs incurred in real estate transactions such as settlement costs and transfer taxes [New PH OCC GB, *Income Determinations,* p. 24].

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

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

The cash value of real property or other assets with negative equity would be considered $0 for the purposes of calculating net family assets. Negative equity in real property or other investments does not prohibit the family from selling the property or other investments, so negative equity alone would not justify excluding the property or other investments from family assets [Notice PIH 2023-27].

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Actual Income from Assets

Income from assets must be included on the Form HUD-50058 regardless of the amount of income. Actual income from assets is always included in a family's annual income, regardless of the total value of net family assets or whether the asset itself is included or excluded from net family assets, unless that income is specifically excluded by 24 CFR 5.609(b).

Income or returns from assets are generally considered to be interest, dividend payments, and other actual income earned on the asset, and not the increase in market value of the asset. The increase in market value is relevant to the cash value of the asset for the purpose of determining total net family assets and imputing income.

The PHA may determine the net assets of a family based on a self-certification by the family that the net family assets do not exceed the HUD-published threshold amount, which is adjusted annually and listed in HUD's Inflation Adjusted Values tables, without taking additional steps to verify the accuracy of the declaration [24 CFR 5.618(b)]. Policies related to verification of assets are found in Chapter 7 of this policy.

- The threshold amount is $52,787 for 2026.

The PHA may not calculate or include any imputed income from assets when net family assets are less than or equal to the HUD-published threshold amount [24 CFR 5.609(b)(1)]. The actual income from assets must be included on the Form HUD-50058.

Imputed Income from Assets

When net family assets exceed the HUD-published threshold amount, which is adjusted annually and listed in HUD's Inflation Adjusted Values tables, the PHA may not rely on self-certification. If actual returns can be calculated, the PHA must include actual income from the asset on the Form HUD-50058 (for example, a savings account or CD where the rate of return is known). If actual returns cannot be calculated, the PHA must calculate imputed returns using the HUD-determined passbook rate (for example, real property or a non-necessary item of personal property such as a recreational boat). Imputed income is calculated by multiplying the net cash value of the asset (found by deducting reasonable costs that would be incurred in disposing of the asset from the market value) by the HUD-published passbook rate. If the PHA can compute actual income from some but not all assets, the PHA must compute actual returns where possible and use the HUD-determined passbook rate for assets where actual income cannot be calculated [24 CFR 5.609(a)(2)].

An asset with an actual return of $0 (such as a non-interest-bearing checking account), is not the same as an asset for which an actual return cannot be computed (such as non-necessary personal property). If the asset is a financial asset and there is no income generated (for example, a bank account with a zero percent interest rate or a stock that does not issue cash dividends), then the asset generates zero actual asset income, and imputed income is not calculated. When a stock

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issues dividends in some years but not others (e.g., due to market performance), the dividend is counted as the actual return when it is issued, and when no dividend is issued, the actual return is $0. When the stock never issues dividends, the actual return is consistently $0.

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PART III: ADJUSTED INCOME

6-III.A. INTRODUCTION

Overview

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

5.611 *Adjusted income* means annual income (as determined under § 5.609) of the members of the family residing or intending to reside in the dwelling unit, after making the following deductions:

(a) *Mandatory deductions*

(1) $500 for each dependent (adjusted annually by HUD, rounded to the next lowest multiple of $25);

(2) $550 for any elderly family or disabled family (adjusted annually by HUD, rounded to the next lowest multiple of $25);

(3) The sum of the following, to the extent the sum exceeds ten percent of annual income:

(i) Unreimbursed health and medical care expenses of any elderly family or disabled family;

(ii) Unreimbursed reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses for each member of the family who is a person with disabilities, to the extent necessary to enable any member of the family (including the member who is a person with disabilities) to be employed; and

(4) Any reasonable childcare expenses necessary to enable a member of the family to be employed or to further his or her education.

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

Anticipating Expenses

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Generally, the PHA will use current circumstances to anticipate expenses. When possible, for costs that are expected to fluctuate during the year (e.g., childcare during school and non-school periods and cyclical medical expenses), 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

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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.

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When calculating health and medical care expenses, the PHA will include those expenses anticipated to be incurred during the 12 months following the certification date which are not covered by an outside source, such as insurance. The allowance is not intended to give a family an allowance equal to last year's expenses, but to anticipate regular ongoing and anticipated expenses during the coming year. Since these expenses are anticipated, the *PH Occupancy Guidebook* states "it is likely that actual expenses will not match what was anticipated. Typically, this would not be considered an underpayment as long as at the time of the annual reexamination, the expenses were calculated based on the appropriate verification" [New PH OCC GB, *Income Determinations,* p. 30].

6-III.B. DEPENDENT DEDUCTION

An allowance of $500 is deducted from annual income for each dependent (which amount will be adjusted by HUD annually in accordance with the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, rounded to the next lowest multiple of $25) [24 CFR 5.611(a)(1)]. *Dependent* is defined as any family member other than the head, spouse, or cohead who is under the age of 18 or who is 18 or older and is a person with disabilities or a full-time student. Foster children, foster adults, and live-in aides are never considered dependents [24 CFR 5.603(b)].

6-III.C. ELDERLY OR DISABLED FAMILY DEDUCTION

A single deduction of $550 is taken for any elderly or disabled family (which amount will be adjusted by HUD annually in accordance with the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, rounded to the next lowest multiple of $25) [24 CFR 5.611(a)(2)].

An *elderly family* is a family whose head, spouse, cohead, or sole member is 62 years of age or older, and a *disabled family* is a family whose head, spouse, cohead, or sole member is a person with disabilities [24 CFR 5.403].

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6-III.D. HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE EXPENSES DEDUCTION [24 CFR 5.611(a)(3)(i)]

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

This deduction is permitted only for families in which the head, spouse, or cohead is at least 62 or is a person with disabilities. If a family is eligible for a health and medical care expense deduction, the unreimbursed health and medical care expenses of all family members are included. The PHA calculates health and medical care expenses based on the family's past expenses, but accounting for any anticipated changes in expenses during the certification period.

Definition of *Medical Expenses*

HUD regulations define *health and medical care expenses* at 24 CFR 5.603(b) to mean "any costs incurred in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease or payments for treatments affecting any structure or function of the body. Health and medical care expenses include medical insurance premiums and long-term care premiums that are paid or anticipated during the period for which annual income is computed." Health and medical care expenses may be deducted from annual income only if they are eligible under this definition and not otherwise reimbursed.

Although HUD revised the definition of *health and medical care expenses* to reflect the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) general definition of medical expenses, HUD is not permitting PHAs to specifically align their policies to IRS Publication 502.PHAs must review each expense to determine whether it is eligible in accordance with HUD's definition. While PHA policies may not specifically align with IRS Publication 502, HUD recommends PHAs use it as a standard for determining allowable expenses, and the PHA may list examples of allowable expenses in their policy provided they comply with HUD's definition at 24 CFR 5.603. The PHA may not define *health and medical care expenses* more narrowly than the regulation.

In accordance with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) (Pub. L. 104-191, 110 Stat. 1936) and the Privacy Act of 1974 (Pub. L. 93-579, 88 Stat. 1896), when requesting documentation to determine unreimbursed health and medical care expenses, the PHA may not request documentation beyond what is sufficient to determine anticipated health and medical care costs.

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The PHA will use the most current IRS Publication 502 as a standard for determining if expenses claimed by eligible families qualify as health and medical care expenses. However, under no circumstances will the PHA deduct any expenses listed in IRS Publication 502 that do not conform with HUD's definition of *health and medical care expenses.*

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Summary of Typical Allowable Health and Medical Care Expenses	
Services of medical professionals Surgery and medical procedures that are necessary, legal, and non-cosmetic Services of medical facilities Hospitalization, long-term care, and in-home nursing services Prescription medicines and insulin, but not nonprescription medicines even if recommended by a doctor Improvements to housing directly related to medical needs (e.g., ramps for a wheelchair, handrails) Medical insurance premiums or the cost of a health maintenance organization (HMO) Medicare Part B and Part D premiums	Substance abuse treatment programs Psychiatric treatment Ambulance services and some costs of transportation related to medical expenses. The PHA will use the most current medical mileage rate listed in IRS Publication 502. The cost and care of necessary equipment related to a medical condition (e.g., eyeglasses/lenses, hearing aids, crutches, and artificial teeth) The costs of buying, training, and maintaining a guide dog or other service animal to assist a visually impaired or hearing disabled person, or a person with other physical disabilities. In general, this includes any costs, such as food, grooming, and veterinary care, incurred in maintaining the health and vitality of the service animal so that it may perform its duties.
Note: This chart provides a summary of eligible health and medical care expenses only. In all cases, the PHA will consider whether health and medical expenses care expenses claimed by the family are eligible under HUD's definition.	

Before placing health, medical, or disability expense bills and documentation in the tenant file, the PHA will redact all personally identifiable information.

If the PHA receives documentation from a verification source that contains the individual's specific diagnosis, information regarding the individual's treatment, and/or information regarding the nature or severity of the person's disability, the PHA will immediately dispose of this confidential information; this information will never be maintained in the individual's file. If the information needs to be disposed of, the PHA will note in the individual's file that verification was received, the date received, and the name and address of the person/organization that provided the verification. Under no circumstances will the PHA include an applicant's or resident's medical records in the file [Notice PIH 2010-26].

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

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This policy applies only to families in which the head, spouse, or cohead is 62 or older or is a person with disabilities.

When expenses anticipated by a family could be defined as either a health and medical care or disability assistance expenses, the PHA will consider them health and medical care expenses unless it is clear that the expenses are incurred exclusively to enable a person with disabilities to work.

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6-III.E. DISABILITY ASSISTANCE EXPENSES DEDUCTION [24 CFR 5.603(b) and 24 CFR 5.611(a)(3)(ii)]

Unreimbursed reasonable expenses for attendant care and auxiliary apparatus for each member of the family who is a person with disabilities may be deducted if they: (1) are necessary to enable a family member 18 years or older to work, (2) are not paid to a family member or reimbursed by an outside source, (3) in combination with any medical expenses, exceed ten 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 income exclusions are applied.

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The family must identify the family members enabled to work as a result of the disability assistance expenses. In evaluating the family's request, the PHA will consider factors such as how the work schedule of the relevant family members relates to the hours of care provided, the time required for transportation, the relationship of the family members to the person with disabilities, and any special needs of the person with disabilities that might determine which family members are enabled to work.

When the PHA determines that the disability assistance expenses enable more than one family member to work, the expenses will be capped by the sum of the family members' incomes. [New PH OCC GB, *Income Determination,* p. 28].

Eligible Auxiliary Apparatus [Notice PIH 2023-27]

Auxiliary apparatus items may include expenses for wheelchairs, ramps, adaptations to vehicles, guide dogs, assistance animals, or special equipment to enable a person who is blind or has low vision to read or type, or special equipment to assist a person who is deaf or hard of hearing [Notice PIH 2023-27].

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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

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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 [Notice PIH 2023-27]

Examples of attendant care expenses can include teaching a person with disabilities how to perform day-to-day tasks independently like cleaning, bathing, doing laundry, and cooking. Attendant care can be 24-hour care, or care during sporadic periods throughout the day. The family determines the type of attendant care that is appropriate for the person with disabilities.

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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, the PHA will prorate the cost and allow only that portion of the expenses attributable to attendant care that enables a family member to work. For example, if the care provider also cares for a child who is not the person with disabilities, the cost of care must be prorated. Unless otherwise specified by the care provider, the calculation will be based upon the number of hours spent in each activity and/or the number of persons under care.

Payments to Family Members

No disability assistance expenses may be deducted for payments to a member of an assisted family [24 CFR 5.603(b)]. However, expenses paid to a relative who is not a member of the assisted family may be deducted if they are not reimbursed by an outside source.

Necessary and Reasonable Expenses

The family determines the type of care or auxiliary apparatus to be provided and must describe how the expenses enable a family member to work. The family must certify that the disability assistance expenses are necessary and are not paid or reimbursed by any other source.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The PHA determines the reasonableness of the expenses based on typical costs of care or apparatus in the locality. To establish typical costs, the PHA will collect information from organizations that provide services and support to persons with disabilities. A family may present, and the PHA will consider, the family's justification for costs that exceed typical costs in the area.

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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

This policy applies only to families in which the head or spouse is 62 or older or is a person with disabilities.

When expenses anticipated by a family could be defined as either health and medical care or disability assistance expenses, the PHA will consider them health and medical care expenses unless it is clear that the expenses are incurred exclusively to enable a person with disabilities to work.

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6-III.F. CHILDCARE EXPENSE DEDUCTION

HUD defines *childcare expenses* at 24 CFR 5.603(b) as "amounts anticipated to be paid by the family for the care of children under 13 years of age (including foster children) during the period for which annual income is computed, but only where such care is necessary to enable a family member to actively seek employment, be gainfully employed, or to further his or her education and only to the extent such amounts are not reimbursed. The amount deducted shall reflect reasonable charges for childcare. In the case of childcare necessary to permit employment, the amount deducted shall not exceed the amount of employment income that is included in annual income."

Clarifying the Meaning of *Child* for This Deduction

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

Qualifying for the Deduction

Determining Who Is Enabled to Pursue an Eligible Activity

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The family must identify the family member(s) enabled to pursue an eligible activity. The term *eligible activity* in this section means any of the activities that may make the family eligible for a childcare deduction (seeking work, pursuing an education, or being gainfully employed).

In evaluating the family's request, the PHA 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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

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Furthering Education

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

Being Gainfully Employed

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

If the childcare expense being claimed is to enable a family member to be gainfully employed, the family must provide evidence of the family member's employment during the time that childcare 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 Childcare Expense Deduction

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

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

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

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

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Eligible Childcare Expenses

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

Allowable Childcare Activities

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

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

If a childcare provider also renders other services to a family or childcare is used to enable a family member to conduct activities that are not eligible for consideration, the PHA will prorate the costs and allow only that portion of the expenses that is attributable to childcare for eligible activities. For example, if the care provider also cares for a child with disabilities who is 13 or older, the cost of care will be prorated. Unless otherwise specified by the childcare provider, the calculation will be based upon the number of hours spent in each activity and/or the number of persons under care.

Necessary and Reasonable Costs

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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

To establish the reasonableness of childcare costs, the PHA will use the schedule of childcare costs from a qualified local entity that either subsidizes childcare costs or licenses childcare providers. Families may present, and the PHA will consider justification for costs that exceed typical costs in the area.

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6-III.G. HARDSHIP EXEMPTIONS [24 CFR 5.611(c), (d), and (e)]

Health and Medical Care and Disability Assistance Expenses [24 CFR 5.611(c); Notice PIH 2023-27]

The regulations provide for two types of hardship exemption categories for families that qualify for unreimbursed health and medical care expenses and/or disability assistance expenses. A family will benefit from hardship exemptions only if the family has eligible expenses that can be deducted in excess of five percent of annual income. In order to claim unreimbursed health and medical care expenses, the family must have a head, cohead, or spouse that is elderly or a person with a disability. In order to claim unreimbursed reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses, the family must include a person with a disability, and the expenses must enable any member of the family (including the member who is a person with a disability) to be employed.

Families may be eligible for relief under one of two categories; phased-in relief or general relief, as defined below.

Phased-In Relief

Phased-in relief applies to families affected by the statutory increase in the threshold for unreimbursed health and medical care expenses and/or disability assistance expenses from 3 percent to 10 percent. Qualifying families are those who received a deduction for unreimbursed health and medical care and/or reasonable attendant care or auxiliary apparatus expenses based on their most recent income review prior to ~~January 1, 2024~~ the date the PHA begins implementing the relief or the applicable HOTMA compliance deadline established by notice, whichever occurs first. These families will begin receiving a 24-month phased-in relief at their next annual or interim reexamination~~, whichever occurs first after the date on which the PHA implements phased-in relief after that date.~~

For these families, the threshold amount is phased-in as follows:

- The family is eligible for a deduction totaling the sum of expenses that exceeds 5 percent of annual income for the first 12 months.
- At the conclusion of 12 months, the family is eligible for a deduction totaling the sum of their expenses that exceed 7.5 percent of annual income for another 12 months.
- At the conclusion of 24 months, the standard threshold amount of 10 percent would be used, unless the family qualifies for relief under the general hardship relief category.
    - When an eligible family's phased-in relief begins at an interim reexamination, the PHA will need to process another transaction one year later to move the family along to the next phase. The transaction can be either an interim reexamination if triggered, or a non-interim reexamination transaction.

When an eligible family's phased-in relief begins at an interim reexamination, the PHA must process another transaction (either an interim reexamination or non-interim transaction, as

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applicable) one year later to move the family to the next phase.

Prior to the end of the 24-month period, the family may request a hardship exemption under the second category as described below. If the family is found eligible under the second category, the hardship exemption under the first category ends, and the family's hardship is administered in accordance with the requirements listed below. Once a family requests general relief, the family may no longer receive phased-in relief.

PHAs must track the 24-month phase-period for each eligible family, even if a family's expenses go below the appropriate phase-in percentage, during the first or second 12-month phase-in period. The phase-in must continue for families who move to another public housing unit at the same PHA. When the family is treated as a new admission under a different property/program (e.g., the family moves from public housing to the HCV program), unless the PHA has a written policy to continue the phased-in relief upon admission, the family's expense deduction will be calculated using the 10-percent threshold unless request for general relief is approved by the PHA.

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The PHA will not continue the phased-in relief for families who move from the HCV program to public housing. These families will be treated as new admissions and the sum of expenses that exceeds 10 percent of annual income will be used to calculate their adjusted income.

General Relief

The second category is for families that can demonstrate:

- Their health and medical and/or disability assistance expenses increased; or
- The family's financial hardship is a result of a change in circumstances (as defined in PHA policy) that would not otherwise trigger an interim reexamination.

The family may request a hardship exemption under the second category regardless of whether the family previously received the health and medical and/or disability assistance deductions or are currently or were previously receiving relief under the phased-in relief category above. HUD requires that PHAs develop policies defining what constitutes a hardship for purposes of this exemption.

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The PHA must obtain third-party verification of the hardship or must document in the file the reason third-party verification was not available. PHAs must attempt to obtain third-party verification prior to the end of the 90-day hardship exemption period.

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To qualify for a hardship exemption, all families must submit a request in writing to the PHA.

~~Families who qualified for health and medical care expenses and/or disability assistance expenses on or after January 1, 2024, do not qualify for phased-in relief as described above, even if they subsequently qualified prior to the PHA's HOTMA compliance date. However, the PHA defines the change from 3 percent to 10 percent for these families as a change in circumstances that warrants a general relief hardship. These families may request a general relief hardship exemption at their first annual or interim reexamination after the PHA's HOTMA compliance date. For these families, the PHA defines a *change in circumstances* as the PHA's implementation of the 10 percent medical/disability assistance expense threshold, and therefore, will grant the general relief hardship exemption to these families upon written request if the family has eligible expenses that may be deducted in excess of 5 percent of annual income.~~

For all ~~other~~ families requesting a general relief hardship, the request must show that the family's health and medical and/or disability assistance expenses have increased and that the family's financial hardship is a result of a change in circumstances.

For this purpose, the PHA defines *a change in circumstances* as a decrease in income or increase in other expenses that has resulted in the family's financial hardship but does not, on its own, trigger an interim reexamination in accordance with PHA policies. Examples of a change in circumstances include the need for new health and medical care or disability assistance expenses or an increase in the cost of qualifying expenses so that qualifying expenses exceed 5 percent of the family's annual income. Examples of circumstances constituting a financial hardship may include the following situations:

- The family is awaiting an eligibility determination for a federal, state, or local assistance program, such as a determination for unemployment compensation or disability benefits;
- The family's income decreased because of a loss of employment, death of a family member, or due to a natural or federal/state declared disaster; or
- Other circumstances as determined by the PHA.

The family must provide third-party verification of the hardship with the request. If third-party verification is not available, the PHA will document the file with the reason and will

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attempt to obtain third-party verification prior to the end of the 90-day hardship exemption period.

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The PHA will comply with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) (Pub. L. 104-191, 110 Stat. 1936) and the Privacy Act of 1974 (Pub. L. 93-579, 88 Stat. 1896) when requesting documentation. If the PHA receives documentation from a verification source that contains the individual's specific diagnosis, information regarding the individual's treatment, and/or information regarding the nature or severity of the person's disability, the PHA will immediately dispose of this confidential information; this information will never be maintained in the individual's file. If the information needs to be disposed of, the PHA will note in the individual's file that verification was received, the date received, and the name and address of the person or organization that provided the verification. Under no circumstances will PHA include an applicant's or resident's medical records in the file [Notice PIH 2010-26].

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The PHA must promptly notify the family in writing of the change in the determination of adjusted income and the family's rent resulting from hardship exemptions. The notice must inform the family of when the hardship exemption will begin and expire [24 CFR 5.611(e)(2)].

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The PHA will make a determination of whether the family qualifies within 30 calendar days and will notify the family in writing of the result within 10 business days of the determination.

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

If the family qualifies for an exemption, the PHA will include the date the hardship exemption will begin and the date it will expire as well as information on how to request a 90-day extension based on family circumstances.

If the family qualifies, the family will receive a deduction for the sum of eligible expenses that exceed five percent of annual income.

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The family's hardship relief ends when the circumstances that made the family eligible for the relief are no longer applicable or after 90 days, whichever is earlier. However, the PHA may, at its discretion, extend the relief for one or more additional 90-day periods while the family's hardship condition continues. PHAs are not limited to a maximum number of 90-day extensions.

PHAs must establish written policies regarding the types of circumstances that will allow a family to qualify for a financial hardship and when such deductions may be eligible for additional 90-day extensions. PHAs must develop policies requiring families to report if the circumstances that made the family eligible for the hardship exemption are no longer applicable.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

~~For families who qualified for health and medical care expenses and/or disability assistance expenses on or after January 1, 2024, but prior to the PHA's HOTMA compliance date, for whom the PHA granted the general relief hardship as described above, the PHA will extend relief for additional 90-day periods for up to 12 months from the date the hardship is granted. The family will be required to continue requesting the general relief hardship every 90 days during this period. At the end of the 12-month period, the family will move to the 10 percent threshold, unless the family has other circumstances, as described above, that would warrant a continuation of relief. In such cases, the family must request a new general relief hardship exemption.~~

For all other families, tThe family may request an extension either orally or in writing prior to the end of the hardship exemption period. The PHA will extend relief for an additional 90-days if the family demonstrates to the PHA's satisfaction that the family continues to qualify for the hardship exemption based on circumstances described above. The PHA will require updated verification based on the family's current circumstances. Additional extension(s) may be granted on a case-by-case basis provided the family continues to request extensions prior to the end of each hardship exemption period. Families must report if the circumstances that made the family eligible for the hardship exemption are no longer applicable. At any time, the PHA may terminate the hardship exemption if the PHA determines that the family no longer qualifies for the exemption.

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Childcare Expense Hardship Exemption [24 CFR 5.611(d) and Notice PIH 2023-27]

A family whose eligibility for the childcare expense deduction is ending may request a financial hardship exemption to continue receiving the deduction. If the family demonstrates to the PHA's satisfaction that the family is unable to pay their rent because of the loss of the childcare expense deduction, and that the childcare expense is still necessary even though the family member is not working, looking for work, or seeking to further their education, the PHA must recalculate the family's adjusted income and continue the childcare deduction.

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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

For a family to qualify, they must demonstrate that their inability to pay rent would be as a result of the loss of this deduction. The PHA defines this hardship as a potential decrease in income or increase in other expenses that would result from the loss of the childcare expense and such loss would impact the family's ability to pay their rent.

Some factors to consider when determining if the family is unable to pay rent may include determining that the rent, utility payment, and applicable expenses (childcare expenses or health and medical expenses) are more than 40 percent of the family's adjusted income, or verifying whether the family has experienced unanticipated expenses, such as large medical bills, that have affected their ability to pay their rent.

The family must also demonstrate that the childcare expense is still necessary even though the family member is no longer employed or furthering their education. The PHA will consider qualification under this criterion on a case-by case basis (for example, if the family member who was employed has left their job in order to provide uncompensated care to an elderly friend or family member who is severely ill and lives across town).

The family must provide third-party verification of the hardship with the request. If third-party verification is not available, the PHA will document the file with the reason and will attempt to obtain third-party verification prior to the end of the 90-day hardship exemption period.

The PHA must promptly notify the family in writing of the change in the determination of adjusted income and the family's rent resulting from hardship exemptions.

If the PHA denies the request, the notice must specifically state the reason for the denial. PHAs must provide families 30 days' notice of any increase in rent.

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If the PHA approves the request, the notice must inform the family of when the hardship exemption will begin and expire [24 CFR 5.611(e)(2)]. The notice must also state the requirement for the family to report to the PHA if the circumstances that made the family eligible for relief are no longer applicable and that the family's adjusted income and tenant rent will be recalculated upon expiration of the hardship exemption [Notice PIH 2023-27].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The PHA will make a determination of whether the family qualifies within 30 calendar days and will notify the family in writing of the result within 10 business days of the determination.

If the PHA denies the hardship exemption request, the PHA notice will also state that if the family does not agree with the PHA determination, the family may request a grievance hearing.

If the family qualifies for an exemption, the PHA will include all required information listed above as well as information on how to request a 90-day extension based on family circumstances.

If the family qualifies, the hardship exemption and the resulting alternative adjusted income calculation must remain in place for a period of up to 90 days.

The PHA may, at its discretion, extend the hardship exemptions for additional 90-day periods based on family circumstances and as stated in PHA policies. PHAs are not limited to a maximum number of 90-day extensions. PHAs must develop policies requiring families to report if the circumstances that made the family eligible for the hardship exemption are no longer applicable.

PHAs must promptly notify families in writing if they are denied either an initial hardship exemption or an additional 90-day extension of the exemption. If the PHA denies the request, the notice must specifically state the reason for the denial.

PHAs must notify the family if the hardship exemption is no longer necessary, and the hardship exemption will be terminated because the circumstances that made the family eligible for the exemption are no longer applicable. The notice must state the termination date and provide 30 days' notice of rent increase, if applicable.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The family may request an extension either orally or in writing prior to the end of the hardship exemption period. The PHA will extend relief for an additional 90-days if the family demonstrates to the PHA's satisfaction that the family continues to qualify for the hardship exemption. The PHA will require updated verification based on the family's current circumstances. Additional extensions may be granted on a case-by-case basis

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provided the family continues to request extensions prior to the end of each hardship exemption period. Families must report if the circumstances that made the family eligible for the hardship exemption are no longer applicable. At any time, the PHA may terminate the hardship exemption if the PHA determines that the family no longer qualifies for the exemption.

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

The PHA may adopt additional permissive deductions from annual income if they establish a policy in the ACOP. Permissive deductions are additional, optional deductions that may be applied to annual income. As with mandatory deductions, permissive deductions must be based on need or family circumstance and deductions must be designed to encourage self-sufficiency or other economic purpose. If the PHA offers permissive deductions, they must be granted to all families that qualify for them and should complement existing income exclusions and deductions [PH Occ GB, p. 128]. Permissive deductions may be used to incentivize or encourage self-sufficiency and economic mobility.

If the PHA chooses to adopt permissive deductions, the PHA is not eligible for an increase in Capital Fund and Operating Fund formula grants based on the application of those deductions. The PHA must establish a written policy for such deductions.

The *Form HUD-50058 Instruction Booklet* states that the maximum allowable amount for total permissive deductions is less than $90,000 per year.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The PHA has opted not to use permissive deductions.

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PART IV: CALCULATING RENT

6-IV.A. OVERVIEW OF INCOME-BASED RENT CALCULATIONS

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 the PHA.

TTP Formula [24 CFR 5.628]

HUD regulations specify the formula for calculating the total tenant payment (TTP) for an assisted family. TTP is the highest of the following amounts, rounded to the nearest dollar:

- 30 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income (adjusted income is defined in Part II)
- 10 percent of the family's monthly gross income (annual income, as defined in Part I, divided by 12)
- The welfare rent (in as-paid states only)
- A minimum rent between $0 and $50 that is established by the PHA

The PHA has authority to suspend and exempt families from minimum rent when a financial hardship exists, as defined in section 6-IV.B.

Welfare Rent [24 CFR 5.628]

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Welfare rent does not apply in this locality.

Minimum Rent [24 CFR 5.630]

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The minimum rent for this locality is $0.

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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.

The PHA's minimum rent and rent choice policies still apply to affected families. Utility allowances are applied to PHA 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The PHA chooses not to adopt optional changes to income-based rents.

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].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The PHA chooses not to use ceiling rents.

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Utility Reimbursement [24 CFR 982.514(b); 982.514]

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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The PHA will make utility reimbursements to the family.

The PHA may make all utility reimbursement payments to qualifying families on a monthly basis or may make quarterly payments when the monthly reimbursement amount is $15.00 or less. Reimbursements must be made once per calendar-year quarter, either prospectively or retroactively, and must be prorated if the family leaves the program in advance of its next quarterly reimbursement. The PHA must also adopt hardship policies for families for whom receiving quarterly reimbursement would create a financial hardship. The PHA must issue reimbursements that exceed $15.00 per month on a monthly basis.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The PHA will issue all utility reimbursements monthly.

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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The financial hardship rules described below do not apply in this jurisdiction because the PHA has established a minimum rent of $0.

Overview

If the PHA establishes a minimum rent greater than zero, the PHA must grant an exemption from the minimum rent if a family is unable to pay the minimum rent because of financial hardship.

The financial hardship exemption applies only to families required to pay the minimum rent. If a family's TTP is higher than the minimum rent, the family is not eligible for a hardship exemption. If the PHA determines that a hardship exists, the family share is the highest of the remaining components of the family's calculated TTP.

HUD-Defined Financial Hardship

Financial hardship includes the following situations:

(1) The family has lost eligibility for or is awaiting an eligibility determination for a federal, state, or local assistance program. This includes a family member who is a noncitizen lawfully admitted for permanent residence under the Immigration and Nationality Act who would be entitled to public benefits but for Title IV of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996.

Housing Authority of Savannah 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

For a family to qualify under this provision, the cause of the potential eviction must be the family's failure to pay rent to the owner or tenant-paid utilities.

(3) Family income has decreased because of changed family circumstances, including the loss of employment.

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(4) A death has occurred in the family.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

In order to qualify under this provision, a family must describe how the death has created a financial hardship (e.g., because of funeral-related expenses or the loss of the family member's income).

(5) The family has experienced other circumstances determined by the PHA.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The PHA has not established any additional hardship criteria.

Implementation of Hardship Exemption

Determination of Hardship

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

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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The PHA defines temporary hardship as a hardship expected to last 90 days or less. Long-term hardship is defined as a hardship expected to last more than 90 days.

When the minimum rent is suspended, the family share reverts to the highest of the remaining components of the calculated TTP. The example below demonstrates the effect of the minimum rent exemption.

Example: Impact of Minimum Rent Exemption Assume the PHA has established a minimum rent of $50.	
Family Share – No Hardship	**Family Share – With Hardship**
$0 30% of monthly adjusted income $15 10% of monthly gross income N/A Welfare rent $50 Minimum rent	$0 30% of monthly adjusted income $15 10% of monthly gross income N/A Welfare rent $50 Minimum rent
Minimum rent applies.	Hardship exemption granted.

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TTP = $50	TTP = $15

Housing Authority of Savannah 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.

The PHA will make the determination of hardship within 30 calendar days.

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No Financial Hardship

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

For procedures pertaining to grievance hearing requests based upon the PHA's denial of a hardship exemption, see Chapter 14, Grievances and Appeals.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

Temporary Hardship

If the PHA determines that a qualifying financial hardship is temporary, the PHA must suspend the minimum rent for the 90-day period beginning the first of the month following the date of the family's request for a hardship exemption.

At the end of the 90-day suspension period, the family must resume payment of the minimum rent and must repay the PHA the amounts suspended. HUD requires the PHA to offer a reasonable repayment agreement, on terms and conditions established by the PHA. The PHA also may determine that circumstances have changed and the hardship is now a long-term hardship.

For procedures pertaining to grievance hearing requests based upon the PHA's denial of a hardship exemption, see Chapter 14, Grievances and Appeals.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The PHA will enter into a repayment agreement in accordance with the PHA's repayment agreement policy (see Chapter 16).

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Long-Term Hardship

If the PHA determines that the financial hardship is long-term, the PHA must exempt the family from the minimum rent requirement for so long as the hardship continues. The exemption will apply from the first of the month following the family's request until the end of the qualifying hardship. When the financial hardship has been determined to be long-term, the family is not required to repay the minimum rent.

Housing Authority of Savannah 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.

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6-IV.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, the PHA 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 and Individual Relief

On request from a family, PHAs 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 [24 CFR 8 and 100, 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 related to reasonable accommodations.

Further, the PHA may grant requests for relief from charges in excess of the utility allowance on reasonable grounds, such as special needs of the elderly, ill, or residents with disabilities, or special factors not within control of the resident, as the PHA deems appropriate. The family must request the higher allowance and provide the PHA with an explanation about the additional allowance required.

PHAs should develop criteria for granting individual relief, notify residents about the availability of individual relief, and notify participants about the availability of individual relief programs (sometimes referred to as "Medical Baseline discounts") offered by the local utility company [Utility Allowance GB, p. 19; 24 CFR 965.508].

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Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The family must request the higher allowance and provide the PHA with information about the amount of additional allowance required.

The PHA will consider the following criteria as valid reasons for granting individual relief:

The family's consumption was mistakenly portrayed as excessive due to defects in the meter or errors in the meter reading.

The excessive consumption is caused by a characteristic of the unit or owner-supplied equipment that is beyond the family's control, such as a particularly inefficient refrigerator or inadequate insulation. The allowance should be adjusted to reflect the higher consumption needs associated with the unit until the situation is remedied. The resident should be granted individual relief until the allowance is adjusted.

The excessive consumption is due to special needs of the family that are beyond their control, such as the need for specialized equipment in the case of a family member who is ill, elderly, or who has a disability.

In determining the amount of the reasonable accommodation or individual relief, the PHA will allow a reasonable measure of additional usage as necessary. To arrive at the amount of additional utility cost of specific equipment, the family may provide information from the manufacturer of the equipment, or the family or PHA may conduct an internet search for an estimate of usage or additional monthly cost.

Information on reasonable accommodation and individual relief for charges in excess of the utility allowance will be provided to all residents at move-in and with any notice of proposed allowances, schedule surcharges, and revisions. The PHA will also provide information on utility relief programs or medical discounts (sometimes referred to as "Medical Baseline discounts") that may be available through local utility providers.

The family must request the higher allowance and provide the PHA with information about the amount of additional allowance required.

At its discretion, the PHA may reevaluate the need for the increased utility allowance as a reasonable accommodation at any regular reexamination.

If the excessive consumption is caused by a characteristic of the unit or PHA-supplied equipment that is beyond the family's control, such as a particularly inefficient refrigerator or inadequate insulation, the individual relief to the resident will cease when the situation is remedied.

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Utility Allowance Revisions [24 CFR 965.507]

The PHA must review at least annually the basis on which utility allowances have been established and, if reasonably required in order to continue adherence to standards described in 24 CFR 965.505, must establish revised allowances.

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 rates 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. Such rate changes are not subject to the 60-day notice [24 CFR 965.507(b)].

The tenant rent calculations must reflect any changes in the PHA's utility allowance schedule [24 CFR 960.253(c)(3)].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Between annual reviews of utility allowances, the PHA will only revise its utility allowances due to a rate change, when required to by the regulation.

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6-IV.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. Except for non-public housing over income families, the PHA must prorate the assistance provided to a mixed family. The PHA 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, the PHA 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah 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-IV.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)]

With the exception of non-public housing over income families, once each year, the PHA 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. The PHA must document that flat rents were offered to families under the methods used to determine flat rents for the PHA.

Housing Authority of Savannah 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.

The PHA 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.

The PHA must provide sufficient information for families to make an informed choice. This information must include the PHA'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 the PHA 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.

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Switching from Flat Rent to Income-Based Rent Due to Hardship [24 CFR 960.253(f)]

With the exception of non-public housing over-income families, 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 the PHA determines that a financial hardship exists, the PHA must immediately allow the family to switch from flat rent to the income-based rent.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Upon determination by the PHA that a financial hardship exists, the PHA 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
- The family has experienced an increase in expenses, because of changed circumstances, for medical costs, childcare, transportation, education, or similar items
- Such other situations determined by the PHA to be appropriate

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The PHA 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].

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EXHIBIT 6-1: ANNUAL INCOME FULL DEFINITION

24 CFR 5.609

(a) Annual income includes, with respect to the family:

(1) All amounts, not specifically excluded in paragraph (b) of this section, received from all sources by each member of the family who is 18 years of age or older or is the head of household or spouse of the head of household, plus unearned income by or on behalf of each dependent who is under 18 years of age, and

(2) When the value of net family assets exceeds the HUD-published threshold amount (which amount HUD will adjust annually in accordance with the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers) and the actual returns from a given asset cannot be calculated, imputed returns on the asset based on the current passbook savings rate, as determined by HUD.

(b)Annual income does not include the following:

(1) Any imputed return on an asset when net family assets are less than or equal to the HUD-published threshold amount (which amount HUD will adjust annually in accordance with the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers) and no actual income from the net family assets can be determined.

(2) The following types of trust distributions:

(i) For an irrevocable trust or a revocable trust outside the control of the family or household excluded from the definition of net family assets under § 5.603(b):

(A) Distributions of the principal or corpus of the trust; and

(B) Distributions of income from the trust when the distributions are used to pay the costs of health and medical care expenses for a minor.

(ii) For a revocable trust under the control of the family or household, any distributions from the trust; except that any actual income earned by the trust, regardless of whether it is distributed, shall be considered income to the family at the time it is received by the trust.

(3) Earned income of children under the 18 years of age.

(4) Payments received for the care of foster children or foster adults, or State or Tribal kinship or guardianship care payments.

(5) Insurance payments and settlements for personal or property losses, including but not limited to payments through health insurance, motor vehicle insurance, and workers' compensation.

(6) Amounts received by the family that are specifically for, or in reimbursement of, the cost of health and medical care expenses for any family member.

(7) Any amounts recovered in any civil action or settlement based on a claim of malpractice, negligence, or other breach of duty owed to a family member arising out of law, that resulted in a member of the family becoming disabled.

(8) Income of a live-in aide, foster child, or foster adult as defined in §§ 5.403 and 5.603, respectively.

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(9)

(i) Any assistance that section 479B of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended (20 U.S.C. 1087uu), requires be excluded from a family's income; and

(ii) Student financial assistance for tuition, books, and supplies (including supplies and equipment to support students with learning disabilities or other disabilities), room and board, and other fees required and charged to a student by an institution of higher education (as defined under Section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002)) and, for a student who is not the head of household or spouse, the reasonable and actual costs of housing while attending the institution of higher education and not residing in an assisted unit.

(A) Student financial assistance, for purposes of this paragraph (9)(ii), means a grant or scholarship received from— (

1) The Federal government;

(2) A State, Tribe, or local government;

(3) A private foundation registered as a nonprofit under 26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3);

(4) A business entity (such as corporation, general partnership, limited liability company, limited partnership, joint venture, business trust, public benefit corporation, or nonprofit entity); or

(5) An institution of higher education.

(B) Student financial assistance, for purposes of this paragraph (9)(ii), does not include—

(1) Any assistance that is excluded pursuant to paragraph (b)(9)(i) of this section;

(2) Financial support provided to the student in the form of a fee for services performed (e.g., a work study or teaching fellowship that is not excluded pursuant to paragraph (b)(9)(i) of this section); (

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3) Gifts, including gifts from family or friends; or

(4) Any amount of the scholarship or grant that, either by itself or in combination with assistance excluded under this paragraph or paragraph (b)(9)(i), exceeds the actual covered costs of the student. The actual covered costs of the student are the actual costs of tuition, books and supplies (including supplies and equipment to support students with learning disabilities or other disabilities), room and board, or other fees required and charged to a student by the education institution, and, for a student who is not the head of household or spouse, the reasonable and actual costs of housing while attending the institution of higher education and not residing in an assisted unit. This calculation is described further in paragraph (b)(9)(ii)€ of this section.

(C) Student financial assistance, for purposes of this paragraph (b)(9)(ii) must be:

(1) Expressly for tuition, books, room and board, or other fees required and charged to a student by the education institution;

(2) Expressly to assist a student with the costs of higher education; or

(3) Expressly to assist a student who is not the head of household or spouse with the reasonable and actual costs of housing while attending the education institution and not residing in an assisted unit.

(D) Student financial assistance, for purposes of this paragraph (b)(9)(ii), may be paid directly to the student or to the educational institution on the student's behalf. Student financial assistance paid to the student must be verified by the responsible entity as student financial assistance consistent with this paragraph (b)(9)(ii).

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(E) When the student is also receiving assistance excluded under paragraph (b)(9)(i) of this section, the amount of student financial assistance under this paragraph (b)(9)(ii) is determined as follows:

(1) If the amount of assistance excluded under paragraph (b)(9)(i) of this section is equal to or exceeds the actual covered costs under paragraph (b)(9)(ii)(B)(4) of this section, none of the assistance described in this paragraph (b)(9)(ii) of this section is considered student financial assistance excluded from income under this paragraph (b)(9)(ii)(E).

(2) If the amount of assistance excluded under paragraph (b)(9)(i) of this section is less than the actual covered costs under paragraph (b)(9)(ii)(B)(4) of this section, the amount of assistance described in paragraph (b)(9)(ii) of this section that is considered student financial assistance excluded under this paragraph is the lower of:

(i) the total amount of student financial assistance received under this paragraph (b)(9)(ii) of this section, or

(ii) the amount by which the actual covered costs under paragraph (b)(9)(ii)(B)(4) of this section exceeds the assistance excluded under paragraph (b)(9)(i) of this section.

(10) Income and distributions from any Coverdell education savings account under section 530 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or any qualified tuition program under section 529 of such Code; and income earned by government contributions to, and distributions from, "baby bond" accounts created, authorized, or funded by Federal, State, or local government.

(11) The special pay to a family member serving in the Armed Forces who is exposed to hostile fire.

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(12)

(i) Amounts received by a person with a disability that are disregarded for a limited time for purposes of Supplemental Security Income eligibility and benefits because they are set aside for use under a Plan to Attain Self-Sufficiency (PASS);

(ii) Amounts received by a participant in other publicly assisted programs which are specifically for or in reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred (e.g., special equipment, clothing, transportation, childcare, etc.) and which are made solely to allow participation in a specific program;

(iii) Amounts received under a resident service stipend not to exceed $200 per month. A resident service stipend is a modest amount received by a resident for performing a service for the PHA or owner, on a part-time basis, that enhances the quality of life in the development.

(iv) Incremental earnings and benefits resulting to any family member from participation in training programs funded by HUD or in qualifying Federal, State, Tribal, or local employment training programs (including training programs not affiliated with a local government) and training of a family member as resident management staff. Amounts excluded by this provision must be received under employment training programs with clearly defined goals and objectives and are excluded only for the period during which the family member participates in the employment training program unless those amounts are excluded under paragraph (b)(9)(i) of this section.

(13) Reparation payments paid by a foreign government pursuant to claims filed under the laws of that government by persons who were persecuted during the Nazi era.

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(14) Earned income of dependent fulltime students in excess of the amount of the deduction for a dependent in § 5.611.

(15) Adoption assistance payments for a child in excess of the amount of the deduction for a dependent in § 5.611.

(16) Deferred periodic amounts from Supplemental Security Income and Social Security benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts, or any deferred Department of Veterans Affairs disability benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts.

(17) Payments related to aid and attendance under 38 U.S.C. 1521 to veterans in need of regular aid and attendance.

(18) Amounts received by the family in the form of refunds or rebates under State or local law for property taxes paid on the dwelling unit.

(19) Payments made by or authorized by a State Medicaid agency (including through a managed care entity) or other State or Federal agency to a family to enable a family member who has a disability to reside in the family's assisted unit. Authorized payments may include payments to a member of the assisted family through the State Medicaid agency (including through a managed care entity) or other State or Federal agency for caregiving services the family member provides to enable a family member who has a disability to reside in the family's assisted unit.

(20) Loan proceeds (the net amount disbursed by a lender to or on behalf of a borrower, under the terms of a loan agreement) received by the family or a third party (e.g., proceeds received by the family from a private loan to enable attendance at an educational institution or to finance the purchase of a car).

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(21) Payments received by Tribal members as a result of claims relating to the mismanagement of assets held in trust by the United States, to the extent such payments are also excluded from gross income under the Internal Revenue Code or other Federal law.

(22) Amounts that HUD is required by Federal statute to exclude from consideration as income for purposes of determining eligibility or benefits under a category of assistance programs that includes assistance under any program to which the exclusions set forth in paragraph (b) of this section apply. HUD will publish a notice in the Federal Register to identify the benefits that qualify for this exclusion. Updates will be published when necessary.

(23) Replacement housing "gap" payments made in accordance with 49 CFR part 24 that offset increased out of pocket costs of displaced persons that move from one federally subsidized housing unit to another Federally subsidized housing unit. Such replacement housing "gap" payments are not excluded from annual income if the increased cost of rent and utilities is subsequently reduced or eliminated, and the displaced person retains or continues to receive the replacement housing "gap" payments.

(24) Nonrecurring income, which is income that will not be repeated in the coming year based on information provided by the family. Income received as an independent contractor, day laborer, or seasonal worker is not excluded from income under this paragraph, even if the source, date, or amount of the income varies. Nonrecurring income includes:

(i) Payments from the U.S. Census Bureau for employment (relating to decennial census or the American Community Survey) lasting no longer than 180 days and not culminating in permanent employment.

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(ii) Direct Federal or State payments intended for economic stimulus or recovery.

(iii) Amounts directly received by the family as a result of State refundable tax credits or State tax refunds at the time they are received.

(iv) Amounts directly received by the family as a result of Federal refundable tax credits and Federal tax refunds at the time they are received.

(v) Gifts for holidays, birthdays, or other significant life events or milestones (e.g., wedding gifts, baby showers, anniversaries).

(vi) Non-monetary, in-kind donations, such as food, clothing, or toiletries, received from a food bank or similar organization.

(vii) Lump-sum additions to net family assets, including but not limited to lottery or other contest winnings.

(25) Civil rights settlements or judgments, including settlements or judgments for back pay.

(26) Income received from any account under a retirement plan recognized as such by the Internal Revenue Service, including individual retirement arrangements (IRAs), employer retirement plans, and retirement plans for self-employed individuals; except that any distribution of periodic payments from such accounts shall be income at the time they are received by the family.

(27) Income earned on amounts placed in a family's Family Self Sufficiency Account.

(28) Gross income a family member receives through self-employment or operation of a business; except that the following shall be considered income to a family member:

(i) Net income from the operation of a business or profession. Expenditures for business expansion or amortization of capital indebtedness shall not be used as deductions in determining net income. An allowance for depreciation of assets used in a business or profession may be deducted, based on straight line depreciation, as provided in Internal Revenue Service regulations; and

(ii) Any withdrawal of cash or assets from the operation of a business or profession will be included in income, except to the extent the withdrawal is reimbursement of cash or assets invested in the operation by the family.

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EXHIBIT 6-2: TREATMENT OF FAMILY ASSETS

24 CFR 5.603(b) Net Family Assets

(1) Net family assets is the net cash value of all assets owned by the family, after deducting reasonable costs that would be incurred in disposing real property, savings, stocks, bonds, and other forms of capital investment.

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

(3) Excluded from the calculation of net family assets are: (i) The value of necessary items of personal property; (ii) The combined value of all nonnecessary items of personal property if the combined total value does not exceed the HUD-published threshold amount (which amount will be adjusted by HUD in accordance with the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers); (iii) The value of any account under a retirement plan recognized as such by the Internal Revenue Service, including individual retirement arrangements (IRAs), employer retirement plans, and retirement plans for self-employed individuals; (iv) The value of real property that the family does not have the effective legal authority to sell in the jurisdiction in which the property is located; (v) Any amounts recovered in any civil action or settlement based on a claim of malpractice, negligence, or other breach of duty owed to a family member arising out of law, that resulted in a family member being a person with a disability; (vi) The value of any Coverdell education savings account under section 530 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the value of any qualified tuition program under section 529 of such Code, the value of any Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) account authorized under Section 529A of such Code, and the value of any "baby bond" account created, authorized, or funded by Federal, State, or local government. (vii) Interests in Indian trust land; (viii) Equity in a manufactured home where the family receives assistance under 24 CFR part 982; (ix) Equity in property under the Homeownership Option for which a family receives assistance under 24 CFR part 982; (x) Family Self-Sufficiency Accounts; and (xi) Federal tax refunds or refundable tax credits for a period of 12 months after receipt by the family.

(4) In cases where a trust fund has been established and the trust is not revocable by,

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or under the control of, any member of the family or household, the trust fund is not a family asset and the value of the trust is not included in the calculation of net family assets, so long as the fund continues to be held in a trust that is not revocable by, or under the control of, any member of the family or household.

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EXHIBIT 6-3: THE EFFECT OF WELFARE BENEFIT REDUCTION

24 CFR 5.615

Public housing program and Section 8 tenant-based assistance program: How welfare benefit reduction affects family income.

(a) *Applicability.* This section applies to covered families who reside in public housing (part 960 of this title) or receive Section 8 tenant-based assistance (part 982 of this title).

(b) *Definitions.* The following definitions apply for purposes of this section:

Covered families. Families who receive welfare assistance or other public assistance benefits ("welfare benefits") from a State or other public agency ("welfare agency") under a program for which Federal, State, or local law requires that a member of the family must participate in an economic self-sufficiency program as a condition for such assistance.

Economic self-sufficiency program. See definition at Sec. 5.603.

Imputed welfare income. The amount of annual income not actually received by a family, as a result of a specified welfare benefit reduction, that is nonetheless included in the family's annual income for purposes of determining rent.

Specified welfare benefit reduction.

(1) A reduction of welfare benefits by the welfare agency, in whole or in part, for a family member, as determined by the welfare agency, because of fraud by a family member in connection with the welfare program; or because of welfare agency sanction against a family member for noncompliance with a welfare agency requirement to participate in an economic self-sufficiency program.

(2) "Specified welfare benefit reduction" does not include a reduction or termination of welfare benefits by the welfare agency:

(i) at expiration of a lifetime or other time limit on the payment of welfare benefits;

(ii) because a family member is not able to obtain employment, even though the family member has complied with welfare agency economic self-sufficiency or work activities requirements; or

(iii) because a family member has not complied with other welfare agency requirements.

(c) *Imputed welfare income.*

(1) A family's annual income includes the amount of imputed welfare income (because of a specified welfare benefits reduction, as specified in notice to the PHA by the welfare agency), plus the total amount of other annual income as determined in accordance with Sec. 5.609.

(2) At the request of the PHA, the welfare agency will inform the PHA in writing of the amount and term of any specified welfare benefit reduction for a family member, and the reason for such reduction, and will also inform the PHA of any subsequent changes in the term or amount of such specified welfare benefit reduction. The PHA will use this information to determine the amount of imputed welfare income for a family.

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(3) A family's annual income includes imputed welfare income in family annual income, as determined at the PHA's interim or regular reexamination of family income and composition, during the term of the welfare benefits reduction (as specified in information provided to the PHA by the welfare agency).

(4) The amount of the imputed welfare income is offset by the amount of additional income a family receives that commences after the time the sanction was imposed. When such additional income from other sources is at least equal to the imputed

(5) The PHA may not include imputed welfare income in annual income if the family was not an assisted resident at the time of sanction.

(d) *Review of PHA decision.*

(1) Public housing. If a public housing tenant claims that the PHA has not correctly calculated the amount of imputed welfare income in accordance with HUD requirements, and if the PHA denies the family's request to modify such amount, the PHA shall give the tenant written notice of such denial, with a brief explanation of the basis for the PHA determination of the amount of imputed welfare income. The PHA notice shall also state that if the tenant does not agree with the PHA determination, the tenant may request a grievance hearing in accordance with part 966, subpart B of this title to review the PHA determination. The tenant is not required to pay an escrow deposit pursuant to Sec. 966.55(e) for the portion of tenant rent attributable to the imputed welfare income in order to obtain a grievance hearing on the PHA determination.

(2) Section 8 participant. A participant in the Section 8 tenant-based assistance program may request an informal hearing, in accordance with Sec. 982.555 of this title, to review the PHA determination of the amount of imputed welfare income that must be included in the family's annual income in accordance with this section. If the family claims that such amount is not correctly calculated in accordance with HUD requirements, and if the PHA denies the family's request to modify such amount, the PHA shall give the family written notice of such denial, with a brief explanation of the basis for the PHA determination of the amount of imputed welfare income. Such notice shall also state that if the family does not agree with the PHA determination, the family may request an informal hearing on the determination under the PHA hearing procedure.

(e) *PHA relation with welfare agency.*

(1) The PHA must ask welfare agencies to inform the PHA of any specified welfare benefits reduction for a family member, the reason for such reduction, the term of any such reduction, and any subsequent welfare agency determination affecting the amount or term of a specified welfare benefits reduction. If the welfare agency determines a specified welfare benefits reduction for a family member, and gives the PHA written notice of such reduction, the family's annual incomes shall include the imputed welfare income because of the specified welfare benefits reduction.

(2) The PHA is responsible for determining the amount of imputed welfare income that is included in the family's annual income as a result of a specified welfare benefits reduction as determined by the welfare agency, and

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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~~.B.~~

VERIFICATION ~~UNDER HOTMA 102/104~~

[24 CFR 960.259, 24 CFR 5.230, Notice PIH 2023-27]

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is applicable upon the HAS's HOTMA 102/104 compliance date. ~~Prior to this date, the HAS will follow policies as outlined in Chapter 7.A. of the model policy.~~

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

The HAS must follow the verification guidance provided by HUD in Notice PIH 2023-27 and any subsequent guidance issued by HUD. This chapter summarizes those requirements and provides supplementary HAS 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 the HAS.

PART I: GENERAL VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

7-I.A. FAMILY CONSENT TO RELEASE OF INFORMATION [24 CFR 960.259; 24 CFR 5.230; Notice PIH 2023-27; and HOTMAquestions@HUD.gov response 9/15/25]

Consent Forms

The family must supply any information that the HAS or HUD determines is necessary to the administration of the program and must consent to HAS verification of that information [24 CFR 960.259(a)(1)]. All adult family members must sign consent forms as needed to collect information relevant to the family's eligibility and level of assistance. While HASs must use form HUD-9886-A, this form does not release all the information necessary to the administration of the program. The HAS must also develop its own release forms to cover all other necessary information.

In addition, if a HAS chooses to distribute EIV reports via mail, email, or other methods, they must ensure compliance with the Federal Privacy Act.

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Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

At admission, the HAS will request that all adult family members (other than the head of household) sign consent forms stating that their EIV income information may be shared with the head of household. Adult family members with no such consent form on file will be requested to sign at annual reexamination.

If an adult family member other than the head of household fails to sign a consent form stating that their EIV income information may be shared with the head of household, the HAS will utilize EIV's "Print Household Member Information" feature to generate income reports addressed separately to each adult in the household. For example, if a household has two adults, the HAS will provide one report to the head of household and a separate report to the other adult member.

Refusal by an adult family member to sign a form granting permission to provide EIV information to the head of household is not grounds for denial or termination of assistance of either the individual or the family.

The executed form will remain effective until the family is denied assistance, the individual leaves the program, or the family member provides written notification to the HAS to revoke consent.

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Form HUD-9886-A, Authorization for Release of Information [24 CFR 5.230(b)(1), (b)(2), (c)(4), and (c)(5); Notice PIH 2023-27]

~~All adult applicants and tenants must sign form HUD-9886-A, Authorization for Release of Information.~~ All adult family members (and the head and spouse/cohead regardless of age) are required to sign the Form HUD-9886-A at admission. PP~~articipants, p~~rior to January 1, 2024, participants signed and submitted Form HUD-9886 at each annual reexamination. HOTMA eliminated this requirement ~~and instead required that the Form HUD-9886-A be signed only once~~. On or after January 1, 2024 (regardless of the HAS's HOTMA compliance date), current program participants must sign and submit a new Form HUD-9886-A at their next interim or annual reexamination. This form is ~~will~~ only ~~be~~ signed once. Another Form HUD-9886-A will not be submitted to the HAS except under the following circumstances:

- When any person 18 years or older becomes a member of the family;
- When a current member of the family turns 18; or
- As required by HUD or the HAS in administrative instructions.

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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Family members turning 18 years of age between annual reexaminations will be notified in writing that they are required to sign the required Consent to the Release of Information Form HUD-9886-A within 10 business days of turning 18 years of age.

The purpose of form HUD-9886-A is to facilitate automated data collection and computer matching from specific sources and provides the family's consent only for the specific purposes listed on the form. HUD and the HAS may collect information from State Wage Information Collection Agencies (SWICAs) and current and former employers of adult family members. Only HUD is authorized to collect information directly from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Social Security Administration (SSA). The HAS must also develop its own release forms to cover all other information not covered by the form HUD-9886-A.

The HAS may obtain any financial record from any financial institution, as the terms financial record and financial institution are defined in the Right to Financial Privacy Act (12 U.S.C. 3401), whenever the HAS determines the record is needed to determine an applicant's or participant's eligibility for assistance or level of benefits [24 CFR 5.230(c)(4)].

The executed form will remain effective until the family is denied assistance, assistance is terminated, or the family provides written notification to the HAS to revoke consent.

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Penalties for Failing to Consent [24 CFR 5.232]

If any family member who is required to sign a consent form fails to do so, the HAS must deny admission to applicants and terminate the lease of tenants [24 CFR 5.232(a)]. The family may request a hearing in accordance with the HAS's grievance procedures.

However, this does not apply if the applicant, participant, or any member of their family revokes their consent with respect to the ability of the HAS to access financial records from financial institutions, unless the HAS establishes a policy that revocation of consent to access financial records will result in denial of admission or termination of assistance [24 CFR 5.232(c)]. HASs may not process interim or annual reexaminations of income without the family's executed consent forms.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS has established a policy that revocation of consent to access financial records will result in denial of admission or termination of assistance in accordance with **Housing Authority of Savannah Policy**.

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

Within 10 business days of the date the family provides written notice, the HAS will send the family a notice acknowledging receipt of the request and explaining that revocation of consent will result in denial or termination of assistance, as applicable. At the same time, the HAS will notify the local HUD office.

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7-I.B. USE OF OTHER PROGRAMS' INCOME DETERMINATIONS [24 CFR 5.609(c)(3) and Notice PIH 2023-27]

HASs may, but are not required to, determine a family's annual income, including income from assets, prior to the application of any deductions, based on income determinations made within the previous 12-month period, using income determinations from means-tested federal public assistance programs. If the HAS adopts a policy to accept this type of verification, the HAS must include in policy when they will accept Safe Harbor income determinations and from which programs. HASs must also create policies that outline the course of action when families present multiple verifications from the same or different acceptable Safe Harbor programs. Means-tested federal public assistance programs include:

- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) (42 U.S.C. 601, et seq.);
- Medicaid (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.);
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.);
- Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (26 U.S.C. 32);
- Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program (26 U.S.C. 42);
- Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Woman, Infants, and Children (WIC) (42 U.S.C. 1786);
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI) (42 U.S.C. 1381 et seq.);
- Other programs administered by the HUD Secretary;
- Other means-tested forms of federal public assistance for which HUD has established a memorandum of understanding; and
- Other federal benefit determinations made in other forms of means-tested federal public assistance that the Secretary determines to have comparable reliability and announces through the *Federal Register.*

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If the HAS elects to use the annual income determination from one of the above-listed forms of means-tested federal public assistance, then they must obtain the income information by means of a third-party verification. The third-party verification must state the family size, must be for the entire family, and must state the amount of the family's annual income. The annual income need not be broken down by family member or income type. Annual income includes income earned from assets, therefore when using Safe Harbor to verify a family's income, HASs will neither further inquire about a family's net family assets, nor about the income earned from those assets, except with respect to whether or not the family owns assets that exceed the asset limitation in 24 CFR 5.618. The Safe Harbor documentation will be considered acceptable if any of the following dates fall into the 12-month period prior to the receipt of the documentation by the HAS:

- Income determination effective date;
- Program administrator's signature date;
- Family's signature date;
- Report effective date; or
- Other report-specific dates that verify the income determination date.

The only information that HASs are permitted to use to determine income under this method is the total income determination made by the federal means-tested program administrator. Other federal programs may provide additional information about income inclusions and exclusions in their award letters; however, these determinations and any other information must not be considered by the HAS. HASs are not permitted to mix and match Safe Harbor income determinations and other income verifications.

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

If the HAS uses a Safe Harbor determination to determine the family's income, the family is obligated to report changes in income that meet the HAS's reporting requirement and occur after the effective date of the transaction.

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The amounts of unreimbursed reasonable attendant care expenses and child-care expenses deducted from a family's annual income, except for when a family is approved for a child-care expense hardship exemption, must still be capped by the amount earned by any family member who is enabled to work as a result of the expense. HASs are therefore required to obtain third-party verification of the applicable employment income and cap the respective expense deductions accordingly.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

When available and applicable, the HAS will accept other programs' Safe Harbor determinations of income at annual reexamination to determine the family's total annual income. The HAS will still require third-party verification of all deductions such as the health and medical care expense or childcare expense deductions. Further, if the family is eligible for and claims the disability assistance expense or childcare expense deductions, where applicable, the HAS will obtain third-party verification of the amount of employment income of the individual(s) enabled to work in order to cap the respective expenses as required.

Prior to using any Safe Harbor determination from another program, the HAS will ask the family if they agree with the income amounts listed. If the family disputes the income amounts on the Safe Harbor determination, the HAS will obtain third-party verification of all sources of income and assets (as applicable).

The HAS will not accept other programs' determinations of income for any new admission or interim reexamination.

With the exception of income determinations made under the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program, the HAS will accept Safe Harbor determinations from any of the programs listed above.

In order to be acceptable, the income determination must:

Be dated within 12 months of the dates listed above;

State the family size;

Be for the entire family (i.e., the family members listed in the documentation must match the family's composition in the assisted unit, except for household members); and

Must state the amount of the family's annual income.

The determination need not list each source of income individually. If the HAS does not receive any acceptable income determination documentation or is unable to obtain documentation, then the HAS will revert to third-party verification of income for the family.

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When families present multiple verifications from the same or different acceptable Safe Harbor programs, the HAS will use the most recent income determination, unless the family presents acceptable evidence that the HAS should consider an alternative verification from a different Safe Harbor source.

When the HAS uses a Safe Harbor income determination from another program and the family's income subsequently changes, the family is required to report the change to the HAS. Depending on when the change occurred, the change may or may not impact the HAS's calculation of the family's total annual income. Changes that occur between the time the HAS receives the Safe Harbor documentation and the effective date of the family's annual reexamination will not be considered. If the family has a change in income that occurs after the annual reexamination effective date, the HAS will conduct an interim reexamination if the change meets the requirements for performing an interim reexamination as outlined in Chapter 9. In this case, the HAS will use third-party verification to verify the change.

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7-I.C. STREAMLINED INCOME DETERMINATIONS [24 CFR 960.257(c); Notice PIH 2023-27]

HUD permits HASs to streamline the income determination process for family members with fixed sources of income. While third-party verification of all income sources must be obtained during the intake process and every three years thereafter, in the intervening years, the HAS may determine income from fixed sources by applying a verified cost of living adjustment (COLA) or other inflationary adjustment factor. Streamlining policies are optional. The HAS may, however, obtain third-party verification of all income, regardless of the source. Further, upon request of the family, the HAS must perform third-party verification of all income sources.

Fixed sources of income include Social Security and SSI benefits, pensions, annuities, disability or death benefits, and other sources of income subject to a COLA or rate of interest. The determination of fixed income may be streamlined even if the family also receives income from other non-fixed sources.

Two streamlining options are available, depending upon the percentage of the family's income that is received from fixed sources.

When 90 percent or more of a family's unadjusted income is from fixed sources, the HAS may apply the inflationary adjustment factor to the family's fixed-income sources, provided that the family certifies both that 90 percent or more of their unadjusted income is fixed and that their sources of fixed income have not changed from the previous year. Sources of non-fixed income are not required to be adjusted and must not be adjusted by a COLA, but HASs may choose to adjust sources of non-fixed income based on third-party verification. HASs have the discretion to either adjust the non-fixed income or carry over the calculation of non-fixed income from the first year to years two and three.

When less than 90 percent of a family's unadjusted income consists of fixed income, HASs may apply a COLA to each of the family's sources of fixed income. HASs must determine all other income using standard verification requirements as outlined in Notice PIH 2023-27.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

When the HAS does not use a Safe Harbor income determination from a federal assistance program to determine the family's annual income as outlined above, the HAS will obtain third-party verification as outlined in Notice PIH 2023-27 and Chapter 7 of this policy.

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

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

- Reported family annual income;
- The value of net family assets when the net value exceeds the HUD-published threshold, as listed in HUD's Inflation-Adjusted Values tables ~~($52,787 for 2026)~~;
- Expenses related to deductions from annual income; and
- Other factors that affect the determination of adjusted income.

HUD mandates the use of the EIV system and offers administrative guidance on the use of other methods to verify family information and specifies the circumstances in which each method will be used. In general, HUD requires the HAS to use the most reliable form of verification that is available and to document the reasons when the HAS uses a lesser form of verification.

HUD developed a hierarchy that described verification documentation from most acceptable to least acceptable. The HAS must demonstrate efforts to obtain third-party verification prior to accepting self-certification except instances when self-certification is explicitly allowed.

In order of priority, the hierarchy is:

- Highest: Level 6: Up-front Income Verification (UIV) using HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system
- Highest: Level 5: Up-front Income Verification (UIV) using a non-EIV system
- High: Level 4:
  - Written third-party verification from the source, also known as "tenant-provided verification"
  - Or EIV plus self-certification
- Medium: Level 3: Written third-party verification form
- Medium: Level 2: Oral third-party verification
- Low: Level 1: Self-certification (not third-party verification)

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

File Documentation

The HAS must document in the file how the figures used in income and rent calculations were determined. All verification attempts, information obtained, and decisions reached during the verification process will be recorded in the family's file in sufficient detail to demonstrate that the HAS 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.

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

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

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

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

HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System

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

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

The income validation tool (IVT) in EIV provides projections of discrepant income for wages, unemployment compensation, and SSA benefits pursuant to HUD's data sharing agreements with other departments.

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

EIV Income Report

HASs are required to obtain an EIV Income Report for each family any time the HAS conducts an annual reexamination. However, HASs are not required to use the EIV Income Report:

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

The EIV Income Report is also not available for program applicants at admission.

When required to use the EIV Income Report, in order for the report to be considered current, the HAS must pull the report within 120 days of the effective date of the annual reexamination in order for the report to be considered current.

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The EIV Income Report may be used to verify and calculate income at annual reexamination if the family self-certifies that the amount is accurate and representative of current income. The family must be provided with the information in EIV.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Except for when Safe Harbor verification from another means-tested federal assistance program is used to determine the family's annual income, the HAS will obtain an EIV Income Report for all annual reexaminations for families as part of the regular reexamination process. The HAS will ensure that all EIV Income Reports are pulled within 120 days of the effective date of the annual reexamination.

Income reports will only be used for interim reexaminations as necessary. For example, EIV may be used to verify that families claiming zero income are not receiving income from any sources listed in EIV.

Income reports will be retained in resident files with the applicable annual reexamination documents or interim reexamination documents (if applicable) for the duration of tenancy.

When the HAS determines through EIV reports and third-party verification that a family has concealed or under-reported income, corrective action will be taken pursuant to the policies in Chapter 15, Program Integrity.

New Hires Report [Notice PIH 2023-27]

The New Hires Report identifies participant families who have new employment within the last six months. The report is updated monthly.

HASs must review this information at annual reexamination except when the HAS uses Safe Harbor verification from another means-tested federal assistance program to determine the family's income.

HASs that do not require families to undergo interim reexaminations for earned income increases after an interim decrease are not required to review this report between a family's annual reexamination. If the HAS requires an interim for increases in earned income after an interim decrease, then the HAS must review the report quarterly after the family's interim decrease.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

In accordance with HAS policies in Chapter 9, the HAS does not process interim reexaminations for families who have increases in earned income. Except for instances in which the HAS uses Safe Harbor income determinations to determine a family's annual income, the HAS will review the New Hires Report at annual reexamination.

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No Income Reported by HHS or SSA Report

This report is a tool for HASs to identify participants who passed the SSA identity test, but no income information was reported by either the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) or SSA records. This scenario does not mean that the tenant does not have any income. HASs obtain written, third-party verification of any income reported by the tenant. The HAS must identify in its policies and procedures when this report will be pulled [Notice PIH 2023-27].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

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

When the HAS determines through this report and third-party verification that a family has concealed or under-reported income, corrective action will be taken pursuant to the policies in Chapter 15, Program Integrity.

EIV Identity Verification Report

The EIV system verifies resident identities against Social Security Administration (SSA) records. These records are compared to HUD data for a match on social security number, name, and date of birth.

HASs are required to use EIV's *Identity Verification Report* on a monthly basis to improve the availability of income information in EIV [Notice PIH 2023-27].

When identity verification for a resident fails, a message will be displayed within the EIV system, and no income information will be displayed.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

The HAS will attempt to resolve discrepancies by obtaining appropriate documentation from the tenant. When the HAS determines that discrepancies exist as a result of HAS errors, such as spelling errors or incorrect birth dates, it will correct the errors promptly.

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Deceased Tenants Reports [Notice PIH 2026-11 ~~2012-4~~ and Notice PIH 2023-27]

The Deceased Tenant Report identifies residents that have been reported by the SSA as deceased. The HAS is required to review the report at least ~~quarterly~~monthly.

When the Deceased Tenants Report identifies an individual as being deceased, or when HASs receive information by other sources (e.g., reports from family or friends, presentation of an obituary), HASs must request confirmation of the death within 24 hours of being notified of the death of a household member. The HAS must document in the tenant record their attempts to confirm the death. Requests for confirmation may be sent by mail, email, and/or hand delivery to the head of household. If the head of household is deceased and there are no other adult household members, the HAS should attempt to confirm the death with an emergency contact person.

HASs may provide families or emergency contacts 30 days to respond to the HAS's request for a written confirmation of death. If the family does not respond within 30 days, then the HAS may presume that the information is accurate and proceed in removing the deceased tenant from the household.

HASs must conduct a home visit to confirm the unit is not occupied.

If the deceased individual was the head of household and there are remaining family members who are eligible adults, the HAS must follow its administrative policies to determine whether the family continues to receive assistance with a new head of household and designate who the new head of household will be.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

If the deceased individual was the head of household and minors are the only remaining household members, the HAS will follow its policies regarding Caretakers for a Child in Section 6-I.B.~~**Housing Authority of Savannah Policy**~~

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

~~When the Deceased Tenants Report identifies an individual as being deceased, HASs must immediately send a letter to the head of household or, if the head of household is deceased and there is no other adult household member, to the emergency contact person to confirm the death of the listed household member. The HAS must conduct a home visit to determine if anyone is residing in the unit.~~

~~HASs are required to list the move-out date for the family as of the date on which the family or designee of the deceased tenant's estate returned the keys and signed a vacate notice; the date the public housing lease was terminated; or the date the HAS legally regained possession of the unit, whichever occurs first.~~

When the only remaining household member is the live-in aide, the live-in aide is not entitled or eligible for continued occupancy. The HAS may not designate the live-in aide as the new head of household or change the relation code on the Form HUD-50058.

Other EIV Reports [Notice PIH 2023-27]

The HAS is required to review the Multiple Subsidy Report at least quarterly and the Failed EIV Pre-Screening and Failed Verification (Failed SSA Identity Test) reports at least monthly.

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Upfront Income Verification Using Non-HUD Systems

HUD encourages HASs to utilize other upfront verification sources such as the Work Number and web-based state benefits systems.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will inform all applicants and residents of its use of the following UIV resources:

HUD's EIV system

[Insert any additional UIV sources used by the HAS]

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7-I.F. LEVEL 4 VERIFICATION [Notice PIH 2023-27]

HUD identifies two types of Level 4 verification: written-third party verification from the source and EIV + self-certification.

EIV + Self-Certification

EIV may be used as written third-party verification and may be used to calculate income if the family agrees with the information in EIV and self-certifies that the amount is accurate and representative of current income. This practice is known as *EIV + self-certification*. When calculating income using this method, the HAS may use its discretion to determine which method of calculation is reasonable: the last four quarters combined or an average of any number of quarters. The family must be provided with the information from EIV.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

The HAS will follow EIV security requirements as detailed in Housing Authority of Savannah Policy in Section 7- I.A. Family Consent to Release of Information. If an adult family member other than the head of household fails to sign a consent form stating that their EIV income information may be shared with the head of household, the HAS will utilize EIV's "Print Household Member Information" feature to generate income reports addressed separately to each adult in the household. For example, if a household has two adults, the HAS will provide one report to the head of household and a separate report to the other adult member.

The HAS will use an average of the last two quarters of income listed in EIV to determine income from employment. The HAS will provide the adult family member with the information in EIV. The family member will be required to sign a self-certification stating that the amount listed in EIV is accurate and representative of current income. If the family member disagrees with using only the last two quarters of income listed in EIV, because of the seasonal or otherwise fluctuating nature of that family member's employment, the HAS will permit the family member to sign a self-certification stating that the average of all four quarters of income listed in EIV is accurate and representative of current annual income and use that amount for calculating annual income. If the family member disagrees and contends that the amount listed in EIV is not reflective of current income, or if less than two quarters are available in EIV, the HAS will use written third-party verification from the source as outlined below.

The HAS will not use this method of verification at new admission since EIV is not available for applicant families or at interim reexamination since the income information in EIV is not current.

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Written Third-Party Verification from the Source

Written, third-party verification from the source is also known as "tenant-provided verification." In order to qualify as written -third--party verification from the source, the documents must be original or authentic and (generally) dated within 120 days of the date received by the HAS. For fixed-income sources, a statement dated within the appropriate benefit year is acceptable documentation. The HAS may use the verification obtained during an interim reexamination for an annual reexamination if there have been no other changes to annual income since the interim reexamination. Documents may be supplied by the family or received from a third-party source.

Examples of acceptable tenant-provided documents include, but are not limited to pay stubs, payroll summary reports, employer notice or letters of hire and termination, SSA benefit verification letters, bank statements, child support payment stubs, welfare benefit letters and/or printouts, and unemployment monetary benefit notices. Income tax returns with corresponding official tax forms and schedules attached and including third-party receipt of transmission for income tax return filed (i.e., tax preparer's transmittal receipt, summary of transmittal from online source, etc.) are an acceptable form of written, third-party verification.

The HAS is required to obtain, at minimum, two current and consecutive pay stubs when calculating income using third-party verification from the source. For new income sources or when two pay stubs are not available, the HAS should determine income based on the information from a traditional written, third-party verification form or the best available information.

When the family disputes EIV-reported employment income, the HAS uses written third-party verification.

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When verification of assets is required, HASs are required to obtain a minimum of one statement that reflects the current balance of banking/financial accounts.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

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

For all new admissions; and

For all interim reexaminations.

The HAS will not use this method if the HAS is able to use an income determination from a means-tested federal assistance program or if the HAS uses EIV + self-certification as outlined above.

In general, third-party documents provided by the family or the source must be dated within 120 days of the date received by the HAS. However, for fixed-income sources, a statement dated within the appropriate benefit year is acceptable documentation.

The HAS may reject documentation provided by the family if the document is not an original, if the document appears to be forged, or if the document is altered, mutilated, or illegible. If the HAS determines that third-party documents provided by the family are not acceptable, the HAS will explain the reason to the family and request additional documentation from the family or will use a lower form of verification such as a written third-party verification form.

When verification of assets held by a banking or financial institution is required, the HAS will obtain one statement that reflects the current balance of the account.

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

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

This type of verification is a form developed by the HAS and used uniformly for all families when needed to collect information from a third-party source. This is known as "traditional third-party verification." HASs send a HAS-developed form directly to the third-party source by mail, fax, or email and the source completes the form by hand (in writing or typeset).

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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Typically, the HAS will attempt to send written third-party verification forms to the verification source whenever higher forms of verification are unavailable.

However, on a case-by-case basis, the HAS may choose to obtain oral third-party verification without first attempting, and in lieu of, a written-third party verification form.

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

For third-party oral verification, HASs contact sources identified by UIV techniques or by the family, by telephone or in person.

Third-party oral verification may be used when requests for written third-party verification forms have not been returned within a reasonable time—e.g., 10 business days.

HASs must document in the file the date and time of the telephone call or visit, the name of the person contacted, the telephone number, as well as the information confirmed.

The HAS may skip this level of verification if they attempted written third-party verification via a form and the source did not respond and move directly to self-certification.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

In general, the HAS will attempt to obtain written third-party verification via a form from the verification source. If written third-party verification forms are not returned within 10 business days, the HAS will accept self-certification from the family without attempting to obtain oral third-party verification.

However, if the HAS chooses to obtain oral third-party verification, the HAS will document in the file the date and time of the telephone call or visit, the name of the person contacted and the telephone number, as well as the information confirmed.

When Third-Party Verification is Not Required [Notice PIH 2023-27]

Third-party verification may not be available in all situations. HUD has acknowledged that it may not be cost-effective or reasonable to obtain third-party verification of income, assets, or expenses when these items would have a minimal impact on the family's total tenant payment.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

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

Primary Documents

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

Imputed Assets

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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

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7-I.I. LEVEL 1: NON-THIRD-PARTY VERIFICATION TECHNIQUE: SELF-CERTIFICATION [Notice PIH 2023-27]

Non-third-party verification consists of a signed statement of reported income and/or expenses. This verification method should be used as a last resort when the HAS has not been successful in obtaining information via all other required verification techniques.

Self-certification, however, is an acceptable form of verification when:

- A source of income is fully excluded;
- Net family assets are less than or equal to the HUD-published threshold ($52,787 for 2026) and the HAS has adopted a policy to accept self-certification;
- The family declares that they do not have any present ownership in any real property;
- A family reports zero income;
- A family states that they have non-recurring income that will not be repeated in the coming year; and/or
- The HAS has adopted a policy to implement streamlined verification for fixed sources of income.

When the HAS was required to obtain third-party verification but instead relies on self-certification, the family's file must be documented to explain why third-party verification was not available.

HUD does not require that a self-certification be notarized; however, HUD recommends including language on any self-certification to ensure the certifier understands the consequences of knowingly providing false information.

Housing Authority of Savannah 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 the HAS.

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

All self-certifications will include the following language:

"I/We, the undersigned, certify under penalty of perjury that the information provided here is true and correct, to the best of my knowledge and recollection. WARNING: Anyone who knowingly submits a false claim or knowingly makes a false statement is subject to criminal and/or civil penalties, including confinement for up to five years, fines, and civil and administrative penalties (18 U.S.C. 287, 1001, 1010, 1012; 31 U.S.C. 3279, 3802)."

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PART II: VERIFYING FAMILY INFORMATION

7-II.A. VERIFICATION OF LEGAL IDENTITY

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will require families to furnish verification of legal identity for each household member.

Verification of Legal Identity for Adults	Verification of Legal Identity for Children
Certificate of birth, naturalization papers Church issued baptismal certificate Current, valid driver's license or Department of Motor Vehicle identification card U.S. military discharge (DD 214) Current U.S. passport Current government employer identification card with picture	Certificate of birth Adoption papers Custody agreement Health and Human Services ID Certified school records

If a document submitted by a family is illegible 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 the HAS'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 the HAS and be signed by the family member whose information or status is being verified.

Legal identity will be verified for all applicants at the time of eligibility determination and in cases where the HAS has reason to doubt the identity of a person representing themselves to be a tenant or a member of a tenant family.

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7-II.B. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS [24 CFR 5.216 and Notice PIH 2023-27]

The family must provide documentation of a valid Social Security number (SSN) for each member of the household, with the exception of individuals who do not contend eligible immigration status. Exemptions also include, existing residents who were at least 62 years of age as of January 31, 2010, and had not previously disclosed an SSN.

The HAS must accept the following documentation as acceptable evidence of the social security number:

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

While HASs must attempt to gather third-party verification of SSNs prior to admission as listed above, HASs also have the option of accepting a self-certification and a third-party document (such as a bank statement, utility or cell phone bill, or benefit letter) with the applicant's name printed on it to satisfy the SSN disclosure requirement if the HAS has exhausted all other attempts to obtain the required documentation. If verifying an individual's SSN using this method, the HAS must document why the other SSN documentation was not available.

If the tenant's SSN becomes verified in EIV, then no further verification is required. If the tenant's SSN fails the SSA identity match, then the HAS must obtain a valid SSN card issued by the SSA or an original document issued by a federal or state government agency that contains the name of the individual and the SSN of the individual, along with other identifying information of the individual. The tenant's assistance must be terminated if they fail to provide the required documentation.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will verify an individual's SSN in the situations described above using the method described above as a last resort when no other forms of verification of the individual's SSN are available.

The HAS 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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 the HAS within 90 days.

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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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, in addition to the documentation required to verify it. The HAS 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 the HAS determines that the resident's failure to comply was due to unforeseen circumstances and was outside of the resident's control. During the period the HAS is awaiting documentation of the SSN, the child will be counted as part of the assisted household.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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," the HAS 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Once an individual's status is classified as "verified" in HUD's EIV system, the HAS will not remove and destroy copies of documentation accepted as evidence of social security numbers.

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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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

If an official record of birth or evidence of social security retirement benefits cannot be provided, the HAS 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.

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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.

Housing Authority of Savannah 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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Certification by the head of household is normally sufficient verification. If the HAS has reasonable doubts about a marital relationship, the HAS 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).

Separation or Divorce

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Certification by the head of household is normally sufficient verification. If reasonable doubts exists about a divorce or separation, the HAS 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

Housing Authority of Savannah 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), if the HAS so requests.

Foster Children and Foster Adults

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

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7-II.E. VERIFICATION OF STUDENT STATUS

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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 childcare deduction to enable a family member to further their education.

7-II.F. DOCUMENTATION OF DISABILITY

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

The HAS 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].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

For family members claiming disability who receive disability payments from the SSA, the HAS 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, the HAS will request a current (dated within the appropriate benefit year) SSA benefit verification letter from each family member claiming disability status. If a family member is unable to provide the document, the HAS 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, they will be required to provide the letter to the HAS.

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.

Housing Authority of Savannah 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.

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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 HAS verification requirements related to citizenship status.

The family must provide a certification that identifies each family member as a U.S. citizen, a U.S. national, an eligible noncitizen or an ineligible noncitizen and submit the documents discussed below for each family member. Once eligibility to receive assistance has been verified for an individual it need not be collected or verified again during continuously assisted occupancy [24 CFR 5.508(g)(5)]

U.S. Citizens and Nationals

HUD requires a declaration for each family member who claims to be a U.S. citizen or national. The declaration must be signed personally by any family member 18 or older and by a guardian for minors.

The HAS may request verification of the declaration by requiring presentation of a birth certificate, United States passport or other appropriate documentation. HUD strongly encourages HASs to require that families provide proof of citizenship by such means as birth certificates, naturalization certificates, passports, or other documentation [HUD Secretary Letter 12/16/25].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Family members who claim U.S. citizenship or national status will not be required to provide additional documentation unless the HAS 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.

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HAS Verification [HCV GB, pp 5-3 and 5-7; HUD Secretary Letter 12/16/25]

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.

Family members under the age of 62 who claim to be eligible immigrants must provide supporting documentation of their immigration status and sign a verification consent form. Supporting documentation consists of documentation accepted by the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)—for example, a Form I-551 U.S. Permanent Resident Card.

The HAS must verify immigration status with the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). The primary method for verifying eligible immigration status is USCIS's automated system, Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE). The HAS must determine whether the applicant's status makes them eligible for assistance consistent with Section 214. Exhibit 7-2 at the end of this chapter provides information on eligibility for HUD assistance.

Where applicable, the HAS must retain documentation of SAVE verification in tenant files. If SAVE cannot confirm an individual's eligible immigration status, or if the response in SAVE verifies an immigration status that is not eligible for assistance, then the HAS must submit a request for secondary or additional verification to USCIS within 10 days of receiving the initial results. The HAS must scan and upload information to USCIS as needed or required to obtain a verification response.

If the secondary or additional verification fails, the HAS must notify the family and inform them of their right to file an appeal with USCIS. If the family wishes to exercise their right to file an appeal with USCIS, they must submit a written request to USCIS within 30 days of the notification. USCIS will render a decision to the family and forward a copy to the HAS.

Assistance must be denied when primary and secondary verification do not verify eligible immigration status and the family does not pursue a USCIS appeal or informal hearing rights, or decisions are rendered against the family through a USCIS appeal or informal hearing.

The HAS must not delay, deny, reduce, or terminate assistance because of a delay in the process of determining eligible status, unless the family causes the delay. While the HAS may not admit any individual prior to receiving required documentation, the HAS may elect to provide prorated assistance to the family prior to completing the verification process.

Family members who do not sign a declaration of their status or provide the required supporting documentation will be considered ineligible for housing assistance. The head of household must sign a statement listing all family members who do not claim to be citizens, nationals, or eligible immigrants, or whose status cannot be confirmed [HUD Secretary Letter 12/16/25].

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7-II.H. VERIFICATION OF PREFERENCE STATUS

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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS offers a preference for families in the HCV families whose HAP contract is being terminated due to an owner failing to make required repairs within the required time frame, and who were unable to lease a new unit within the term of the voucher, described in Section 4-III.B.

The HAS will verify this preference through review of internal HCV program records.

The HAS also offers a preference to a family that includes a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking who are seeking an emergency transfer under VAWA from the HAS's Housing Choice Voucher program or other covered housing program operated by the HAS as described in Section 4-III.B. The HAS will verify this preference through review of internal records, and will follow VAWA documentation requirements outlined in Section 16-VII.D.

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PART III: VERIFYING INCOME AND ASSETS

Chapter 6 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 income reported by the family must be verified. This part provides HAS policies that supplement the general verification procedures specified in Part I of this chapter.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS is utilizing Safe Harbor income verifications in accordance with policies listed in 7-I.B. Therefore, when Safe Harbor determinations are used, policies on the verification of income and assets listed below will not apply. However, the HAS will follow policies listed below when:

The HAS does not accept Safe Harbor documentation;

The HAS is unable to obtain Safe Harbor documentation;

The family disputes the other program's income determination; or

The HAS is required to verify employment income to cap unreimbursed childcare and/or disability assistance expenses.

In the situations listed above, the below policies on the verification of income and assets will apply.

7-III.A. EARNED INCOME

Tips

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

Wages

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

When the HAS requires third-party verification of wages, for wages other than tips, the family must provide originals of the two most current, consecutive pay stubs.

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7-III.B. BUSINESS AND SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME

The HAS must obtain written, third-party verification when the income type is not available in EIV. This includes income from self-employment.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

Income tax returns with corresponding official tax forms and schedules attached and including third-party receipt of transmission for income tax return filed (i.e., tax preparer's transmittal receipt, summary of transmittal from online source, etc.).

If accelerated depreciation was used on the tax return or financial statement, an accountant's calculation of depreciation expense, computed using straight-line depreciation rules.

For self-employed individuals who claim they do not have to file tax returns, the HAS will obtain a completed copy of IRS Form 4506-T to verify that no return has been filed.

For those employed in "gig employment" (i.e., those in formal agreements with on-demand companies such as Uber, Lyft, or DoorDash), the HAS will provide a format for the individual to declare their income and expenses. The HAS will also review the printed statement of monthly income from the applicable app for all hours worked and pay received as well as Schedule C of the individual's tax return and the corresponding IRS Form 1099 or 1099k.

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

If a family member has been self-employed less than three (3) months, the HAS will accept the family member's certified estimate of income and schedule an interim reexamination in three (3) months. If the family member has been self-employed for three (3) to twelve (12) months, the HAS 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

Verification requirements for Social Security (SS) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits differ for applicants and participants.

For applicants, since EIV does not contain SS or SSI benefit information, the HAS must ask applicants to provide a copy of their current SS and/or SSI benefit letter (dated within the appropriate benefit year) for each family member that receives SS and/or SSI benefits. If the family is unable to provide the document or documents, the HAS should help the applicant request a benefit verification letter from SSA's website at www.ssa.gov or ask the family to request one by calling SSA at 1-800-772-1213. The HAS must obtain the original benefit letter from the applicant, make a photocopy of the document for the file, and return the original to the family.

For participants, the HAS must obtain information through the HUD EIV system and confirm with the participants that the current listed benefit amount is correct.

- If the participant agrees with the amount reported in EIV, the HAS must use the EIV-reported gross benefit amount to calculate annual income from Social Security. HASs are required to use the EIV-reported SS and SSI benefit amounts when calculating income unless the tenant disputes the EIV-reported amount. For example, an SSA benefit letter may list the monthly benefit amount as $450.80 and EIV displays the amount as $450.00. The HAS must use the EIV-reported amount unless the participant disputes the amount.
- If the participant disputes the EIV-reported benefit amount, or if benefit information is not available in EIV, the HAS must request a current SSA benefit verification letter (dated within the appropriate benefit year) from each family member that receives SS and/or SSI benefits. If the family is unable to provide the document or documents, the HAS should help the participant request a benefit verification letter from SSA's website at www.ssa.gov or ask the family to request one by calling SSA at 1-800-772-1213. The HAS must obtain the original benefit letter from the participant, make a photocopy of the document for the file, and return the original to the family.

Photocopies of social security checks or bank statements are not acceptable forms of verification for SS/SSI benefits.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

If an EIV income report must be provided to the family, the HAS will follow EIV security requirements as detailed in **Housing Authority of Savannah Policy** in Section 7-I.A. Family Consent to Release of Information.

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7-III.D. ALIMONY OR CHILD SUPPORT [Notice PIH 2023-27]

Annual income includes "all amounts received," not the amount that a family may be legally entitled to receive but which they do not receive. For example, a family's child support or alimony income must be based on payments received, not the amounts to which the family is entitled by court or agency orders. A copy of a court order or other written payment agreement alone may not be sufficient verification of amounts received by a family.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Verification will be obtained in the following order of priority:

Copies of the receipts and/or payment stubs for the 12 months prior to HAS 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

Note: Families are not required to undertake independent enforcement action.

7-III.E. NONRECURRING INCOME [Notice PIH 2023-27]

Income that will not be repeated beyond the coming year (i.e., the 12 months following the effective date of the certification), based on information provided by the family, is considered nonrecurring income and is excluded from annual income. HASs may accept a self-certification from the family stating that the income will not be repeated in the coming year.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will accept self-certification from the family stating that income will not be repeated in the coming year. However, the HAS may choose, on a case-by-case basis, to require third-party verification that income sources will not be repeated in the coming year.

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7-III.F. ASSETS AND INCOME FROM ASSETS

Net Family Assets [24 CFR 5.603]

At admission and reexam, for families with net assets less than or equal to the HUD-published threshold listed in HUD's current year Inflation-Adjusted Values tables ~~($52,787 for 2026)~~, the HAS may, but is not required to, accept the family's self-certification that the family's assets do not exceed the HUD-published threshold without taking any additional steps to verify the accuracy of the declaration. The declaration must include the amount of income the family expects to receive from assets which must be included in the family's income. This includes declaring income from checking and savings accounts which, although these may be excluded from the calculation of net family assets (because the combined value of non-necessary personal property does not exceed the HUD-published threshold), may generate asset income. HASs must clarify during the self-certification process which assets are included/excluded from net family assets.

For HASs that choose to accept self-certification, the HAS is required to obtain third-party verification of all assets, regardless of the amount, at least once every three years.

HASs who choose not to accept self-certifications of assets must verify all families' assets on an annual basis.

When net family assets have a total net value over the HUD-published threshold, the HAS may not rely on the family's self-certification. Third-party verification of assets is required when net family assets exceed the HUD-published threshold.

When verification of assets is required, HASs are required to obtain a minimum of one statement that reflects the current balance of banking/financial accounts.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will not accept the family's self-certification of the value of family assets and anticipated asset income. The family will be required to provide third-party verification of net family assets every year.

In determining the value of checking or savings accounts, the HAS will use the current balance.

In determining the anticipated income from an interest-bearing checking or savings account when verification is required and the rate of return is known, the HAS will multiply the current balance of the account by the current rate of interest paid on the account. If a checking account does not bear interest, the anticipated income from the account is zero.

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Self-Certification of Real Property Ownership [24 CFR 5.618(b)(2); Notice PIH 2023-27]

The HAS must determine whether a family has present ownership in real property that is suitable for occupancy for purposes of determining whether the family is compliant with the asset limitation described in Chapters 3 and 13. The HAS may accept a self-certification from the family stating that the family does not have any present ownership in any real property. If the family certifies that they do not have any present ownership interest in real property, the HAS may take that as sufficient to determine the family is not out of compliance with the real property restriction. If the family declares they have present ownership in real property, the HAS must obtain third-party verification of the family's legal right to reside in the property, the effective legal authority to sell the property, and whether the property is suitable for occupancy by the family as a residence.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will accept self-certification from the family stating that the family does not have any present ownership in any real property. The certification must be signed by all family members 18 years of age and older. The HAS reserves the right to require additional verification in situations where the accuracy of the declaration is in question.

If the family declares they have present ownership in real property, the HAS will obtain third-party verification of the following factors: whether the family has the legal right to reside in the property; whether the family has effective legal authority to sell the property; and whether the property is suitable for occupancy by the family as a residence. However, in cases where a family member is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, the HAS will comply with confidentiality requirements under 24 CFR 5.2007 and will accept a self-certification.

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7-III.G. NET INCOME FROM RENTAL PROPERTY

Housing Authority of Savannah 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), along with proof of filing.

If schedule E was not prepared, the HAS will require the family members involved in the rental of property to provide a self-certification of income and expenses for the previous year and may request documentation to support the statement including: tax statements, insurance invoices, bills for reasonable maintenance and utilities, and bank statements or amortization schedules showing monthly interest expense.

7-III.H. FEDERAL TAX REFUNDS OR REFUNDABLE TAX CREDITS [Notice PIH 2023-27]

HASs are not required to verify the amount of the family's federal tax refund or refundable tax credit(s) if the family's net assets are less than or equal to the HUD-published threshold listed in HUD's current year Inflation-Adjusted Values tables ($52,787 for 2026), even in years when full verification of assets is required or if the HAS does not accept self-certification of assets. HASs must verify the amount of the family's federal tax refund or refundable tax credits if the family's net assets are greater than the HUD-published threshold.

7-III.I. RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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.

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7-III.J. INCOME FROM EXCLUDED SOURCES [Notice PIH 2023-27]

A detailed discussion of excluded income is provided in Chapter 6, Part I.

HUD guidance on verification of excluded income draws a distinction between income which is fully excluded and income which is only partially excluded.

For fully excluded income, the HAS is **not** required to verify the income using third-party verification, document why third-party verification is not available~~,~~ or report the income on the form HUD-50058. *Fully excluded income* is defined as income where the entire amount qualifies to be excluded from the annual income determination in accordance with 24 CFR 5.609(b) and any *Federal Register* notice on mandatory exclusions issued by HUD (for example, food stamps, earned income of a minor, or foster care funds).

HASs 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, HASs have the option of requiring additional verification.

For partially excluded income, the HAS **is** required to follow the verification hierarchy and all applicable regulations, and to report the income on the form HUD-50058. Partially excluded income is defined as income where only a certain portion of what is reported by the family qualifies to be excluded and the remainder is included in annual income (for example, the income of an adult full-time student other than the head of household, spouse, or cohead).

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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

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

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

HASs have discretion to establish reasonable procedures to manage the risk of unreported income, such as asking families to complete a zero-income worksheet at admission or periodically after admission to determine if they have any sources of unreported income or searching any UIV sources for unreported income.

In calculating annual income, HASs must not assign monetary value to nonmonetary in-kind donations from a food bank or similar organization received by the family [24 CFR 5.609(b)(24)(vi)].

HASs may accept a self-certification of zero income from the family without taking any additional steps to verify zero reported income. HUD does not require such self-certifications be notarized.

HASs that perform zero income reviews must update local discretionary policies, procedures, and forms. Families who begin receiving income which does not trigger an interim reexamination should no longer be considered zero income even though the family's income is not reflected on the Form HUD-50058.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will check UIV sources and/or may request information from third-party sources to verify that certain forms of income such as unemployment benefits, TANF, SS, SSI, earned income, child support, etc. are not being received by families claiming to have zero annual income.

The HAS will also require that each family member who claims zero income status complete a zero-income form. If any sources of income are identified on the form, the HAS will verify the income in accordance with the policies in this chapter prior to including the income in the family's annual income.

The HAS will only conduct interims in accordance with housing authority policy in Chapter 9.

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

The regulations under HOTMA distinguish between two categories of student financial assistance paid to both full-time and part-time students. Assistance received under Section 479B of the Higher Education Act (HEA) is excluded. Any other grant-in-aid, scholarship, or other assistance amounts an individual receives for the actual covered costs charged by the institute of higher education not otherwise excluded by the federally mandated income exclusions are included [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9)(ii)].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will request written third-party verification of both the source and the amount of student financial assistance. Family-provided documents from the educational institution attended by the student will be requested, as well as documents generated by any other person or entity providing such assistance, as reported by the student.

In addition, unless the student's only source of assistance is assistance under Title IV of the HEA, the HAS will request written verification of the cost of the student's tuition, books, supplies, room and board, and other required fees and charges to the student from the educational institution. The HAS will not request verification of actual covered costs when the student's only source of assistance falls under Title IV of the HEA.

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

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PART IV: VERIFYING MANDATORY DEDUCTIONS

7-IV.A. DEPENDENT AND ELDERLY/DISABLED HOUSEHOLD DEDUCTIONS

The dependent and elderly/disabled family deductions require only that the HAS verify that the family members identified as dependents or elderly/disabled persons meet the statutory definitions. No further verifications are required.

Dependent Deduction

See Chapter 6 for a full discussion of this deduction. The HAS 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 for a discussion of the deduction. The HAS will verify that the head, spouse, or cohead is 62 years of age or older or a person with disabilities.

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7-IV.B. HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE EXPENSE DEDUCTION

Policies related to medical expenses are found in Chapter 6. The amount of the deduction will be verified following the standard verification procedures described in Part I.

The HAS must comply with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) (Pub. L. 104-191, 110 Stat. 1936) and the Privacy Act of 1974 (Pub. L. 93-579, 88 Stat. 1896) when requesting documentation to determine unreimbursed health and medical care expenses. The HAS may not request documentation beyond what is sufficient to determine anticipated health and medical care costs. Before placing bills and documentation in the tenant file, the HAS must redact all personally identifiable information [FR Notice 2/14/23].

Amount of Expense

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Medical expenses will be verified through:

Written third-party documents provided by the family, such as pharmacy printouts or receipts.

The HAS will make a best effort to determine what expenses from the past are likely to continue to occur in the future. The HAS 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.

Before placing bills and documentation in the tenant file, the HAS will redact all personally identifiable information.

If the HAS receives documentation from a verification source that contains the individual's specific diagnosis, information regarding the individual's treatment, and/or information regarding the nature or severity of the person's disability, the HAS will immediately dispose of this confidential information; this information will never be maintained in the individual's file. If the information needs to be disposed of, the HAS will note in the individual's file that verification was received, the date received, and the name and address of the person/organization that provided the verification. Under no circumstances will HAS include an applicant's or resident's medical records in the file [Notice PIH 2010-26].

In addition, the HAS must verify that:

- The household is eligible for the deduction.
- The costs to be deducted are qualified health and medical care expenses.
- The expenses are not paid for or reimbursed by any other source.
- Costs incurred in past years are counted only once.

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Eligible Household

The health and medical care expense deduction is permitted only for households in which the head, spouse, or cohead is at least 62 or a person with disabilities. The HAS 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 health and medical care expense deduction, the costs must qualify as medical expenses. See Chapter 6 for the HAS's policy on what counts as a medical expense.

Unreimbursed Expenses

To be eligible for the health and medical care expense deduction, the costs must not be reimbursed by another source.

Housing Authority of Savannah 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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

When anticipated costs are related to on-going payment of medical bills incurred in past years, the HAS will verify:

The anticipated repayment schedule

The amounts paid in the past, and

Whether the amounts to be repaid have been deducted from the family's annual income in past years

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7-IV.C. DISABILITY ASSISTANCE EXPENSES

Policies related to disability assistance expenses are found in 6-II.E. The amount of the deduction will be verified following the standard verification procedures described in Part I.

The HAS must comply with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) (Pub. L. 104-191, 110 Stat. 1936) and the Privacy Act of 1974 (Pub. L. 93-579, 88 Stat. 1896) when requesting documentation to determine unreimbursed auxiliary apparatus or attendance care costs. The HAS may not request documentation beyond what is sufficient to determine anticipated reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus costs. Before placing bills and documentation in the tenant file, the HAS must redact all personally identifiable information [FR Notice 2/14/23].

Amount of Expense

Attendant Care

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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.

Before placing bills and documentation in the tenant file, the HAS will redact all personally identifiable information.

If the HAS receives documentation from a verification source that contains the individual's specific diagnosis, information regarding the individual's treatment, and/or information regarding the nature or severity of the person's disability, the HAS will immediately dispose of this confidential information; this information will never be maintained in the individual's file. If the information needs to be disposed of, the HAS will note in the individual's file that verification was received, the date received, and the name and address of the person/organization that provided the verification. Under no circumstances will HAS include an applicant's or resident's medical records in the file [Notice PIH 2010-26].

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Auxiliary Apparatus

Housing Authority of Savannah 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, the HAS 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 Chapter 6.).
- The expense is not reimbursed from another source (as described in Chapter 6.).

Family Member is a Person with Disabilities

To be eligible for the disability assistance expense deduction, the costs must be incurred for attendant care or auxiliary apparatus expense associated with a person with disabilities. The HAS will verify that the expense is incurred for a person with disabilities (See 7-II.F.).

Family Member(s) Permitted to Work

The HAS must verify that the expenses claimed actually enable a family member, or members, (including the person with disabilities) to work.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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.

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Unreimbursed Expenses

To be eligible for the disability expenses deduction, the costs must not be reimbursed by another source.

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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.

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7-IV.D. CHILDCARE EXPENSES

Policies related to childcare expenses are found in Chapter 6. The amount of the deduction will be verified following the standard verification procedures described in Part I. In addition, the HAS must verify that:

- The child is eligible for care (~~12 or younger~~under the age of 13).
- The costs claimed are not reimbursed.
- The costs enable a family member to work, actively seek work, or further their education.
- The costs are for an allowable type of childcare.
- The costs are reasonable.

Eligible Child

To be eligible for the childcare deduction, the costs must be incurred for the care of a child under the age of 13. The HAS will verify that the child being cared for (including foster children) is under the age of 13 (See 7-II.C.).

Unreimbursed Expense

To be eligible for the childcare deduction, the costs must not be reimbursed by another source.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The family and the care provider will be required to certify that the childcare expenses are not paid by or reimbursed to the family from any source.

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Pursuing an Eligible Activity

The HAS 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Information to be Gathered

The HAS 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 the HAS will use documentation from a state or local agency that monitors work-related requirements (e.g., welfare or unemployment). In such cases the HAS will request family-provided verification from the agency of the member's job seeking efforts to date and require the family to submit to the HAS any reports provided to the other agency.

In the event third-party verification is not available, the HAS will provide the family with a form on which the family member must record job search efforts. The HAS will review this information at each subsequent reexamination for which this deduction is claimed.

Furthering Education

The HAS will request third-party documentation to verify that the person permitted to further their education by the childcare 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

The HAS will seek third-party verification of the work schedule of the person who is permitted to work by the childcare. In cases in which two or more family members could be permitted to work, the work schedules for all relevant family members may be verified. The documentation may be provided by the family.

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Allowable Type of Childcare

The type of care to be provided is determined by the family, but must fall within certain guidelines, as discussed in Chapter 6.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will verify that the type of childcare selected by the family is allowable, as described in Chapter 6.

The HAS will verify that the fees paid to the childcare provider cover only childcare 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).

The HAS will verify that the childcare provider is not an assisted family member. Verification will be made through the head of household's declaration of family members who are expected to reside in the unit.

Reasonableness of Expenses

Only reasonable childcare costs can be deducted.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The actual costs the family incurs will be compared with the HAS'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, the HAS 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)

- **All** noncitizens claiming eligible status must sign a declaration of eligible immigrant status on a form acceptable to the HAS.
- Except for persons 62 or older, all noncitizens must sign a verification consent form
- Additional documents are required based upon the person's status.

Elderly Noncitizens

- A person 62 years of age or older who claims eligible immigration status also must provide proof of age such as birth certificate, passport, or documents showing receipt of SS old-age benefits.

All other Noncitizens

- Noncitizens that claim eligible immigration status also must present the applicable USCIS document. Acceptable USCIS documents are listed below.

• Form I-551 Alien Registration Receipt Card (for permanent resident aliens) • Form I-94 Arrival-Departure Record annotated with one of the following: ◦ "Admitted as a Refugee Pursuant to Section 207" ◦ "Section 208" or "Asylum" ◦ "Section 243(h)" or "Deportation stayed by Attorney General" ◦ "Paroled Pursuant to Section 221 (d)(5) of the USCIS"	• Form I-94 Arrival-Departure Record with no annotation accompanied by: ◦ A final court decision granting asylum (but only if no appeal is taken); ◦ A letter from a USCIS asylum officer granting asylum (if application is filed on or after 10/1/90) or from a USCIS district director granting asylum (application filed before 10/1/90); ◦ A court decision granting withholding of deportation; or ◦ A letter from an asylum officer granting withholding or deportation (if application filed on or after 10/1/90).
• Form I-688 Temporary Resident Card annotated "Section 245A" or Section 210".	Form I-688B Employment Authorization Card annotated "Provision of Law 274a. 12(11)" or "Provision of Law 274a.12".

- A receipt issued by the USCIS indicating that an application for issuance of a replacement document in one of the above listed categories has been made and the applicant's entitlement to the document has been verified; or
- Other acceptable evidence. If other documents are determined by the USCIS to constitute acceptable evidence of eligible immigration status, they will be announced by notice published in the *Federal Register*

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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 the HAS and the tenant. All units must be occupied pursuant to a dwelling lease agreement that complies with HUD regulations.

HUD regulations require the HAS to inspect each dwelling unit prior to move-in, at move-out, and annually during the period of occupancy. In addition, the HAS may conduct additional inspections in accordance with HAS policy.

This chapter is divided into two parts as follows:

Part I: Leasing. This part describes pre-leasing activities and the HAS's policies pertaining to lease execution, lease modification, and payments under the lease.

Part II: Inspections. This part describes the HAS's policies for inspecting dwelling units and notifying families of HUD REAC NSPIRE inspections.

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 the HAS may not renew the lease if the family has violated the community service requirement and if the family is determined to be over income for 24 consecutive months [24 CFR 966.4(a)(2)].

PHAs must adopt smoke-free policies, which HUD required to be implemented no later than July 30, 2018. The policy is attached as Exhibit 8-1.

Part I of this chapter contains regulatory information on leasing, where applicable, as well as the HAS's leasing policies.

For policies on lease requirements for families whose incomes have exceeded the over-income limit for 24 consecutive months, see 13-III.C., Over-Income Families.

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8-I.B. LEASE ORIENTATION

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

After unit acceptance but prior to occupancy, a HAS representative will conduct a lease orientation with the family. The head of household or spouse is required to attend.

Orientation Agenda

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

When families attend the lease orientation, they will be provided with:

A copy of the lease

A copy of the HAS's grievance procedure

A copy of the house rules

A copy of the HAS'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 form HUD-5380, VAWA Notice of Occupancy Rights

A copy of form HUD-5382, Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking

A copy of the HAS's smoke free policy

A notice that includes the procedures for requesting relief and the HAS's criteria for granting requests for relief for excess utility surcharges

The HUD pamphlet on lead-based paint entitled, "Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home."

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

The HAS's interim reporting requirements

Review and explanation of occupancy forms

Community service requirements

Family choice of rent

VAWA protections

Smoke-free policies

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8-I.C. EXECUTION OF LEASE

The lease must be executed by the tenant and the HAS, 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 HAS unit to another.

The lease must state the composition of the household as approved by the HAS (family members and any HAS-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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The head of household, spouse or cohead, and all other adult members 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 the HAS 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 HAS 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.

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8-I.D. MODIFICATIONS TO THE LEASE

The lease may be modified at any time by written agreement of the tenant and the HAS [24 CFR 966.4(a)(3)].

Modifications to the Lease Form

The HAS may modify its lease from time to time. However, the HAS must give residents at least thirty (30) days advance notice of the proposed changes and an opportunity to comment on the changes. The HAS must also consider any comments before formally adopting a new lease [24 CFR 966.3].

After proposed changes have been incorporated into the lease and approved by the Board, 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)].

Housing Authority of Savannah 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].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

When the HAS proposes to modify or revise schedules of special charges or rules and regulations, the HAS will post a copy of the notice in the central office and will mail or email a copy of the notice to each resident family. Documentation of proper notice will be included in each resident file.

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Other Modifications

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The lease will be amended to reflect all changes in family composition.

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 HAS will be required to initial and date the change.

If a new household member is approved by the HAS to reside in the unit, the person's name and birth date will be added to the lease. The head of household and HAS will be required to initial and date the change. If the new member of the household is an adult, they 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.

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8-I.E. SECURITY DEPOSITS [24 CFR 966.4(b)(5)]

At the option of the HAS, 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 the HAS. The HAS 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Residents must pay a security deposit to the HAS 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.

The HAS will hold the security deposit for the period the family occupies the unit. The HAS 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, the HAS 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.

The HAS will provide the resident with a written list of any charges against the security deposit within 10 business days of the move-out inspection. If the resident disagrees with the amount charged, the HAS will provide a meeting to discuss the charges.

If the resident transfers to another unit, the HAS 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.

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8-I.F. PAYMENTS UNDER THE LEASE

Rent Payments [24 CFR 966.4(b)(1)]

Families must pay the amount of the monthly tenant rent determined by the HAS 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 the HAS must give written notice stating any change in the amount of tenant rent and when the change is effective.

The lease must contain a provision or addendum that tenants will receive notification at least 30 days before an eviction for nonpayment of rent is filed [24 CFR 966.4(q).

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The tenant rent is due and payable at the HAS-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, the HAS 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.

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Late Fees and Nonpayment [24 CFR 966.4(b)(3); 24 CFR 966.4(q) and (r)]

At the option of the HAS, 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 the HAS 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 lease must also contain a provision or addendum that tenants will receive notification at least 30 days before an eviction for nonpayment of rent is filed [24 CFR 966.4(q)]. The HAS must not provide tenants with a termination notice prior to the day after the rent is due according to the lease. The HAS must not proceed with filing an eviction if the tenant pays the alleged amount of rent owed within the 30-day notification period [24 CFR 966.4(r)].

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 HAS grievance procedures. The HAS 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)]. See Chapter 13 for additional requirements for notices of lease termination.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

If the family fails to pay their rent by the fifth day of the month, and the HAS not agreed to accept payment at a later date, a 30-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. The HAS will not proceed with filing an eviction if the tenant pays the alleged amount of rent owed within the 30-day notification period.

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, the HAS 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

If the HAS charges the tenant for consumption of excess utilities, the lease must state the basis for the determination of such charges. The imposition of charges for consumption of excess utilities is permissible only if the charges are determined by an individual check meter servicing the leased unit or result from the use of major tenant-supplied appliances [24 CFR 966.4(b)(2)].

Schedules of special charges for utilities that 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 excess utility consumption are not due and collectible until two weeks after the HAS 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 to a hearing under the HAS grievance procedures. The HAS 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)].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

When applicable, families will be charged for excess utility usage according to the HAS's current posted schedule. Notices of excess utility 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, the HAS may not take action for nonpayment of the charges until the conclusion of the grievance process.

Nonpayment of excess utility charges is a violation of the lease and is grounds for eviction.

The HAS may grant requests for relief from surcharges from excess utility consumption of HAS-furnished utilities as a reasonable accommodation where the HAS deems an exception is appropriate to meet the needs of elderly, ill, or disabled residents. In determining whether to grant this request, the HAS will consider special factors affecting utility usage that are not within the control of the resident, such as the need for medical equipment. Residents may request relief in accordance with Section 2-II.C. of this ACOP. The HAS will process such requests in accordance with Section 2-II.E. of this ACOP.

Notice of the availability of procedures for requesting relief (including the HAS representative with whom initial contact may be made by the resident) and the HAS's criteria for granting requests, will be included in each notice to residents of changes in utility allowances or surcharges as well as to new residents as part of the lease orientation.

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Maintenance and Damage Charges

If the HAS 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 the HAS 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 HAS grievance procedures. The HAS 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)].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

When applicable, families will be charged for maintenance and/or damages according to the HAS'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, the HAS 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.

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PART II: INSPECTIONS

8-II.A. OVERVIEW

The HAS is obligated to maintain safe and habitable dwelling units and to make necessary repairs to dwelling units [24 CFR 966.4(e)]. The National Standards for the Physical Inspection of Real Estate (NSPIRE) are the standard under which HUD housing units, including those under the public housing program, are inspected. NSPIRE ensures that residents of public housing live in safe, habitable dwellings, and the items and components located inside, outside, and within the units are functionally adequate, operable, and free of health and safety hazards [24 CFR 5.703(a)]. Further, units must comply with state and local code requirements (such as fire, mechanical, plumbing, carbon monoxide, property maintenance, and residential code) [24 CFR 5.703(f)] as well as with all requirements related to the evaluation and control of lead-based paint hazards [24 CFR 5.703(e)(2)].

Under NSPIRE, public housing units are subject to three types of inspections: annual self-inspections, NSPIRE Inspections (which are used to assess and score the HAS under the Public Housing Assessment System (PHAS)), and NSPIRE Plus Inspections (which are triggered by poor property conditions). HUD regulations also require the HAS to inspect each public housing unit prior to move-in and at move-out. The HAS may require additional inspections, in accordance with HAS policy. This part contains the HAS's policies governing inspections by the HAS and HUD, notification of unit entry, and inspection repair timelines. This section discusses inspections conducted by the HAS (including annual self-inspections) and inspections conducted by HUD REAC.

8-II.B. HAS-CONDUCTED INSPECTIONS

The HAS is obligated to maintain dwelling units and the project in safe and habitable condition and to make necessary repairs to dwelling units [24 CFR 966.4(e)].

Types of HAS-Conducted Inspections

Move-In Inspections **[24 CFR 966.4(i)]**

The lease must require the HAS 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 the HAS and the tenant, must be provided to the tenant and retained in the resident file.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Any adult family member may attend the initial inspection and sign the inspection form for the head of household.

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Move-Out Inspections [24 CFR 966.4(i)]

The HAS must inspect the unit at the time the resident vacates the unit and must allow the resident to participate in the inspection if they wish, unless the tenant vacates without notice to the HAS. The HAS 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

When applicable, the HAS will provide the tenant with a statement of charges to be made for maintenance and damage beyond normal wear and tear, within 10 business days of conducting the move-out inspection.

Self-Inspections [24 CFR 5.707]

Annually all PHAs are required to self-inspect their properties, including all units, to ensure units are maintained in accordance with NSPIRE standards in 24 CFR 5.703. As part of the self-inspection process, PHAs must ensure that deficiencies previously cited and repaired as a result of an NSPIRE inspection have not subsequently failed.

The HAS must maintain the results of self-inspections for three years and must provide the results to HUD upon request.

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 and within an acceptable time frame.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Supervisory quality control inspections will be conducted in accordance with the HAS's maintenance plan.

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Special Inspections

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

HAS 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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Building exteriors, grounds, common areas and systems will be inspected according to the HAS's maintenance plan.

Notice of Entry

Non-emergency Entries [24 CFR 966.4(j)(1)]

The HAS 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 the HAS entry delivered to the dwelling unit at least two days before such entry is considered reasonable advance notification.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will notify the resident in writing at least 48 hours prior to any non-emergency inspection.

For regular HAS annual self-inspections, the family will receive at least two 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 the HAS to enter the unit.

Except for emergencies, management will not enter the dwelling unit to perform inspections where a pet resides unless accompanied for the entire duration of the inspection by the pet owner or responsible person designated by the pet owner in accordance with the pet policies in Section 10-II.D.

Emergency Entries [24 CFR 966.4(j)(2)]

The HAS 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, the HAS must leave a written statement showing the date, time and purpose of the entry prior to leaving the dwelling unit.

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Scheduling of HAS-Conducted Inspections

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Inspections will be conducted during business hours. If a family needs to reschedule an inspection, they must notify the HAS at least 24 hours prior to the scheduled inspection. The HAS will reschedule the inspection no more than once unless the resident has a verifiable good cause to delay the inspection. The HAS 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

While the resident is required to be present for move-in inspections, the resident is not required to be present for other types of inspections. The resident may attend the inspection if they wish.

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.

Repairs

Correction timeframes differ depending on whether repairs are considered emergency or non-emergency repairs.

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 the HAS of the damage, and the HAS must make repairs within a reasonable time frame. Under NSPIRE, the HAS must correct all Life-Threatening and Severe deficiencies within 24 hours.

If the damage was caused by a household member or guest, the HAS must charge the family for the reasonable cost of repairs. The HAS may also take lease enforcement action against the family.

If the HAS cannot make repairs quickly, the HAS must offer the family standard alternative accommodations. If the HAS 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.

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Non-emergency Repairs

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will correct deficiencies resulting in a non-emergency work order identified during a HAS conducted inspection within 15 business days of the inspection date. If the HAS is unable to make repairs within that period due to circumstances beyond the HAS's control (e.g., required parts or services are not available, weather conditions, etc.) the HAS will notify the family of an estimated date of completion.

The family must allow the HAS access to the unit to make repairs.

Except for emergencies, management will not enter the dwelling unit to perform repairs where a pet resides unless accompanied for the entire duration of the repair by the pet owner or responsible person designated by the pet owner in accordance with the pet policies in Section 10-II.D.

Resident-Caused Damages

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Damages to the unit beyond wear and tear will be billed to the tenant in accordance with the policies in 8-I.F., 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

Housing Authority of Savannah 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, the HAS 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.

Notices of lease violation will also be issued to residents who purposely disengage the unit's smoke detector and/or carbon monoxide alarm. Only one warning will be given. A second incidence will result in lease termination.

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8-II.C. NSPIRE INSPECTIONS [24 CFR 5.705(c); Notice PIH 2023-16]

During an NSPIRE inspection, REAC inspectors will inspect areas and associated items or components that are listed in the regulations as affirmative requirements and those included within the NSPIRE standards. For most properties, the frequency of NSPIRE inspections is determined by the date of the prior inspection and the score received.

Notice to Residents [Notice PIH 2023-16]

The HAS must provide notice to all residents as described in 24 CFR 5.711(h) and the lease.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will provide all residents with at least seven days' notice of an NSPIRE inspection. Notice will be provided through multiple communication methods, including by posted notice on each resident's door and through email where applicable. All materials, notices, and communications to families regarding the inspection will be clearly communicated and provided in a manner that is effective for persons with hearing, visual, and other communication-related disabilities consistent with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (Section 504) and HUD's Section 504 regulation, and Titles II or III of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and implementing regulations.

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24-Hour Corrections [24 CFR 5.711(c); Notice PIH 2023-16]

At the conclusion of the NSPIRE inspection, or at the end of the day on multi-day inspections, HUD provides the HAS with a list of Life-Threatening and Severe deficiencies. The HAS must correct all Life-Threatening and Severe deficiencies within 24 hours, with certification of correction submitted to HUD within two business days of receipt of notification of the deficiency.

If permanent repair will take longer than the allowable time in the relevant standard for the deficiency, the HAS must provide HUD with a timeframe for completing permanent repairs and submit evidence that the repair is in progress. Any extension to the allowable time for rectifying the deficiency is allowed only upon HUD approval for good cause.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will correct all Life-Threatening and Severe deficiencies within 24 hours. Correcting the deficiency means the HAS will resolve or sufficiently address the deficiency in a manner that it no longer poses a severe health or safety risk to residents or the hazard is blocked until permanent repairs can be completed. A correction could include controlling or blocking access to the hazard by performing a temporary relocation of the resident while repairs are made.

While the HAS will complete all repairs expeditiously, if a permanent repair is not possible within 24-hours, the HAS will correct the deficiency by performing an interim repair to remove the health and safety hazard. If the correction is temporary or professional services or materials are unavailable within 24 hours, the HAS will provide a target date for permanent correction. Such interim repairs will be fully completed within a reasonable timeframe approved by HUD.

The family must allow the HAS access to the unit to make repairs.

Non-emergency Repairs

Under NSPIRE, the HAS must correct Moderate deficiencies within 30 days and Low deficiencies within 60 days, or as otherwise provided in the NSPIRE standards. Repairs should be permanent fixes, unless otherwise approved by HUD in writing. HUD may also prescribe timelines in Corrective Action Plans as defined in 24 CFR 902.3 or Corrective Action Agreements as described in 24 CFR 902.105.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

If the HAS is unable to make repairs within the periods identified in the NSPIRE standards due to circumstances beyond the HAS's control (e.g., required parts or services are not available, weather conditions, etc.), the HAS will provide HUD with a timeframe for completing permanent repairs and obtain HUD approval. The HAS will also notify the family of an estimated date of completion.

The family must allow the HAS access to the unit to make repairs.

Except for emergencies, management will not enter the dwelling unit to perform repairs where a pet resides unless accompanied for the entire duration of the repair by the pet owner or responsible person designated by the pet owner in accordance with the pet policies in Section 10-II.D.

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EXHIBIT 8-1: SMOKE-FREE POLICY

In accordance with HUD regulations, the Housing Authority has adopted these smoke-free policies. The policies are effective as of Board approval date. The HAS's smoke-free policy is applicable to all residents, household members, employees, guests, and service persons.

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.

HAS POLICIES

Designated Smoking Areas (DSA)

Example policy 1: The HAS has established designated smoking areas at (INSERT LOCATION(S)). Residents using the designated smoking areas must extinguish all smoking materials and dispose of them safely in receptacles provided for that purpose.

Example policy 2: The HAS has not designated any smoking areas on the HAS's property. Residents may not discard smoking products on the property.

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Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS)

Electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS) include e-cigarettes, nicotine inhalers, and vaping devices.

> Example policy 1: Use of ENDS is permitted in public housing units but is prohibited in common areas and in outdoor areas within 25 feet from housing and administrative buildings. That is, use of ENDS is prohibited in all common and outdoor areas in which smoking is prohibited.
>
> Example policy 2: Use of ENDS is permitted in public housing units only as a reasonable accommodation approved by the HAS that necessary for a person with disabilities. Use of ENDS is prohibited in common areas and in outdoor areas within 25 feet from housing and administrative buildings. That is, use of ENDS is prohibited in all areas in which smoking is prohibited.
>
> Example policy 3: Use of ENDS is not permitted in public housing units, common areas, or in outdoor areas within 25 feet from housing and administrative buildings.

Enforcement

The HAS must enforce smoke-free policies when a resident violates this policy. When enforcing the lease, the HAS will provide due process and allow residents to exercise their right to an informal settlement and formal hearing. The HAS will not evict a resident for a single incident of smoking in violation of this policy. As such, the HAS will implement a graduated enforcement framework that includes escalating warnings. Prior to pursuing eviction for violation of smoke-free policies, the HAS 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 of noncompliance will constitute a violation. Tenancy termination and eviction will be pursued only as a last resort. The HAS 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.

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Example 1: Upon issuance of a written warning from the property manager and/or a documented complaint, the HAS will increase the frequency of unit inspections for a suspected policy violator. (INSERT HAS POLICY ON MORE FREQUENT INSPECTION HERE)

Example 2: The HAS will provide information and resources on smoking cessations, including: (INSERT A DESCRIPTION OF ANY INFORMATION THE HAS WILL PROVIDE)

Example 3: If the resident does not have any new violations for (INSERT PERIOD OF TIME), the resident will be considered to have a clear record, and no further enforcement action will be taken.

Example 4: Repeated violation of the smoke-free policy may rise to the level of other good cause for termination of tenancy. (INSERT HAS POLICY ON THE NUMBER OF DOCUMENTED VIOLATIONS THAT CONSTITUTE TERMINATION)

Reasonable Accommodation

While addiction to nicotine or smoking is not a disability, the HAS will provide reasonable accommodation to persons with disabilities who smoke that are in compliance with the requirements of this smoke-free policy.

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Chapter 9~~.B.~~

REEXAMINATIONS ~~UNDER HOTMA 102/104~~

[24 CFR 960.257, 960.259, 966.4]

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is applicable upon the HAS's HOTMA 102/104 compliance date. ~~Prior to this date, the HAS will follow policies as outlined in Chapter 9.A. of the model policy.~~

With the exception of non-public housing over income families, the HAS is required to reexamine each family's income and composition periodically, and to adjust the family's rent accordingly. HASs 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 the HAS must reexamine the income and composition of a family depends on whether the family pays income-based rent or flat rent. HUD requires the HAS to offer all families the choice of paying income-based rent or flat rent at least annually. The HAS'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 the HAS'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 three years. This part also contains the HAS's policies for conducting annual updates of family composition for flat rent families.

Part III: Interim Reexaminations. This part includes HUD requirements and HAS policies related to when a family may and must report changes that occur between annual reexaminations.

Part IV: Non-Interim Reexamination Transactions. This part describes transactions that do not entail changes to the family's adjusted income.

Part V: Recalculating Tenant Rent. After gathering and verifying required information for an annual or interim reexamination, the HAS 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.

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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, the HAS must conduct a reexamination of income and family composition at least annually [24 CFR 960.257(a)(1)]. With the exception of over-income families, who must have their income reviewed at 12 and 24 months, for flat rent families, the HAS must conduct a reexamination of family composition at least annually and must conduct a reexamination of family income at least once every three years [24 CFR 960.257(a)(2)]. For any non-public housing over income families, the HAS may not conduct an annual reexamination of family income. 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, the HAS 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.

The HAS is required to obtain all the information necessary to conduct reexaminations. How that information will be collected is left to the discretion of the HAS. 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].

Unlike when performing an interim reexamination or at intake, at annual reexamination, the HAS must determine the income of the family for the previous 12-month period, except where the HAS uses a streamlined income determination. Income from assets, however, is always anticipated, irrespective of the income examination type [Notice PIH 2023-27]. HASs also have the option of using Safe Harbor income verification from another federal means-tested program to verify gross annual income. Chapter 7 contains the HAS's policies related to streamlined income determinations and the use of Safe Harbor income verifications.

This part contains the HAS's policies for conducting annual reexaminations.

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9-I.B. SCHEDULING ANNUAL REEXAMINATIONS

The HAS 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)].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Generally, the HAS will schedule annual reexaminations to coincide with the family's anniversary date. The HAS 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, the HAS will perform a new annual reexamination, and the anniversary date will be changed.

The HAS may also schedule an annual reexamination for completion prior to the anniversary date for administrative purposes.

Notification of and Participation in the Annual Reexamination Process

The HAS is required to obtain information needed to conduct annual reexaminations. How that information will be collected is left to the discretion of the HAS. However, HASs 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. The HAS 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].

Housing Authority of Savannah 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-person interview poses a hardship because of a family member's disability, the family should contact the HAS to request a reasonable accommodation (See Chapter 2).

Notification of annual reexamination interviews will be sent by first-class 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 the HAS in advance of the interview to schedule a new appointment. In all circumstances, if a family does not attend the scheduled interview the HAS will send a second notification with a new interview appointment time.

If a family fails to attend two scheduled interviews without HAS 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.

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9-I.C. 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)].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Families will be asked to bring all required information (as described in the reexamination notice) to the reexamination appointment. The required information will include a HAS-designated reexamination form 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 or any stated deadline 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
- Social security numbers
- A person's disability status
- Citizenship or immigration status

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9-I.D. CALCULATING ANNUAL INCOME AT ANNUAL REEXAMINATION [24 CFR 5.609(c)(2) and Notice PIH 2023-27]

The HAS must determine the income of the family for the previous 12-month period and use this amount as the family income for annual reexaminations, except where the HAS uses a streamlined income determination as indicated in Chapter 7 of this policy. The HAS may also use Safe Harbor income determinations dated within the last 12 months from a means-tested federal public assistance program at annual reexamination as outlined in Chapter 7 of this policy.

Except when using streamlined or Safe Harbor income determinations, in determining the income of the family for the previous 12-month period, any change of income since the family's last annual reexamination, including those that did not meet the threshold to process an interim reexamination in accordance with HAS policies and 24 CFR 5.657(c) or 960.257(b) must be considered.

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

A change in income may be a loss of income or the addition of a new source of income. Changing to a different employer in the prior year does not necessarily constitute a change if the income earned from either employer is substantially the same. The HAS should look at the entirety of the family's unearned income and earned income from the prior year in which earned income may have been one constant job or many different jobs that start and stop.

Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA) to Social Security income and Social Security disability income are always considered changes to income because the COLA is an adjustment that automatically occurs annually by law. See Chapter 6 for HAS policies on when the COLA is applied and Chapter 7 on streamlined determination of income for inflationary adjustments.

Notice PIH 2023-27 lists the following steps to calculate both earned and unearned income at annual reexamination.

Step 1: The HAS determines annual income for the previous 12-month period by reviewing the following information:

- The EIV Income Report pulled within 120 days of the effective date of the annual reexamination;
- The income reported on the most recent HUD-50058; and
- The amount of prior-year income reported by the family on the HAS's annual reexamination paperwork.

Step 2: The HAS takes into consideration any interim reexamination of family income completed since the last annual reexamination.

- If there was an interim reexamination performed within the last reexamination cycle and there are no additional changes, the HAS must use the annual income from the interim to determine the family's total annual income. The HAS may use verification obtained from the interim for this step.
- If the HAS did not perform an interim or there have been changes since the last reexamination, the HAS moves to Step 3.

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Step 3: If there were changes in annual income not processed by the HAS since the last reexamination, the HAS must use current income. The family will be required to report their income for the prior year and whether there have been permanent changes.

If there are no reported changes to an income source, the HAS may use documentation of prior-year income to calculate the annual income. For example, the HAS may use the following documentation:

- EIV + self-certification (wages, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security, and unemployment)
- Current written third-party verification from the source verifying prior-year income that is dated within 120 days of receipt by the HAS, for example:
  - Year-end statements
  - Paystub with year-to-date amounts
  - Tax forms (Form 1040, W2, 1099, etc.)

If there are reported changes by the family or the HAS notes discrepancies between EIV and what the family reports, the HAS must follow the verification hierarchy (described in Chapter 7) to document and verify income. Exhibit 9-1 provides detailed examples of how the HAS calculates income from different sources at annual reexamination using the above method.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

When income is calculated using Safe Harbor determination from a means-tested federal public assistance program in accordance with HAS policies in Chapter 7, the above is not applicable. However, where the family disagrees with the HAS or other agency's determination of income or the HAS has other reason to use third-party verification in these circumstances, then the above will apply.

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9-I.E. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Change in Unit Size

Changes in family or household composition may make it appropriate to consider transferring the family to comply with occupancy standards. The HAS 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah 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 HASs 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].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

At the annual reexamination, the HAS 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. The HAS will use the Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender database to verify the information provided by the tenant.

If the HAS proposes to terminate assistance based on lifetime sex offender registration information, the HAS 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, the HAS must determine compliance with community service requirements once each 12 months [24 CFR 960.257(a)(3)].

See Chapter 11 for the HAS's policies governing compliance with the community service requirement.

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9-I.F. EFFECTIVE DATES

As part of the annual reexamination process, the HAS must make appropriate adjustments in the rent after consultation with the family and upon verification of the information [24 CFR 960.257(a)(1)].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

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 the HAS 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 the HAS, 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 the HAS 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 the HAS.

If the family causes a delay in processing the annual reexamination, d*ecreases* 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 the HAS by the date specified, and this delay prevents the HAS from completing the reexamination as scheduled.

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PART II: REEXAMINATIONS FOR FAMILIES PAYING FLAT RENTS

[24 CFR 960.253(f)]

9-II.A. OVERVIEW

HUD requires that the HAS offer all families the choice of paying income-based rent or flat rent at least annually. The HAS's policies for offering families a choice of rents are located in Chapter 6.

For families who choose flat rents, the HAS must conduct a reexamination of family composition at least annually and must conduct a reexamination of family income at least once every three years [24 CFR 960.253(f)]. The HAS is only required to provide the amount of income-based rent the family might pay in those years that the HAS 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)]. However, these regulations are not applicable to over-income families. Once an over-income determination is made, the HAS must conduct an interim reexamination at 12 and 24 months, as applicable, to determine if the family remains over-income [Notice PIH 2023-03].

As it does for families that pay income-based rent, the HAS must also review compliance with the community service requirement for families with nonexempt individuals.

This part contains the HAS's policies for conducting reexaminations of families who choose to pay flat rents.

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9-II.B. FULL REEXAMINATION OF FAMILY INCOME AND COMPOSITION

Frequency of Reexamination

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

For families paying flat rents, the HAS will conduct a full reexamination of family income and composition once every three years.

However, for flat rent families who become over-income between full annual reexaminations, the HAS will conduct an interim reexamination at 12 and 24 months following the initial over-income determination as needed to verify the family remains over-income. The family will continue to be given a choice between income-based and flat rent at each annual reexamination during the over-income grace period.

If the family is subsequently determined to no longer be over-income:

If the determination is the result of an annual reexamination, the family will be given a choice between income-based or flat rent at reexam. If the family selects flat rent, the HAS will resume reexamination of family income and composition once every three years.

If determination is as a result of an interim reexamination, the HAS will conduct an annual reexamination for the family at their next scheduled annual date. If the family selects flat rent, the HAS will resume reexamination of family income and composition once every three years. Families will only be given the choice between income-based and flat rent at annual reexamination.

Reexamination Policies

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

In conducting full reexaminations for families paying flat rents, the HAS 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.E above.

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9-II.C. REEXAMINATION OF FAMILY COMPOSITION ("ANNUAL UPDATE")

As noted above, if full reexaminations are conducted every three years for families paying flat rents, in the years between full reexaminations, regulations require the HAS to conduct a reexamination of family composition ("annual update") [24 CFR 960.257(a)(2)]. Over-income families who select the flat rent are not subject to annual update as their income must be reviewed, and an interim reexamination conducted, at 12 and 24 months as applicable.

The annual update process is similar to the annual reexamination process, except that the HAS does not collect information about the family's income and expenses, and the family's rent is not recalculated following an annual update.

Scheduling

The HAS 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)].

Housing Authority of Savannah 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, the HAS 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)].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Generally, the family will not be required to attend an interview for an annual update. However, if the HAS 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 will inform the family of the information and documentation that must be provided to the HAS. The family will have 10 business days to submit the required information to the HAS. If the family is unable to obtain the information or documents within the required time frame, the family may request an extension. The HAS will accept required documentation by mail, by email, 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, the HAS 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 the HAS.

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.

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Change in Unit Size

Changes in family or household composition may make it appropriate to consider transferring the family to comply with occupancy standards. The HAS 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah 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, the HAS must determine compliance with community service requirements once each 12 months [24 CFR 960.257(a)(3)].

See Chapter 11 for the HAS's policies governing compliance with the community service requirement.

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PART III: INTERIM REEXAMINATIONS

24 CFR 960.257(b); 24 CFR 966.4; and Notice PIH 2023-27

9-III.A. OVERVIEW

Family circumstances may change during the period between annual reexaminations. HUD and HAS policies define the types of information about changes in family circumstances that must be reported, and under what circumstances the HAS must process interim reexaminations to reflect those changes.

A family may request an interim determination of family income or composition because of any changes since the last determination. The HAS must conduct any interim reexamination within a reasonable period of time after the family request or when the HAS becomes aware of a change in the family's adjusted income that must be processed in accordance with HUD regulations. What qualifies as a "reasonable time" may vary based on the amount of time it takes to verify information, but the HAS generally should conduct the interim reexamination not longer than 30 days after the HAS becomes aware of changes in income.

Notice PIH 2023-27 changes the conditions under which interim reexaminations must be conducted, codifies when interim reexaminations should be processed and made effective, and requires related changes for annual reexaminations and streamlined income determinations. When the HAS determines that an interim reexamination of income is necessary, they must ask the family to report changes in all aspects of adjusted income and household composition.

HUD recommends as a best practice that HASs maintain documentation of all reported changes in the family's file, including those that did not result in an interim reexamination.

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9-III.B. CHANGES IN FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Reporting

HASs must require families to report household composition changes; however, HASs determine the timeframe in which reporting happens [Notice PIH 2023-27]. The HAS must adopt policies prescribing when and under what conditions the family must report changes in family composition [24 CFR 960.257(b)(5)].

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.

Housing Authority of Savannah 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) within 10 business days of the change.

Conducting Interims [Notice PIH 2023-27]

HASs must conduct interim reexaminations when a household adds or removes household members, including family members, foster adults, foster children, and live-in aides. An interim reexamination is processed to add the new member regardless of whether the change results in a decrease, increase, or no change in the family's annual adjusted income.

The exception to this policy is if, during the last three months of the family's recertification period, the family is adding or removing household members and the change would require an interim reexamination for an increase in the family's adjusted income, and the HAS has a written policy not to conduct interim reexaminations under these circumstances, then the HAS is not required to conduct an interim reexamination. If **Housing Authority of Savannah Policy** allows for this, the HAS would instead include the change in household composition (and any related changes to income or allowances) at the family's next annual reexamination. A non-interim reexam transaction is not submitted in this case.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will not conduct an interim reexamination when a family has a change in family composition within three months of the annual reexamination effective date. The HAS will add the new household member at the family's annual reexamination.

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Otherwise, interim reexaminations are always conducted for changes in household composition. Changes to the household's adjusted income are processed as follows:

- When the addition or removal of a household member changes the deductions for which the family qualifies, the HAS processes the interim increase or decrease regardless of the amount of the change.
- When a household member is added who has earned income that would cause the household's adjusted income to increase, the HAS must not consider increases in earned income, unless the family has previously received an interim reduction during the same reexamination cycle, and **Housing Authority of Savannah Policy** allows for an interim reexamination in this circumstance. If the increase is not considered, then an interim reexamination is processed to add the new member, but their income is not added until the family's next annual reexamination.

  Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

  When a household member is added who has earned income that would cause the household's adjusted income to increase between annual reexaminations, the HAS will not conduct an interim reexamination, regardless of the amount of the increase, and regardless of whether there was a previous decrease since the family's last annual reexamination. The HAS will process an interim to add the new member, but their income will not be added until the family's next annual reexamination.

- When a new household member is added who has unearned income, the HAS must process an interim reexamination regardless of the amount of the increase.
- When a new household member is added who has both earned and unearned income, the HAS must not consider increases in earned income, unless the family has previously received an interim reduction during the same reexamination cycle, and **Housing Authority of Savannah Policy** allows for an interim reexamination in this circumstance. For the unearned income, the HAS processes the interim increase regardless of the amount of the increase.

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 HAS approval. However, the family is required to promptly notify the HAS of the addition [24 CFR 966.4(a)(1)(v)].

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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 HAS 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)].

The HAS may adopt reasonable policies concerning residence by a foster child or a live-in aide and defining the circumstances in which HAS consent will be given or denied. Under such policies, the factors considered by the HAS 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.
- The HAS's obligation to make reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Families must request HAS approval to add a new family member (other than due to birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody), live-in aide, foster child, or foster adult. This includes any person not on the lease who is expected to stay in the unit for more than 14 consecutive days or 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 the HAS 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), the HAS 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 the HAS. Exceptions will be made on a case-by-case basis.

The HAS will not approve the addition of a new family or household member unless the individual meets the HAS's eligibility criteria (see Chapter 3) and documentation requirements (See Chapter 7, Part II).

If the HAS determines that an individual does not meet the HAS's eligibility criteria or documentation requirements, the HAS 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.

The HAS will make its determination within 10 business days of receiving all information required to verify the individual's eligibility.

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Departure of a Family or Household Member

The family must promptly notify the HAS if any household member (including a live-in aide, foster child, or foster adult) no longer lives in the unit. The HAS must process an interim for all decreases in adjusted income when a family member permanently moves out of the unit.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

If a household member ceases to reside in the unit, the family must inform the HAS within 10 business days. This requirement also applies to family members who had been considered temporarily absent, who are now permanently absent.

The HAS will process an interim if the family's adjusted income will decrease as a result of a family member permanently moving out of the unit.

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9-III.C. CHANGES AFFECTING INCOME OR EXPENSES

Housing Authority of Savannah 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.

Interim reexaminations for changes in income or expenses may be scheduled either because the HAS has reason to believe that changes in income or expenses may have occurred, or because the family reports a change.

The HAS must estimate the income of the family for the upcoming 12-month period to determine family income for an interim reexamination [24 CFR 5.609(c)(1)]. Policies for projecting income are found in Chapter 6.

Interim Decreases [24 CFR 960.257(b)(2) and Notice PIH 2023-27]

A family may request an interim determination of family income for any change since the last determination. However, the HAS may decline to conduct an interim reexamination if the HAS estimates the family's adjusted income will decrease by an amount that is less than 10 percent of the family's adjusted income, with the exception of circumstances in which household members are added or removed, as discussed in Section 9-III.B. The HAS may set a lower threshold in **Housing Authority of Savannah Policy** such as performing an interim for any decreases in adjusted income, although HUD prohibits the HAS from setting a dollar-figure threshold. The HAS must conduct an interim reexamination when a family's annual adjusted income has changed by an amount that the HAS estimates will result in a decrease of 10 percent or more in annual adjusted income. In addition to decreases in family income, increases in a family's deductions may produce a sufficient decrease in annual adjusted income to require an interim reexamination.

~~However, while the HAS has some discretion, HUD requires that the HAS perform an interim reexamination for a decrease in adjusted income of any amount in two circumstances:~~

- ~~When there is a decrease in family size attributed to the death of a family member; or~~
- ~~When a family member permanently moves out of the assisted unit during the period since the family's last reexamination.~~

~~In the above circumstances, the HAS must perform an interim reexamination for any decrease in adjusted income.~~

~~If the net effect of the changes in adjusted income due to a decrease in family size results in no change or an increase in annual adjusted income, then HAS must process the removal of the household member(s) as a non-interim reexamination transaction without making changes to the family's annual adjusted income.~~

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will conduct an interim reexamination any time the family's adjusted income has decreased by any amount.

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Interim Increases [24 CFR 960.257(b)(3) and Notice PIH 2023-27]

Increases Less than 10 Percent

HASs must not process interim reexaminations for income increases that result in less than a 10 percent increase in annual adjusted income.

Increases 10 Percent or Greater

HASs must conduct an interim reexamination of family income when the HAS becomes aware that the family's adjusted income has changed by an amount that the HAS estimates will result in an increase of 10 percent or more in adjusted income, with the following exceptions:

- HASs may not consider any increases in earned income when estimating or calculating whether the family's adjusted income has increased, unless the family has previously received an interim reduction during the same reexamination cycle; and
- HASs may choose not to conduct an interim reexamination during the last three months of a certification period if a family reports an increase in income within three months of the next annual reexamination effective date.

When the family previously received an interim reexamination for a decrease to adjusted income during the same annual reexamination cycle, a HAS has the discretion whether to consider a subsequent increase in earned income.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

When a family reports an increase in their earned income between annual reexaminations, the HAS will not conduct an interim reexamination, regardless of the amount of the increase, and regardless of whether there was a previous decrease since the family's last annual reexamination.

The HAS will process an interim reexamination for any increases in unearned income of 10 percent or more in adjusted income.

The HAS will not perform an interim reexamination when a family reports an increase in income (whether earned or unearned income) within three months of their annual reexamination effective date. However, families who delay reporting income increases until the last three months of their certification period may be subject to retroactive rent increases in accordance with the HAS policies in Chapter 15.

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Concurrent Increases in Earned and Unearned Income [Notice PIH 2023-27]

When the family reports an increase in both earned and unearned income at the same time, the HAS must look at the earned and unearned income changes independently of each other to determine if an interim reexamination is performed. The HAS will only conduct an interim reexamination when the increase independently meets the 10 percent threshold and all other requirements for performing interim reexaminations. For example, if a family reported increases in both earned and unearned income that overall resulted in a 12 percent increase in their adjusted income, but the change in earned income represented a 7 percent increase and the change in unearned income represented a 5 percent increase, the HAS may not perform an interim for either change since neither change meets the 10 percent threshold amount independently. If the change in unearned income met the 10 percent threshold in this case, the HAS would be required to perform an interim. If the change in earned income met the 10 percent threshold in this case, the HAS would refer to **Housing Authority of Savannah Policy** to determine whether an interim was required.

Cumulative Increases [Notice PIH 2023-27]

A series of smaller reported increases in adjusted income may cumulatively meet or exceed the 10-percent increase threshold, at which point the HAS must conduct an interim reexamination in accordance with housing authority of savannah policy.

Public Housing Over-Income Families [24 CFR 960.507(c); Notice PIH 2020-3; and Notice PIH 2023-27]

Regardless of changes in adjusted income, in some circumstances the HAS is required to conduct an interim reexamination to determine whether a family's income continues to exceed the public housing over-income limit. HASs are required to conduct income examinations of public housing families who have been determined to exceed the over-income limit at specific intervals. When a HAS makes an initial determination that a family is over-income during an interim reexamination, the HAS must conduct a second interim reexamination 12 months after the over-income determination, and then again 12 months after the second over-income determination, unless the family's income falls below the over-income limit during the 24-month period. This continued evaluation of the family's over-income status requires the HAS to notify any family that exceeds the over-income limit that they remain over the income limit, even if the family is paying the flat rent [24 CFR 960.253]. An interim income reexamination to determine if a public housing family remains over-income does not reset the family's normal annual reexamination date.

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Family Reporting

The HAS must adopt policies consistent with HUD regulations prescribing when and under what conditions the family must report a change in family income or composition [24 CFR 960.257(b)(5)].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

HAS may require families to report only changes that the family estimates meet the threshold for an interim reexamination or the HAS may establish policies requiring that families report all changes in income and household composition, and the HAS will subsequently determine if the change requires an interim reexamination [Notice PIH 2023-27].

When the HAS determines that an interim reexamination of income is necessary, they must ask the family to report changes in all aspects of adjusted income. For example, if the family is reporting a decrease in adjusted income that is more than 10 percent, but the family also had a change in assets that would result in a change in income, the change in assets must also be reviewed [Notice PIH 2023-27].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The family will be required to report all changes in income regardless of the amount of the change, whether the change is to earned or unearned income, or if the change occurred during the last three months of the certification period. Families must report changes in income within 10 business days of the date the change takes effect. The family may notify the HAS of changes either orally or in writing, including email. If the family provides oral notice, the HAS may also require the family to submit the changes in writing, including email.

Within 10 business days of the family reporting the change, the HAS will determine whether the change will require an interim reexamination.

If the change will not result in an interim reexamination, the HAS will note the information in the tenant file but will not conduct an interim reexamination. The HAS will send the family written notification (which may be emailed) within 10 business days of making this determination informing the family that the HAS will not conduct an interim reexamination.

If the change will result in an interim reexamination, the HAS will determine the documentation the family will be required to submit based on the type of change reported and HAS policies in Chapter 7. The HAS will ask the family to report changes in all aspects of adjusted income at this time. The family must submit any required information or documents within 10 business days of receiving a request from the HAS. This time frame may be extended for good cause with HAS approval. The HAS will accept required documentation by mail, email, or in person. The HAS will conduct the interim within a reasonable time period based on the amount of time it takes to verify the information.

Generally, the family will not be required to attend an interview for an interim reexamination. However, if the HAS determines that an interview is warranted, the family may be required to attend.

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9-III.D. EFFECTIVE DATES

Changes Reported Timely [24 CFR 960.257(b)(6) and Notice PIH 2023-27]

If the family reports a change in family income or composition timely in accordance with HAS policies:

- For rent increases, the HAS must provide the family with 30 days advance written notice. The rent increase is effective the first of the month after the end of that 30-day notice period.
- Rent decreases are effective on the first of the month after the date of the actual change leading to the interim reexamination of family income. This means the decrease will be applied retroactively.

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Changes Not Reported Timely [24 CFR 960.257(b)(6)(ii) and (iii) and Notice PIH 2023-27]

If the family failed to report a change in family income or composition timely in accordance with HAS policies:

- For rent increases, the HAS must implement any resulting rent increases retroactively to the first of the month following the date of the change leading to the interim reexamination of family income.
- For rent decreases, the HAS must implement the change no later than the first rent period following completion of the interim reexamination.

However, the HAS may choose to adopt a policy that would make the effective date of the rent decrease retroactive to the first of the month following completion of the reexamination. HASs may choose to establish conditions or requirements for when such a retroactive application would apply. HASs that choose to adopt such policies must ensure the earliest date that the retroactive decrease is applied is the later of:

- The first of the month following the date of the change that led to the interim reexamination; or
- The first of the month following the most recent previous income examination.

In applying a retroactive change in rent as the result of an interim reexamination, the HAS must clearly communicate the effect of the retroactive adjustment to the family so that there is no confusion over the amount of the rent that is the family's responsibility.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

In general, when the family fails to report a change in income or family composition timely, and the change would lead to a rent decrease, the HAS will apply the decrease the first of the month following completion of the interim reexamination.

However, the HAS will apply the results of the interim reexamination retroactively where a family's ability to report a change in income promptly may have been hampered due to extenuating circumstances such as a natural disaster or disruptions to HAS management operations. The HAS will decide to apply decreases retroactively on a case-by-case basis.

When the HAS applies the results of interim increases retroactively, the HAS will clearly communicate the effect of the retroactive adjustment to the family and may enter into a repayment agreement in accordance with HAS policies.

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PART IV: NON-INTERIM REEXAMINATION TRANSACTIONS

Notice PIH 2023-27

Families may experience changes within the household that do not trigger an interim reexamination under **Housing Authority of Savannah Policy** and HUD regulations, but which HUD still requires the HAS to report via Form HUD-50058. These are known as *non-interim reexamination transactions*. In these cases, HASs will submit a separate, new action code on Form HUD-50058. The following is a list of non-interim reexamination transactions:

- Adding or removing a hardship exemption for the childcare expense deduction;
- Updating or removing the phased-in hardship relief for the health and medical care expense deduction and/or reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expense deduction (families will begin receiving a 24-month phased-in relief at their next annual or interim reexamination, whichever occurs first);
- Adding or removing general hardship relief for the health and medical care expense deduction and/or reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expense deduction;
- Adding or removing a minimum rent hardship;
- Adding or removing a non-family member (i.e., live-in aide, foster child, foster adult);
- Adding a family member and the increase in adjusted income does not trigger an interim reexamination under the final rule;
- Removing a family member and the increase in adjusted income does not trigger an interim reexamination under the final rule;
- Adding/updating a family or household member's Social Security number; and
- Updating a family member's citizenship status from eligible to ineligible or vice versa, resulting in a change to the family's rent and/or utility reimbursement, if applicable (i.e., family begins receiving prorated assistance or previously prorated assistance becomes full assistance), or updating the prorated rent calculation due to the addition or removal of family members in household with an ineligible noncitizen(s).

HASs must make all other changes to assets, income, and deductions at the next annual or interim reexamination of income, whichever is sooner.

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PART V: RECALCULATING TENANT RENT

9-V.A. OVERVIEW

For those families paying income-based rent, the HAS 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-V.B. CHANGES IN UTILITY ALLOWANCES [24 CFR 965.507, 24 CFR 966.4]

The tenant rent calculations must reflect any changes in the HAS's utility allowance schedule [24 CFR 960.253(c)(3)]. Chapter 16 discusses how utility allowance schedules are established.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Unless the HAS 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.

9-V.C. NOTIFICATION OF NEW TENANT RENT

The public housing lease requires the HAS 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 the HAS redetermines the amount of rent (Total Tenant Payment or Tenant Rent) payable by the tenant, not including determination of the HAS's schedule of Utility Allowances for families in the HAS's Public Housing Program, or determines that the tenant must transfer to another unit based on family composition, the HAS must notify the tenant that the tenant may ask for an explanation stating the specific grounds of the HAS determination, and that if the tenant does not agree with the determination, the tenant shall have the right to request a hearing under the HAS's grievance procedure [24 CFR 966.4(c)(4)].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The notice to the family will include the annual and adjusted income amounts that were used to calculate the tenant rent.

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9-V.D. DISCREPANCIES

During an annual or interim reexamination, the HAS may discover that information previously reported by the family was in error, or that the family intentionally misrepresented information. In addition, the HAS may discover errors made by the HAS. 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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EXHIBIT 9-1: CALCULATING INCOME AT ANNUAL REEXAMINATION

Example 1: Calculating Annual Income at Annual Reexamination Using EIV

Staff are processing the March 1 annual reexamination for Ruby Myers and her minor daughter, Georgia. No interim reexaminations have been processed, and Ruby has not reported any changes to annual income to the HAS since the last annual reexamination. The SSA-published COLA is 7 percent.

Last reexamination – Annual Reexamination

Ruby:	Georgia:
Wages: $30,000	SSI: $10,980 ($915 monthly)

The EIV report pulled on 12/15

Ruby:	Georgia:
Wages Total: $33,651	SSI Total: $10,980
Quarter 3 last year: $8,859 (City Public School)	Last year: $915 monthly benefit
Quarter 2 last year: $8,616 (City Public School)	
Quarter 1 last year: $8,823 (City Public School)	
Quarter 4 previous year: $7,353 (City Public School)	

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<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Income Reported on Reexamination Application</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ruby:

Wages at City Public School: $32,000 (switched jobs but no permanent change to amount)</td><td>Georgia:

SSI benefits: $10,980 (no changes)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Calculating Ruby’s wages:

Step 1: Determine prior annual income from EIV (i.e., Q4 previous year through Q3 last year: $33,651).

Step 2: Take into consideration any interim reexamination of family income completed since the last annual reexamination (in this case, there have been no interim reexaminations processed since the last annual reexamination).

Step 3: Ruby certifies that the $33,651 of wages in EIV is accurate and reflects her current annual income, so the HAS will use $33,651 for annual wages for the March 1 annual reexamination given there have been no additional changes to annual income.</td><td>Calculating Georgia’s SSI benefit:

Step 1: Determine the prior annual income from EIV (i.e., $915 x 12 months: $10,980).

Step 2: Take into consideration any interim reexamination of family income completed since the last annual reexamination (in this case, there have been no interim reexaminations processed since the last annual reexamination).

Step 3: Ruby certifies the SSI income in EIV is accurate and reflects Georgia’s current annual income. The HAS must adjust the prior-year income (2023 SSI benefit) by the 7- percent COLA and will use this amount to calculate annual SSI income for the March 1 annual reexamination:

COLA: $64.05 ($915 x 0.07)

New gross SSI benefit: $11,748.60 ($979.05 x 12 months)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">If Ruby did not agree with the annual wages reported in EIV, the HAS/MFH Owner would be required to verify her current income in accordance with HUD’s verification hierarchy.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Summary of Annual Income (as reported on the HUD-50058)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ruby (Head of Household):

Other Wage: $33,651

Myers Family Total Annual Income: $45,399</td><td>Georgia (Other Youth Under 18):

SSI: $11,748</td></tr>
</table>

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Example 2: Calculating Annual Income at Annual Reexamination Using EIV: Family Disagrees with EIV

Staff are processing Paul Hewson's May 1 annual reexamination. Since the last annual reexamination, Paul reported a decrease in annual income that exceeded 10 percent. Last year, Paul reported a decrease in earned income because he transferred from a full-time job at Sasha's Sweets to a part-time job at Viking Bakery. Following HUD's EIV verification hierarchy, staff confirmed Paul was no longer employed at Sasha's Sweets and decreased his anticipated annual income from $28,000 to $7,500 resulting from his new part-time employment at Viking Bakery; an interim reexamination was processed effective July 1. After the July 1 interim, Paul worked briefly at two different jobs, but he says he is no longer working and is not planning to work.
May 1 Annual Reexamination
Wages: $28,000

The EIV report pulled on 1/15

Wages Total: $18,271

Quarter 3 last year: $2,500 (Viking Bakery)

Quarter 3 last year: $796 (Sweet Tooth Candy Bar)

Quarter 2 last year: $1,300 (Sasha's Sweets)

Quarter 2 last year: $584 (Larry's Concessions)

Quarter 2 last year: $2,401 (Viking Bakery)

Quarter 1 last year: $6,500 (Sasha's Sweets)

Quarter 4 previous year: $600 (Sasha's Sweets)

SS/SSI: No history of benefits

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Income Reported on Reexamination Application
Wages: $0 (permanent change; no longer receiving) Social Security: $14,400 ($1,200 monthly) Paul certified on the HAS's annual reexamination paperwork that he does not agree with the annual wages of $18,271 reported in EIV and it is not reflective of his current anticipated annual income. He reported he is currently unemployed, and provided a copy of an award letter from the Social Security Administration to document that he will begin receiving a monthly disability benefit of $1,200 effective March 1.
Calculating Wages and SS Benefit
Step 1: Determine prior annual income taking into consideration the July 1 interim reexamination (i.e., EIV wages reflected Q4 last year through Q3 this year: $18,271) Step 2: Take into consideration any interim reexamination of family income completed since the last annual reexamination. In this case, there was a July 1 interim that reduced wages to $7,500. Step 3: Obtain documentation to verify current income and confirm Paul is no longer employed at Viking Bakery or The Sweet Tooth Candy Bar (the employers reported in the most recent quarter of EIV). This step is necessary, because Paul did not agree with the EIV income report or income reported on the last interim reexamination. Paul reported that he is no longer working at all. Process the annual reexamination effective May 1 using annual SS income of $14,400 and $0 wages.
Summary of Annual Income (as reported on the HUD-50058)
Paul (Head of Household): $14,400 (SS) Hewson Family Total Annual Income: $14,400

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Example 3: Calculating Annual Income at Annual Reexamination

Staff are processing the November 1 annual reexamination for Samantha and Fergus Pool, head of household and spouse. On February 14 of this year, Samantha reported her monthly child support payment was reduced from $200 to $100 per month. An interim reexamination was not processed because the reduction in child support income for Samantha's daughter, Hailey, did not result in a decrease of 10 percent or more in annual adjusted income, and the HAS did not establish a lower threshold. Samantha did not report any additional changes to the HAS.

~~Last reexamination – November 1 Annual Reexamination~~

~~Samantha:~~

Business income: $28,000

VA disability pension: $12,000

Child support: $2,400

~~Fergus:~~

Wages: $8,250

Other non-wage income: $3,000 (Go Fund Me online fundraiser)

~~The EIV report pulled on 9/16~~

Samantha:

Wages Total: $0 (no wage data reported since Q1 last year)

Fergus:

Wages Total: $8,600

Quarter 1 this year: $2,100 (Ian's Fish 'n' Chips)

Quarter 1 this year: $500 (Claire's Healthcare Supplies)

Quarter 4 last year: $1,000 (Claire's Healthcare Supplies)

Quarter 3 last year: $1,800 (The Onion Garden Shop)

Quarter 2 last year: $3,200 (Ivar's Fish Haus)

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Current Family Circumstances: Income Reported on Reexamination Application

Samantha and Fergus reported how much income was earned/received in the previous 12-month period and noted permanent changes, where applicable, for each source of their income on HAS's annual reexamination form. However, no information was reported by the family concerning other non-wage income. Fergus reported only wages and his current employment at Ian's Fish 'n' Chips for the annual reexamination. The family supplied the supporting documentation noted below to the HAS for the November 1 annual reexamination.

Samantha:	Fergus:
Business income: $28,750 (last year); has decreased to $18,000 (permanent change)	Wages: $6,000
VA disability benefit: $12,000 (last year); has increased to $12,300 (permanent change)	
Child support: $2,400 (last year); has decreased to $1,200 (permanent change)	

Calculating Samantha's Net Business Income

Step 1: Determine prior annual net business income (i.e., $28,000 on last HUD–50058).

Step 2: Take into consideration any interim reexamination of family income completed since the last annual reexamination. In this case, there have been no interim reexaminations processed since the last annual reexamination.

Step 3: Adjust to reflect current net business income. Samantha reported on the annual reexamination application that business income permanently decreased to $18,000. The HAS must obtain supporting documentation from Samantha that demonstrates current net business income. Samantha provided documentation that supported the current annual net business income is $18,000. Process the annual reexamination effective November 1 using annual net business income determined in Step 3.

Calculating Samantha's VA Pension Income

Step 1: Determine prior annual VA pension income (i.e., $12,000 supported by a VA award letter Samantha supplied that documents the prior year monthly VA pension was $1,000).

Step 2: Take into consideration any interim reexamination of family income completed since the last annual reexamination. In this case, there have been no interim reexaminations processed since the last annual reexamination.

Step 3: The HAS needs to adjust to reflect current VA pension income. Samantha supplies a VA award letter showing a monthly pension of $1,025, or $12,300 annually. Process the annual reexamination effective November 1 using annual VA pension income determined in Step 3 ($12,300 in this example).

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Calculating Samantha's Child Support Income

Step 1: Determine prior annual child support income (i.e., $2,400 on the last HUD–50058).

Step 2: Take into consideration any interim reexamination of family income completed since the last annual reexamination. In this case, there have been no interim reexaminations processed since the last annual reexamination. The family reported a decrease from $200 to $100 monthly, but the change was not processed because it did not meet the threshold.

Step 3: The family reported changes, so the HAS must adjust to reflect current child support income. In this example, the family submitted a child support history report from the local child support office that documents regular $100 monthly child supports payments beginning March 1 through the current month. Process the annual reexamination effective November 1 using current annual child support income determined in Step 3 ($1,200 in this example).

Calculating Fergus' Wages

Step 1: Determine prior annual income from wages in EIV (i.e., Q2 last year through Q1 of this year: $8,600).

Step 2: Take into consideration any interim reexamination of family income completed since the last annual reexamination. In this case, there have been no interim reexaminations processed since the last annual reexamination.

Step 3: There is a discrepancy between what the family reported and EIV, so the HAS must verify and adjust to reflect current annual income from wages. Fergus reported $6,000 in annual income from wages on the annual reexamination from a single employer, Ian's Fish 'n' Chips. The HAS projected annual income of $7,800 based on the two paystubs for this employer, and EIV shows $8,600 earned in the most recent four quarters in EIV. To complete Step 3, the HAS must do the following:

- Resolve the discrepancy between EIV wages, the $6,000 annual income Fergus reported, and the $7,800 projected based on the paystubs he provided, and
- Verify he is no longer employed at Claire's Healthcare Supplies in accordance with HUD's verification hierarchy and local policies.

The HAS determined that Fergus reported his net vs. gross annual income from wages, which he corrected on the annual reexamination form to reflect his current gross annual income of $9,000. The HAS verified Fergus was no longer employed at Claire's Healthcare Supplies and obtained two additional paystubs. Based on four current and consecutive paystubs, Fergus is now projected to earn $9,360 annually. Process the annual reexamination effective November 1 using income from wages determined in Step 3 ($9,360 in this example).

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Calculating Fergus' Other Non-Wage Income	
Step 1: Determine prior annual income from other non-wage income (i.e., $3,000 on the last HUD– 50058). Step 2: Take into consideration any interim reexamination of family income completed since the last annual reexamination. In this case, there have been no interim reexaminations processed since the last annual reexamination. Step 3: The family did not report any non-wage income on the annual reexamination form, but it was included on the last HUD–50058. The HAS must verify and adjust to reflect current non-wage income. The HAS must verify no income was received through a "Go Fund Me" online fundraiser so that it may be excluded. Fergus provided a self-certification that he hasn't solicited funds online and doesn't plan to in the following year; he also provided records from the account that documented no fundraising activity in the prior 12-month period. Process the annual reexamination effective November 1 using annual non-wage income of $0 determined in Step 3.	
Summary of Annual Income (as reported on the HUD-50058)	
Samantha (Head of Household): Own business: $18,000 Pension: $12,300 Child support: $1,200	Fergus (Co-head): Wages: $9,360
Poole Family Total Annual Income: $40,860	

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Chapter 10

ASSISTANCE ANIMALS AND PETS

[24 CFR 5, Subpart C; 24 CFR 960, Subpart G]

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the HAS's policies on the keeping of assistance animals and pets, and describes any criteria or standards pertaining to the policies. The rules adopted are reasonably related to the legitimate interest of the HAS 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 the HAS.

The chapter is organized as follows:

Part I: Assistance Animals. This part explains the difference between assistance animals, including service and support animals, and pets, and contains policies related to the designation of an 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.

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PART I: ASSISTANCE ANIMALS

[Section 504; Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C.); 24 CFR 5.303; 24 CFR 960.705]

10-I.A. OVERVIEW

This part discusses situations under which permission for an assistance animal, including service and support animals, may be denied, and also establishes standards for the care of assistance animals.

PHAs and other housing providers must distinguish between a person with a non-obvious disability who has a legitimate need for an assistance animal and a person without a disability who simply wants to have a pet or avoid the costs and limitations imposed by the HAS's pet policies. In developing policies, PHAs should consider the HUD/Department of Justice (DOJ) Joint Statement on Reasonable Accommodation under the Fair Housing Act and, regarding service animals, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) DOJ's regulations implementing Titles II and III of the ADA at 28 CFR Parts 35 and 36, in addition to DOJ's other guidance on assistance animals.

There are two types of assistance animals: (1) service animals, and (2) other animals that do work, perform tasks, provide assistance, and/or provide therapeutic emotional support for individuals with disabilities (i.e., support animals).

Assistance animals, including service and support animals, are not pets and thus are not subject to the HAS's pet policies described in Parts II through IV of this chapter [24 CFR 5.303; 960.705].

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10-I.B. APPROVAL OF ASSISTANCE ANIMALS

Service Animals

PHAs should initially follow the Department of Justice (DOJ) analysis to assessing whether an animal is a service animal under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Under the ADA, a *service animal* means any dog that is individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability, including a physical, sensory, psychiatric, intellectual, or other mental disability. Other species of animals, whether wild or domestic, trained or untrained, are not service animals for the purposes of this definition. The work or tasks performed by a service animal must be directly related to the individual's disability.

As a best practice, housing providers may use the following questions to help them determine if an animal is a service animal under the ADA:

- Is the animal a dog? If not, the animal is not a service animal but may be another type of assistance animal for which an accommodation is needed (support animal).
- Is it readily apparent that the dog is trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of the individual with a disability? If yes, further inquiries are inappropriate because the animal is a service animal. If not, it is advisable that the HAS limit its inquiries to the following two questions: (1) Is the animal required because of the disability? and (2) What work or task has the animal been trained to perform?

  If the answer to question (1) is "yes" and work or a task is identified in response to question (2), grant the requested accommodation if otherwise reasonable. If the answer to either question is "no," the animal does not qualify as a service animal but may be a support animal.

A service animal must be permitted in all areas of the facility where members of the public are allowed.

Support Animals (Assistance Animals other than Service Animals)

If the animal does not qualify as a service animal, the HAS must next determine whether the animal would qualify as a support animal (other type of assistance animal). If the individual has indeed requested a reasonable accommodation to get or keep an animal in connection with a physical or mental impairment or disability, the HAS may use the following questions to help them assess whether to grant the accommodation in accordance with the policies outlined in Chapter 2 (the HAS is not required to grant a reasonable accommodation that has not been requested):

- Does the person have an observable disability or does the HAS already have information giving them reason to believe that the person has a disability? If not, has the person requesting the accommodation provided information that reasonably supports that the person seeking the accommodation has a disability?

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- If the person has an observable disability, the HAS already has information giving them reason to believe the person has a disability, or the person has provided information supporting that they have a disability, then has the person provided information that reasonably supports that the animal does work, performs tasks, provides assistance, and/or provides therapeutic emotional support with respect to the individual's disability?
- If yes, is the animal commonly kept in households? An *animal commonly kept in households* would be a dog, cat, small bird, rabbit, hamster, gerbil, other rodent, fish, turtle, or other small, domesticated animal that is traditionally kept in the home for pleasure rather than for commercial purposes. For purposes of this assessment, reptiles (other than turtles), barnyard animals, monkeys, kangaroos, and other non-domesticated animals are not considered common household animals.

General Considerations

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 their need for the animal [PH Occ GB, p. 179].

Before denying a reasonable accommodation request due to lack of information confirming an individual's disability or disability-related need for an animal, the HAS is encouraged to engage in a good-faith dialog with the requestor called the "interactive process."

A HAS 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 HAS'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

The Fair Housing Act does not require a dwelling to be made available to an individual whose tenancy would constitute a direct threat to the health or safety of other individuals or would result in substantial physical damage to the property of others. A HAS may therefore refuse a reasonable accommodation for an assistance animal if the specific animal poses a direct threat that cannot be eliminated or reduced to an acceptable level through the actions the individual takes to maintain or control the animal (e.g., keeping the animal in a security enclosure).

While most requests for reasonable accommodations involve one animal, requests sometimes involve more than one animal (for example, a person has a disability-related need for both animals, or two people living together each have a disability-related need for a separate assistance animal). The decision-making process should be used in accordance with the

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reasonable accommodation policies in Chapter 2 for all requests for exceptions or modifications to the HAS's rules, policies, practices, and procedures so that persons with disabilities can have assistance animals in the housing where they reside.

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)].

Housing Authority of Savannah 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.

For an animal to be excluded from the pet policy and be considered a support animal, there must be a person with disabilities in the household, there must be a disability-related need for the animal, and the family must request and the HAS approve a reasonable accommodation in accordance with policies contained in Chapter 2.

If the individual is requesting to keep a unique animal not commonly kept in households, then the requestor has the substantial burden of demonstrating a disability-related therapeutic need for the specific animal or the specific type of animal. The HAS may require verification of the need for the specific animal or specific type of animal.

10-I.C. CARE AND HANDLING

HUD regulations do not affect any authority a HAS may have to regulate assistance animals, including service animals, under federal, state, and local law [24 CFR 5.303; 24 CFR 960.705].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Residents are responsible for feeding, maintaining, providing veterinary care, and controlling their assistance animals. A resident may do this on their own or with the assistance of family, friends, volunteers, or service providers.

Residents must care for assistance animals in a manner that complies with state and local laws, including anti-cruelty laws.

Residents must ensure that 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 an assistance animal violates these policies, the HAS will consider whether the violation could be reduced or eliminated by a reasonable accommodation. If the HAS determines that no such accommodation can be made, the HAS may withdraw the approval of a particular assistance animal.

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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 HAS [24 CFR 960.707(b)(5)].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Pets must be registered with the HAS 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.

Pets will not be approved to reside in a unit until completion of the registration requirements.

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Refusal to Register Pets

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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

The HAS 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 the HAS refuses to register a pet, a written notification will be sent to the pet owner within 10 business days of the HAS'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 the HAS's grievance procedures.

Pet Agreement

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Residents who have been approved to have a pet must enter into a pet agreement with the HAS, or the approval of the pet will be withdrawn.

The pet agreement is the resident's certification that they have received a copy of the HAS's pet policy and applicable house rules, that they have read the policies and/or rules, understand them, and agree to comply with them.

The resident further certifies by signing the pet agreement that they understand that noncompliance with the HAS's pet policy and applicable house rules may result in the withdrawal of HAS approval of the pet or termination of tenancy.

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10-II.C. STANDARDS FOR PETS [24 CFR 5.318; 960.707(b)]

PHAs 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
- Prohibitions on types of animals that the HAS 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

Cat declawing is not a requirement or condition of pet ownership in public housing and HUD encourages PHAs to refrain from engaging in this practice [New PH OCC GB, *Pet Ownership,* p. 9].

PHAs may not require pet owners to have any pet's vocal cords removed.

PHAs may not require pet owners to obtain or carry liability insurance.

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)].

Housing Authority of Savannah 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 of any kind or species

Rodents of any kind or species

Insects Arachnids of any kind or species

Wild animals or feral animals of any kind or species

Pot-bellied pigs o

Animals used for commercial breeding

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Pet Restrictions

Housing Authority of Savannah 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 considered non-domestic under state or local law, ordinance, or code

Any animal not permitted under state or local law, ordinance, or code

Number of Pets

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Residents may own a maximum of two pets, only one 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 one pet.

Other Requirements

Housing Authority of Savannah 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.

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10-II.D. PET RULES

Pet owners must maintain pets responsibly, in accordance with HAS 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

Housing Authority of Savannah 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]

PHAs 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. The HAS 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 HAS may adjust the pet and no-pet areas or may 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

With the exception of common areas as described in the previous policy, the HAS has not designated any buildings, floors of buildings, or sections of buildings as no-pet areas. In addition, the HAS has not designated any buildings, floors of buildings, or sections of buildings for residency of pet-owning tenants.

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Cleanliness

Housing Authority of Savannah 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 the HAS.

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

Housing Authority of Savannah 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

Housing Authority of Savannah 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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Each pet owner shall be responsible for adequate care, nutrition, exercise and medical attention for their pet.

Each pet owner shall be responsible for appropriately training and caring for their pet to ensure that the pet is not a nuisance or danger to other residents and does not damage HAS property.

No animals may be tethered or chained inside or outside the dwelling unit at any time.

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Responsible Parties

Housing Authority of Savannah 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 the HAS and sign a statement that they agree to abide by all the pet rules.

Inspections and Repairs

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Except for emergencies, management will not enter the dwelling unit for performance of repairs or inspections where a pet resides unless accompanied for the entire duration of the inspection or repair by the pet owner or responsible person designated by the pet owner. The pet must be held under physical restraint by the pet owner or responsible person until management has completed its tasks. Any delays or interruptions suffered by management in the inspection, maintenance, and upkeep of the premises due to the presence of a pet may be cause for lease termination.

Pets Temporarily on the Premises

Housing Authority of Savannah 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 the HAS.

Pet Rule Violations

Housing Authority of Savannah 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 their choice at the meeting

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

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Notice for Pet Removal

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

If the pet owner and the HAS are unable to resolve the violation at the meeting or the pet owner fails to correct the violation in the time period allotted by the HAS, the HAS may serve notice to remove the pet.

The notice will contain:

A brief statement of the factual basis for the HAS'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

Housing Authority of Savannah 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 the HAS after reasonable efforts cannot contact the responsible party, the HAS may contact the appropriate state or local agency and request the removal of the pet.

Termination of Tenancy

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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

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Emergencies

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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 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 the HAS 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.

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PART III: PET DEPOSITS AND FEES IN ELDERLY/DISABLED DEVELOPMENTS

10-III.A. OVERVIEW

This part describes the HAS'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

The HAS 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 HAS on a per dwelling unit basis, is the higher of the total tenant payment (TTP) or such reasonable fixed amount as the HAS may require. The HAS 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)].

Housing Authority of Savannah 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 $50.00 and must be paid in full before the pet is brought on the premises.

Refund of Deposit [24 CFR 5.318(d)(1)]

The HAS 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. The HAS must refund the unused portion of the pet deposit to the tenant within a reasonable time after the tenant moves from the project or no longer owns or keeps a pet in the unit.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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.

The HAS will provide the resident with a written list of any charges against the pet deposit within 10 business days of the move-out inspection. If the resident disagrees with the amount charged to the pet deposit, the HAS will provide a meeting to discuss the charges.

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10-III.C. OTHER CHARGES

Pet-Related Damages During Occupancy

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

All reasonable expenses incurred by the HAS 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.F, 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 HAS's ability to impose charges for house pet rule violations. However, charges for violation of HAS pet rules may be treated like charges for other violations of the lease and HAS tenancy rules.

Housing Authority of Savannah 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, the HAS 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.

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PART IV: PET DEPOSITS AND FEES IN GENERAL OCCUPANCY DEVELOPMENTS

10-IV.A. OVERVIEW

This part describes the HAS's policies for pet deposits and fees for those who reside in general occupancy developments.

10-IV.B. PET DEPOSITS

A HAS may require a refundable pet deposit to cover additional costs attributable to the pet and not otherwise covered [24 CFR 960.707(b)(1)].

A HAS 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. The HAS 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

Housing Authority of Savannah 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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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.

The HAS will provide the resident with a written list of any charges against the pet deposit within 10 business days of the move-out inspection. If the resident disagrees with the amount charged to the pet deposit, the HAS will provide a meeting to discuss the charges.

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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)].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS requires 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

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.

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10-IV.D. OTHER CHARGES

Pet-Related Damages During Occupancy

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

All reasonable expenses incurred by the HAS 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.F, 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 HAS's ability to impose charges for house pet rule violations. However, charges for violation of HAS pet rules may be treated like charges for other violations of the lease and HAS tenancy rules.

Housing Authority of Savannah 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 HAS 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: HAS Implementation of Community Service. This part provides HAS policy regarding HAS 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). PHAs and residents must comply with the community service requirement, effective with HAS fiscal years that commenced on or after October 1, 2000. Per 903.7(l)(1)(iii), the HAS Plan must contain a statement of how the HAS will comply with the community service requirement, including any cooperative agreement into which the HAS has entered or plans to enter.

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, the HAS must comply with all nondiscrimination and equal opportunity requirements [24 CFR 960.605(c)(5)].

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11-I.B. REQUIREMENTS

Each adult resident of the HAS, 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

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

  Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

  The HAS 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 the HAS 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 the HAS 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.
- Is a member of a non-public housing over-income family.

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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, childcare 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 HAS 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
- HAS housing to improve grounds or provide gardens (so long as such work does not alter the HAS'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 regard 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah 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.

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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)

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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
- 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

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Notification Requirements [24 CFR 960.605(c)(2), Notice PIH 2015-12, Notice PIH 2016- 06]

The HAS 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 HAS verification of exempt status. The HAS 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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 the HAS.

On an annual basis, at the time of lease renewal, the HAS 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.

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11-I.C. DETERMINATION OF EXEMPTION STATUS AND COMPLIANCE [24 CFR 960.605(c)(3)]

The HAS must review and verify family compliance with service requirements annually at least thirty days before the end of the 12-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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Where the lease term does not coincide with the effective date of the annual reexamination, the HAS will change the effective date of the annual reexamination to coincide with the lease term. In making this change, the HAS will ensure that the annual reexamination is conducted within 12 months of the last annual reexamination.

Annual Determination

Determination of Exemption Status

An exempt individual is excused from the community service requirement [24 CFR 960.603(a)].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

At least 60 days prior to lease renewal, the HAS 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 the HAS 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, the HAS will notify the family of its determination in accordance with the policy in Section 11-I.B., Notification Requirements.

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Determination of Compliance

The HAS must review resident family compliance with service requirements annually at least 30 days before the end of the 12-month lease term [24 CFR 960.605(c)(3)]. As part of this review, the HAS must verify that any family member that is not exempt from the community service requirement has met their service obligation.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Approximately 60 days prior to the end of the lease term, the HAS 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 the HAS required documentation form(s).

If the family fails to submit the required documentation within the required timeframe, or HAS 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.

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Change in Status between Annual Determinations

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Exempt to Nonexempt Status

If an exempt individual becomes nonexempt during the 12-month lease term, it is the family's responsibility to report this change to the HAS within 10 business days.

Within 10 business days of a family reporting such a change, or the HAS determining such a change is necessary, the HAS 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

When an adult family member becomes subject to community service, they must perform 8 hours of community service for the months they are subject to the requirement before the end of the lease term (anniversary date).

Example 1: Alberto Jones turns 18 on 5/10 and is not exempt from the community service requirement. His community service requirement begins on 7/1, and his initial compliance is reviewed before the end of the lease term (anniversary date), which is 11/30.

- Alberto must perform 5 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 and is not exempt from the community service requirement. Her community service requirement begins on 11/1, and her initial compliance is reviewed before the end of the lease term (anniversary date), which is 6/30.

- Ms. Dewhurst must perform 8 months of community service in her initial compliance period, before the end of the lease term (anniversary date).

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Nonexempt to Exempt Status

If a nonexempt person becomes exempt during the 12-month lease term, it is the family's responsibility to report this change to the HAS within 10 business days. Any claim of exemption will be verified by the HAS 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 the HAS determining such a change is necessary, the HAS will provide the family written notice that the family member is no longer subject to the community service requirement, if the HAS is able to verify the exemption.

The exemption will be effective immediately.

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11-I.D. DOCUMENTATION AND VERIFICATION [24 CFR 960.605(c)(4), 960.607, Notice PIH 2016-08]

The HAS must retain reasonable documentation of service requirement performance or exemption in participant files.

Documentation and Verification of Exemption Status

Housing Authority of Savannah 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. The HAS will provide a completed copy to the family and will keep a copy in the tenant file.

The HAS will verify that an individual is exempt from the community service requirement by following the verification hierarchy and documentation requirements in Chapter 7.

The HAS makes the final determination whether or not to grant an exemption from the community service requirement. If a resident does not agree with the HAS's determination, s/he can dispute the decision through the HAS'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 the HAS 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 the HAS, a family member who is required to fulfill a service requirement must provide documentation required by the HAS. The HAS may require a self-certification or certification from a third party [24 CFR 960.607].

If the HAS 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 the HAS accepts self-certification, it must validate a sample of certifications through third-party documentation. The HAS 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.

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Housing Authority of Savannah 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 the HAS, upon request by the HAS, at least annually.

If the HAS has reasonable cause to believe that the certification provided by the family is false or fraudulent, the HAS has the right to require additional third-party verification.

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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 and families determined to be over-income for 24 consecutive months. Violation of the service requirement is grounds for nonrenewal of the lease at the end of the 12-month lease term, but not for termination of tenancy during the course of the 12-month lease term [24 CFR 960.603(b)].

PHAs may not evict a family due to CSSR noncompliance. However, if HAS finds a tenant is noncompliant with CSSR, the HAS must provide written notification to the tenant of the noncompliance which must include:

- A brief description of the finding of noncompliance with CSSR.
- A statement that the HAS 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 the HAS or the family provides written assurance that is satisfactory to the HAS 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 the HAS's determination, in accordance with the HAS's grievance procedures, and that the tenant may exercise any available judicial remedy to seek timely redress for the HAS's nonrenewal of the lease because of the HAS's determination.

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Housing Authority of Savannah 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 the HAS 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, the HAS 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, the HAS 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 the HAS, including the right to confront and cross-examine witnesses and present any affirmative legal or equitable defense which the tenant may have; and,
- A decision on the merits.

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Housing Authority of Savannah 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 noncompliance 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 the HAS 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.

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PART II: IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY SERVICE

11-II.A. OVERVIEW

Each HAS must develop a policy for administration of the community service and economic self-sufficiency requirements for public housing. It is in the HAS'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.

HAS Implementation of Community Service

The HAS may not substitute any community service or self-sufficiency activities performed by residents for work ordinarily performed by HAS employees, or replace a job at any location where residents perform activities to satisfy the service requirement [24 CFR 960.609].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will notify its insurance company if residents will be performing community service at the HAS. In addition, the HAS will ensure that the conditions under which the work is to be performed are not hazardous.

If a disabled resident certifies that they are able to perform community service, the HAS will ensure that requests for reasonable accommodation are handled in accordance with the policies in Chapter 2.

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HAS Program Design

The HAS 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)].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will attempt to provide the broadest choice possible to residents as they choose community service activities.

The HAS'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. The HAS will work with resident organizations and community organizations to design, implement, assess and recalibrate its community service program.

The HAS will make every effort to identify volunteer opportunities throughout the community, especially those in proximity to public housing developments. To the greatest extent possible, the HAS 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 HAS Plan.

The HAS will provide in-house opportunities for volunteer work or self-sufficiency programs when possible.

When the HAS has a ROSS program, a ROSS Service Coordinator, or an FSS program, the HAS will coordinate individual training and service plans (ITSPs) with the community service requirement. Regular meetings with HAS coordinators will satisfy community service activities and HAS 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, childcare 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 HAS 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
- HAS housing to improve grounds or provide gardens (so long as such work does not alter the HAS'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.

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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:

- 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 they are 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 HAS 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 HAS 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
- Is a member of a non-public housing over-income family.

PHAs can use reasonable guidelines in clarifying the work activities in coordination with TANF, as appropriate.

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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 childcare services to an individual who is participating in a community service program

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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:
   - 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 the HAS, 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, they, 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 their responsibility to report this to the HAS and provide documentation of exempt status.
   - If, during the twelve (12) month lease period, an exempt person becomes nonexempt, it is their responsibility to report this to the HAS. Upon receipt of this information the HAS 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.

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D. Authority Obligation

1. To the greatest extent possible and practicable, the HAS 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. The HAS 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, the HAS will verify the exemption status in accordance with its verification policies. The HAS will make the final determination as to whether or not a family member is exempt from the community service requirement. Residents may use the HAS's grievance procedure if they disagree with the HAS's determination.
4. Noncompliance of family member:
   - At least thirty (30) days prior to the end of the 12-month lease term, the HAS 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, the HAS finds the family member to be noncompliant, the HAS will not renew the lease unless:
     - The head of household and any other noncompliant resident enter into a written agreement with the HAS, to make up the deficient hours over the next twelve (12) month period; or
     - The family provides written documentation satisfactory to the HAS 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 the HAS that the noncompliant family member no longer resides in the unit;
   - The family may use the HAS's grievance procedure to dispute the lease termination.

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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.

(2) 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.

(3)(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: HAS DETERMINATION OF EXEMPTION FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE

Family: _____

Adult family member: _____

This adult family member meets the requirements for being exempted from the HAS'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 they are 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 HAS 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 the HAS 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 HAS 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 _____ (insert name of HAS) 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: _____ (insert name of HAS) has found that the nonexempt individual named above is in noncompliance with the CSSR. This work-out agreement is the HAS'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.

_____ (insert name of HAS) 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 _____ (insert name of HAS) or the family provides written assurance that is satisfactory to _____ (insert name of HAS) 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, _____ (insert name of HAS) 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

Signature: _____ *Date:* _____
Head of Household

Signature: _____ *Date:* _____
Noncompliant Adult, if other than Head of Household

Signature: _____ *Date:* _____
HAS Official

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Chapter 12

TRANSFER POLICY

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the HAS's transfer policy, based on HUD regulations, HUD guidance, and HAS policy decisions.

This chapter describes HUD regulations and HAS 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: HAS Required Transfers. This part describes types of transfers that may be required by the HAS, 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.

The HAS 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.

The HAS 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 the HAS.

In the case of a genuine emergency, it may be unlikely that the HAS 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, the HAS 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, the HAS must offer standard alternative accommodations, if available, where necessary repairs cannot be made within a reasonable time [24 CFR 966.4(h)].

VAWA requires the HAS to adopt an emergency transfer plan for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking.

Housing Authority of Savannah 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, stalking, or human trafficking. For instances of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, the threat may be established through documentation outlined in section 16-VII.D. To request the emergency transfer, the requestor must submit an emergency transfer request form (HUD-5383) (Exhibit 16-4 of this ACOP), although, the HAS may waive this requirement in order to expedite the transfer process.

The HAS will immediately process requests for transfers due to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking once a full request is received and absent of any conflicting information. The HAS will allow a tenant to make an internal emergency transfer under VAWA when a safe unit is immediately available, as applicable and without disclosing the victim's location. The HAS defines *immediately available* as a vacant unit, that is ready for move-in within a reasonable period of time, not to exceed **[insert number of days]**. If an internal transfer to a safe unit is not immediately available, the HAS will assist the resident in seeking an external emergency transfer either within or outside the HAS's programs.

The HAS has adopted an emergency transfer plan, which is included as Exhibit 16-3 to this plan.

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12-I.C. EMERGENCY TRANSFER PROCEDURES

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Any condition that would produce an emergency work order would qualify a family for an emergency transfer if the repairs cannot be made within 24 hours.

If the transfer is necessary because of maintenance conditions, and an appropriate unit is not immediately available, the HAS will provide temporary accommodations to the tenant by arranging for temporary lodging at a hotel or similar location. The family is entitled to alternative accommodations even if the tenant, household member, guest, or other covered person is responsible for the damage that caused the hazard or if a family is in the process of being evicted.

If the conditions that required the transfer cannot be repaired, or the condition cannot be repaired in a reasonable amount of time, the HAS 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.

If the emergency transfer is necessary to protect a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, the HAS will follow procedures outlined in Exhibit 16-4.

12-I.D. COSTS OF TRANSFER

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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.

The HAS will establish a moving allowance based on the typical costs in the community of packing, moving, and unloading. To establish typical costs, the HAS will collect information from companies in the community that provide these services.

The HAS will reimburse the family for eligible out-of-pocket moving expenses up to the HAS's established moving allowance.

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PART II: HAS-REQUIRED TRANSFERS

12-II.A. OVERVIEW

HUD regulations regarding transfers are minimal, leaving it up to the HAS to develop reasonable transfer policies.

The HAS may require that a resident transfer to another unit under some circumstances. For example, the HAS may require a resident to transfer to make an accessible unit available to a disabled family. The HAS may also transfer a resident to maintain occupancy standards based on family composition. Finally, a HAS may transfer residents to demolish or renovate the unit.

A transfer that is required by the HAS 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 HAS-REQUIRED TRANSFERS

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The types of transfers that may be required by the HAS, 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 the HAS are mandatory for the tenant. The family will be given 15 days to vacate the unit after receipt of written notice.

Transfers to Make an Accessible Unit Available

When a family is initially given an accessible unit, but does not require the accessible features, the HAS may require the family to agree to move to a non-accessible unit when it becomes available [24 CFR 8.27(b)].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

When a non-accessible unit becomes available, the HAS will transfer a family living in an accessible unit that does not require the accessible features, to an available unit that is not accessible. The HAS 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.

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Occupancy Standards Transfers

The HAS 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 HAS policy [24 CFR 960.257(a)(4)]. On some occasions, the HAS 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)].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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 the HAS's occupancy standards as described in Section 5-I.B.

The HAS 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 the HAS's occupancy standards, when the HAS determines there is a need for the transfer.

The HAS 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 the HAS 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.

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Demolition, Disposition, Revitalizations, or Rehabilitation, Including Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Conversions Transfers

These transfers permit the HAS to demolish, sell or do major capital or rehabilitation work at a building site [PH Occ GB, page 148].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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. The HAS's relocation plan may or may not require transferring affected families to other available public housing units.

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.

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12-II.C. ADVERSE ACTION [24 CFR 966.4(e)(8)(i)]

A HAS 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, the HAS may not take action on the transfer until the conclusion of the grievance process.

12-II.D. COST OF TRANSFER

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will bear the reasonable costs of transfers that the HAS 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.

The HAS will establish a moving allowance based on the typical costs in the community of packing, moving, and unloading. To establish typical costs, the HAS will collect information from companies in the community that provide these services.

The HAS will reimburse the family for eligible out-of-pocket moving expenses up to the HAS's established moving allowance.

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PART III: TRANSFERS REQUESTED BY TENANTS

12-III.A. OVERVIEW

HUD provides the HAS with discretion to consider transfer requests from tenants. The only requests that the HAS is required to consider are requests for reasonable accommodation. All other transfer requests are at the discretion of the HAS. To avoid administrative costs and burdens, this policy limits the types of requests that will be considered by the HAS.

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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The types of requests for transfers that the HAS 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 provided that the family qualifies for the unit according to the HAS's occupancy standards, and transfers to a location closer to employment. No other transfer requests will be considered by the HAS.

The HAS 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 the HAS'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, or a hate crime.

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.

The HAS 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 the HAS's definition of overcrowded, as long as the family meets the HAS'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.

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12-III.C. ELIGIBILITY FOR TRANSFER

Transferring residents do not have to meet the admission eligibility requirements pertaining to income or preference. However, the HAS may establish other standards for considering a transfer request [PH Occ GB, p. 150].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Except where reasonable accommodation is being requested, the HAS will only consider transfer requests from residents that meet the following requirements:

Have not engaged in criminal activity that threatens the health and safety of residents and staff

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 the HAS's advantage to make the transfer.

Exceptions will also be made when the HAS 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, stalking, or human trafficking, and who provides documentation of abuse in accordance with section 16-VII.D of this ACOP. In response to an emergency transfer request under such circumstances, the HAS will not evaluate whether tenant is in good standing as part of the assessment or provision of an emergency transfer. Whether or not a tenant is in good standing does not impact their ability to request an emergency transfer under VAWA.

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.

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12-III.D. SECURITY DEPOSITS

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

When a family transfers from one unit to another, the HAS 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

The HAS 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].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The resident will bear all the costs of transfer they request. However, the HAS will bear the transfer costs when the transfer is done as a reasonable accommodation.

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12-III.F. HANDLING OF REQUESTS

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Residents requesting a transfer to another unit or development will be required to submit a written request for transfer.

In order to request the emergency transfer under VAWA, the resident will be required to submit an emergency transfer request form (HUD-5383) (Exhibit 16-4 of this ACOP). The HAS may, on a case-by-case basis, waive this requirement and accept a verbal request in order to expedite the transfer process. If the HAS accepts an individual's statement, the HAS will document acceptance of the statement in the individual's file in accordance with 16-VII.D. of this ACOP. Transfer requests under VAWA will be processed in accordance with the HAS's Emergency Transfer Plan (Exhibit 16-3). In case of a reasonable accommodation transfer, the HAS will encourage the resident to make the request in writing using a reasonable accommodation request form. However, the HAS will consider the transfer request any time the resident indicates that an accommodation is needed whether or not a formal written request is submitted.

The HAS 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, stalking, or human trafficking 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.

The HAS will respond within ten (10) business days of the submission of the family's request. If the HAS denies the request for transfer, the family will be informed of its grievance rights.

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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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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, VAWA)
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 HAS-required transfers
7. Other resident-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.

With the approval of the executive director, the HAS 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 the HAS to meet the demolition or renovation schedule.

Transfers and HCV abatement-affected families will take precedence over waiting list admissions.

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12-IV.C. TRANSFER OFFER POLICY

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Residents will receive one offer of a transfer.

When the transfer is required by the HAS, 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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Examples of good cause for refusal of a unit offer include, but are not limited to, the following:

The family demonstrates to the HAS'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 the HAS'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, stalking, or human trafficking 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 the lease) 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.

The HAS will require documentation of good cause for unit refusals.

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12-IV.E. DECONCENTRATION

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

If subject to deconcentration requirements, the HAS 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 the HAS'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

Housing Authority of Savannah 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. The HAS 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 the HAS.

When determining **Housing Authority of Savannah Policy** on terminations of the lease, the HAS must consider state and local landlord-tenant laws in the area where the HAS 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 the HAS. It is presented in four parts:

Part I: Termination by Tenant. This part discusses the HAS requirements for voluntary termination of the lease by the family.

Part II: Termination by HAS - Mandatory. This part describes circumstances when termination of the lease by the HAS is mandatory. This part also explains nonrenewal of the lease for noncompliance with community service requirements and families that have been over the income limit for 24 consecutive months.

Part III: Termination by HAS – Other Authorized Reasons. This part describes the HAS's options for lease termination that are not mandated by HUD regulation but for which HUD authorizes HASs to terminate. For some of these options HUD requires the HAS to establish policies and lease provisions for termination, but termination is not mandatory. For other options the HAS has full discretion whether to consider the options as just cause to terminate provided that the HAS policies are reasonable, nondiscriminatory, and do not violate state or local landlord-tenant law. This part also discusses the alternatives that the HAS may consider in lieu of termination, and the criteria the HAS 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 and HAS 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.

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PART I: TERMINATION BY TENANT

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 or the HAS central office or sent by pre-paid first-class mail, properly addressed.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

If a family desires to move and terminate their tenancy with the HAS, they must give at least 30 calendar days' advance written notice to the HAS of their intent to vacate. When a family must give less than 30 days' notice due to circumstances beyond their control the HAS, 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.

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PART II: TERMINATION BY HAS – 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. The HAS must establish policies for termination of the lease in these cases where termination is optional for the HAS.

For those tenant actions or failures to act where HUD requires termination, the HAS has no such option. In those cases, the family's lease must be terminated. This part describes situations in which HUD requires the HAS to terminate the lease.

13-II.B. FAILURE TO PROVIDE CONSENT [24 CFR 960.259(a) and (b)]

The HAS 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.

However, this does not apply if the applicant, participant, or any member of their family, revokes their consent with respect to the ability of the HAS to access financial records from financial institutions, unless the HAS establishes a policy that revocation of consent to access financial records will result in denial of admission or termination of assistance [24 CFR 5.232(c)]. HASs may not process interim or annual reexaminations of income without the family's executed consent forms.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS has established a policy that revocation of consent to access financial records will result in termination of assistance in accordance with **Housing Authority of Savannah Policy**.

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)]

The HAS 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 member, as determined by the HAS, 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.

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13-II.D. FAILURE TO DISCLOSE AND DOCUMENT SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS [24 CFR 5.218(c), 24 CFR 960.259(a)(3), Notice PIH 2018-24]

The HAS must terminate assistance if a participant family fails to disclose the complete and accurate social security numbers of each household member and the documentation necessary to verify each social security number.

However, if the family is otherwise eligible for continued program assistance, and the HAS determines that the family's failure to meet the SSN disclosure and documentation requirements was due to circumstances that could not have been foreseen and were outside of the family's control, the HAS may defer the family's termination and provide the opportunity to comply with the requirement within a period not to exceed 90 calendar days from the date the HAS determined the family to be noncompliant.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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 THE HAS'S OFFER OF A LEASE REVISION [24 CFR 966.4(l)(2)(ii)(E)]

The HAS must terminate the lease if the family fails to accept the HAS's offer of a lease revision to an existing lease, provided the HAS has done the following:

- The revision is on a form adopted by the HAS in accordance with 24 CFR 966.3 pertaining to requirements for notice to tenants and resident organizations and their opportunity to present comments.
- The HAS has made written notice of the offer of the revision at least 60 calendar days before the lease revision is scheduled to take effect.
- The HAS has specified in the offer a reasonable time limit within that period for acceptance by the family.

See Chapter 8 for information pertaining to HAS policies for offering lease revisions.

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13-II.F. METHAMPHETAMINE CONVICTION [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(i)(A)]

The HAS must immediately terminate the lease if the HAS 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 a HAS discover that a member of an assisted household was subject to a lifetime registration requirement at admission and was erroneously admitted after June 25, 2001, the HAS must immediately terminate assistance for the household member.

In this situation, the HAS must offer the family the opportunity to remove the ineligible family member from the household. If the family is unwilling to remove that individual from the household, the HAS must terminate assistance for the household.

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)]

The HAS 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~~2026-11]

After confirming the death of the HOH, HASs must process an EOP action terminating rental assistance. HASs must list the EOP date as the date of death in the Deceased Tenants Report (or the date of death as confirmed by an obituary or death record, if the date is not available in the Deceased Tenants Report). For the purposes of completing the EOP Form HUD-50058, this is the date the public housing lease is terminated.~~The HAS must immediately terminate the lease following the death of the sole family member.~~

If the HAS discovers unauthorized occupants who fail to vacate the unit (including a live-in aide who remains after the death of the HOH), the HAS must pursue judicial intervention to have them lawfully removed. HASs must comply with all tenant and landlord laws with respect to lease termination, regaining possession of the premises upon death, removal of personal belongings from the public housing unit, and adverse possession claims. HASs may be found liable for a wrongful eviction for changing the locks to prevent unauthorized occupants from entering the unit.

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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. However, the HAS needs a policy on how long the family may be absent from the unit. *Absence* in this context means that no member of the family is residing in the unit. At its discretion, the HAS may allow absence for a lesser period in accordance with **Housing Authority of Savannah Policy**. The lease will terminate if the family is absent for longer than the maximum period permitted.

The family must supply any information or certification requested by the HAS to verify that the family is residing in the unit or relating to family absence from the unit. The family must cooperate with the HAS for this purpose. The family must promptly notify the HAS of absence from the unit, including any information requested on the purposes of family absences.

The HAS may adopt appropriate techniques to verify family occupancy or absence, including letters to the family at the unit, phone calls, visits, or questions to the landlord or neighbors.

The HAS's ACOP must state the HAS policies on family absence from the dwelling unit. The HAS absence policy includes how the HAS determines whether or when the family may be absent, and for how long; and any provision for resumption of assistance after an absence, including readmission or resumption of assistance to the family.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The family is required to notify the HAS when all family members will be absent from the unit for any period greater than 30 calendar days. Written notice must be provided to the HAS at the start of the extended absence.

Upon HAS request, the family must provide any additional information to the HAS related to the family's absence from the unit to confirm their continued residency in the unit. The HAS may take the following actions to determine whether the family is absent from the unit:

Write letters to the family at the unit;

Telephone the family at the unit;

Interview neighbors;

Verify whether utilities are in service; and/or

Check with the post office.

~~The family must supply any information or certification requested by the HAS to verify that the family is living in the unit, or relating to family absence from the unit, including any HAS-requested information or certification on the purposes of family absences. The family must cooperate with the HAS for this purpose.~~

~~The family must promptly notify the HAS 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, the HAS will terminate the lease for other good cause.

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A family terminated due to HAS error will be reinstated retroactively. Any family terminated due to absence from the unit may reapply for assistance when the waiting list is open.~~*Abandonment of the unit.* If the family appears to have vacated the unit without giving proper notice, the HAS will follow state and local landlord-tenant law pertaining to abandonment before taking possession of the unit. If necessary, the HAS will secure the unit immediately to prevent vandalism and other criminal activity.~~

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13-II.J. OVER-INCOME FAMILIES [24 CFR 960.507; FR Notice 7/26/18; Notice PIH 2023-03; FR Notice 2/14/23]

In the public housing program, an *over-income family* is defined as a family whose annual income exceeds the over-income limit for 24 consecutive months. When this occurs, the HAS must either:

- Terminate the family's tenancy within six months of the HAS's final notification of the end of the 24-month grace period; or
- Within 60 days of the HAS's final notification of the end of the 24-month grace period or the next lease renewal (whichever is sooner), have the family execute a new lease that is consistent with 24 CFR 960.509 and 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

For families whose income exceeds the over-income limit for 24 consecutive months, the HAS will not terminate the family's tenancy and will charge the family the alternative non-public housing rent, as well as require the family to sign a new non-public housing lease in accordance with the continued occupancy policies below.

All HASs, regardless of size, must implement over-income policies. However, if a HAS owns or operates fewer than 250 public housing units and admits families whose annual income exceeds the low-income limit because there are no income-eligible families on the HAS's waiting list in accordance with 24 CFR 960.503, the over-income limit regulation does not apply to tenant families [24 CFR 950.503]. This regulation is unrelated to HOTMA 103 [24 CFR 960.507]. This is because these families are considered unassisted tenants are not participants in the public housing program.

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Over-Income Limit [Notice PIH 2023-03; HOTMA 103 FAQs, December 2024]

The HAS must publish over-income limits in their ACOP and update them no later than 60 days after HUD publishes new income limits each year. The over-income limit is calculated by multiplying the very low-income limit (VLI) by 2.4, as adjusted for family size. When determining whether a family is over-income, the HAS must use the applicable income limit for the current number of family members, not including any household members. Further, the over-income limit is based on the family's annual income, rather than their adjusted income.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will rely on the following over-income limits. These numbers will be updated within 60 days of HUD publishing new income limits each year and will be effective for all annual and interim reexaminations once these policies have been adopted.

Family Size	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Over-Income Limit	$90,240	$103,080	$115,920	**$128,760**	$139,080	$149,400	$159,720	$170,040

For families larger than eight persons, the over-income limit will be calculated by multiplying the applicable very low-income limit by 2.4.

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Decreases in Income [24 CFR 960.507(c)(4)]

If, at any time during the consecutive 24-month period following the initial over-income determination, the HAS determines that the family's income is below the over-income limit, the HAS's over-income policies no longer apply to the family. If the HAS later determines that the family's income exceeds the over-income limit at a subsequent annual or interim reexamination, the family is entitled to a new 24 consecutive month period and new notices under this section.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

If, at any time during the 24-month period following the initial over-income determination, an over-income family experiences a decrease in income, the family may request an interim redetermination of rent in accordance with

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy in Chapter 9.

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 HAS will notify the family in writing within 10 business days of the determination that over-income policies no longer apply to them.

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Initial Notice of Over-Income Status [24 CFR 960.507(c)(1); Notice PIH 2023-03; HOTMA 103 FAQs, December 2024]

The HAS is required to provide over-income families with three notifications within 30 days of the following points: at the initial determination when a family's income first exceeds the limit, at 12 months after the family continues to exceed the limit, and at 24 months of continuously exceeding the limit. If proper notice is not given, the HAS is required to continue to allow the family to stay in the unit until all three notices have been given.

If the HAS determines the family has exceeded the over-income limit during an annual or interim reexamination, the HAS must provide written notice to the family of the over-income determination no later than 30 days after the HAS's initial over-income determination. The 24 consecutive month grace period begins on the date the HAS notifies the family (for example, the post date of the notice).

The notice must state that the family has exceeded the over-income limit and continuing to do so for a total of 24 consecutive months will result in the HAS following its continued occupancy policy for over-income families. The HAS must afford the family an opportunity for a hearing if the family disputes within a reasonable time the HAS's determination that the family has exceeded the over-income limit. However, the 24-month grace period does not restart if required notices do not include grievance rights. Exhibits 13-1 and 13-2 provide sample initial notices based on HUD's model notices.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

At annual or interim reexamination, if a family's income exceeds the applicable over-income limit, within 10 business days of the determination, the HAS will notify the family in writing of the determination. The notice will state that if the family continues to be over income for 24 consecutive months, the family will be subject to the HAS's over-income policies. The notice will state that the family may request a hearing if the family disputes the HAS's determination in accordance with HAS policies in Chapter 14. The HAS will ensure that all notices and communications are provided in a manner that is effective for persons with hearing, visual, and other impairments.

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Second Notice of Over-Income Status [24 CFR 960.507(c)(2); Notice PIH 2023-03; Notice PIH 2023-27]

The HAS must conduct an income examination 12 months after the initial over-income determination, even if the family is paying flat rent, unless the HAS determined the family's income fell below the over-income limit since the initial over-income determination. This includes when the HAS makes an initial determination that a family is over income during an interim reexamination. In this case the HAS must conduct a second interim reexamination 12 months after the over-income determination, unless the family's income falls below the over-income limit during the 24-month period. See Chapter 9 for HAS policies on interims for over-income families.

If the HAS determines the family continues to exceed the over-income limit for 12 consecutive months, the HAS must provide written notification of this 12-month over-income determination no later than 30 days after the income examination. The notice must state that the family has exceeded the over-income limit for 12 consecutive months and continuing to do so for a total of 24 consecutive months will result in the HAS following its continued occupancy policy for over-income families. Additionally, if applicable under **Housing Authority of Savannah Policy**, the notice must include an estimate (based on current data) of the alternative non-public housing rent for the family's unit. The HAS must afford the family an opportunity for a hearing if the family disputes within a reasonable time the HAS's determination that the family has exceeded the over-income limit. However, the 24-month grace period does not restart if required notices do not include grievance rights. Exhibits 13-3 and 13-4 provide sample 12-month notices based on HUD's model notices.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

If a family's income continues to exceed the applicable over-income limit after 12 consecutive months, within 10 business days of the determination, the HAS will notify the family in writing of the determination. The notice will state that if the family continues to be over income for 24 consecutive months, the family will be subject to the HAS's over-income policies. The notice will provide an estimate of the alternative non-public housing rent applicable to the family at the close of the 24 consecutive month period. The notice will also state that the family may request a hearing if the family disputes the HAS's determination in accordance with HAS policies in Chapter 14. The HAS will ensure that all notices and communications are provided in a manner that is effective for persons with hearing, visual, and other impairments.

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Final Notice of Over-Income Status [24 CFR 960.507(c)(3) and 960.509; Notice PIH 2023-03; Notice PIH 2023-27; HOTMA 103 FAQs, December 2024]

Unless the HAS determined the family's income fell below the over-income limit since the second over-income determination, the HAS must conduct an income examination 24 months after the initial over-income determination, even if the family is paying flat rent. When a HAS makes an initial determination that a family is over income during an interim reexamination, the HAS must conduct an interim reexamination 12 months after the over-income determination, and then again 12 months after the second over-income determination, unless the family's income falls below the over-income limit during the 24-month period.

If the family continues to be over income based on this determination, the HAS must provide written notification of this determination no later than 30 days after the income examination. The notice must state that the family has exceeded the over-income limit for 24 consecutive months and that the HAS will follow its continued occupancy policies for over-income families. The HAS must afford the family an opportunity for a hearing if the family disputes within a reasonable time the HAS's determination that the family has exceeded the over-income limit. However, the 24-month grace period does not restart if required notices do not include grievance rights. Exhibits 13-5 and 13-6 provide sample 24-month notices based on HUD's model notices.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

If a family's income exceeds the applicable over-income limit for 24 consecutive months, the HAS will notify the family in writing of the determination within 10 business days of the date of the determination. The HAS will ensure that all notices and communications are provided in a manner that is effective for persons with hearing, visual, and other impairments. The notice will state that the family will be charged the alternative non-public housing rent in accordance with HAS continued occupancy policies and HUD regulations and provide the family's new rent amount.

The notice will also include a new non-public housing lease and inform the family that the lease must be executed by the family and the HAS no later than 60 days from the date of the notice or at the next lease renewal, whichever is sooner. The family will continue to be a public housing program participant until the family executes the new non-public housing lease. The notice will also state that failure to execute the lease within this time period stated in the notice will result in termination of tenancy no more than six months after the date of the notice. The HAS will permit an over-income family to execute a lease beyond this time period, but before termination of tenancy, if the over-income family pays the HAS the total difference between the alternative non-public housing rent and their public housing rent dating back to the point in time that the over-income family was required to execute the new lease.

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Once the family signs the new non-public housing lease, the family will no longer be a public housing participant family. The family will no longer be subject to income examinations, are precluded from participating in the resident council, and cannot participate in any programs that are only for public housing or low-income families. The HAS will not provide such families with hearing or grievance rights. Units occupied by NPHOI families continue to be part of the public housing inventory and are required to be inspected in the same way as units occupied by families in the public housing program. Further, NPHOI families are still required to abide by the HAS's smoke-free policies as well as the HAS's pet rules. NPHOI families are not entitled to VAWA protections as prescribed in HUD regulations but may be entitled to protections under state and local law.

The non-public housing over-income (NPHOI) lease will contain all required provisions listed at 24 CFR 960.509. The initial term of the lease will be for one year. Upon expiration of the initial lease term, the lease will not renew automatically, and subsequent leases will state renewal terms. At any time, the HAS may terminate tenancy in accordance with 24 CFR 960.509(b)(11) and in accordance with state and local law.

Upon execution of the lease, the tenant will be required to pay the amount of monthly tenant rent (known as the alternative non-public housing rent) determined by the HAS in accordance with HUD regulations. The HAS will comply with state and local law in giving the tenant written notice stating any changes in the amount of tenant rent. Charges assessed under the lease will be due in accordance with state and local law.

NPHOI families will not receive a utility allowance. The family will be responsible for their utilities where utilities are individually metered. Where utilities are not individually metered, the NPHOI family will be charged an allocation of the total energy plus any surcharges with no utility allowance.

If an NPHOI family subsequently experiences a decrease in income after signing the NPHOI lease, the family may only be readmitted to the public housing program if they once again become an eligible low-income family and reapply to the public housing program. The family will continue to pay the alternative rent until they are readmitted to public housing.

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PART III: TERMINATION BY HAS – OTHER AUTHORIZED REASONS

13-III.A. OVERVIEW

Besides requiring HASs to terminate the lease under the circumstances described in Part II, HUD requires the HAS 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 HASs to terminate for such violations in all cases. The HAS has the discretion to consider circumstances surrounding the violation or, in applicable situations, whether the offending household member has entered or completed rehabilitation, and the HAS may, as an alternative to termination, require the exclusion of the culpable household member. The HAS must adopt policies concerning the use of these options.

In addition, HUD authorizes HASs 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. The HAS must develop policies pertaining to what constitutes serious or repeated lease violations, and other good cause, based upon the content of the HAS lease. In the development of the terms of the lease, the HAS 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 landlord-tenant law, and because HUD affords HASs wide discretion in some areas, a broad range of policies could be acceptable.

The HAS also has the option to terminate the tenancies of certain over-income families (See 13-II.J).

The HAS may consider alternatives to termination and must establish policies describing the criteria the HAS will use when deciding what action to take, the types of evidence that will be acceptable, and the steps the HAS must take when terminating a family's lease.

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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 HASs to terminate for such violations in all cases, therefore HAS 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 HAS-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*.

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.

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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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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.

The HAS 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.

In making its decision to terminate the lease, the HAS 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 HAS 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 a HAS may evict a family when the HAS 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will terminate the lease when the HAS determines that a household member is illegally using a drug or the HAS 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 three months.

The HAS 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.

In making its decision to terminate the lease, the HAS 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 HAS may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the lease.

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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 HAS management staff residing on the premises) or by persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises is grounds for termination of tenancy.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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 HAS management 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.

The HAS will consider all credible evidence, including but not limited to, any record of arrests or convictions of covered persons related to the criminal activity.

In making its decision to terminate the lease, the HAS 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 HAS may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the lease.

Alcohol Abuse [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(vi)(A)]

HASs must establish standards that allow termination of tenancy if the HAS 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will terminate the lease if the HAS 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 three months.

The HAS 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.

In making its decision to terminate the lease, the HAS 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 HAS may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the lease.

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Furnishing False or Misleading Information Concerning Illegal Drug Use or Alcohol Abuse or Rehabilitation [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(vi)(B)]

HASs must establish standards that allow termination of tenancy if the HAS 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will terminate the lease if the HAS 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.

The HAS 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, the HAS 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 HAS may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the lease.

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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 serious or repeated violations of the lease and grounds for termination. Incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking may not be construed as serious or repeated violations of the lease by the victim or threatened victim [24 CFR 5.2005(c)(1)].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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 charges due under the lease, including nonpayment of rent. 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 the HAS for the benefit and well-being of the housing project 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

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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

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, the HAS 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 HAS may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the lease.

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13-III.C. OTHER AUTHORIZED REASONS FOR TERMINATION [24 CFR 966.4(l)(2) and (5)(ii)(B)]

HUD authorizes HASs 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 the HAS may terminate tenancy for other good cause. The regulations provide a few examples of other good cause, but do not limit the HAS to only those examples. The Violence against Women Act prohibits HASs from considering incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking as "other good cause" for terminating the assistance, tenancy, or occupancy rights of the victim or threatened victim of such violence [see 24 CFR 5.2005(c)(1)].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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 the HAS 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 the HAS that such a dwelling unit is available.

Failure to permit access to the unit by the HAS 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 the HAS 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 the HAS pet policy.

If the family has breached the terms of a repayment agreement entered into with the HAS.

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If a family member has violated federal, state, or local law that imposes obligations in connection with the occupancy or use of the premises.

All firearms/weapons in the lawful possession of a resident, members of the resident's household, and/or resident guest/visitor must be in accordance with federal, state, and local laws. The unlawful possession of firearms/weapons by a resident, members of the resident's household and/or resident guest/visitor is prohibited and constitutes a material lease violation.

If a household member has engaged in or threatened violent or abusive behavior toward HAS personnel.

Abusive or violent behavior towards HAS 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, the HAS 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 HAS may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to terminate the lease.

~~***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. However, the HAS needs a policy on how long the family may be absent from the unit. Absence in this context means that no member of the family is residing in the unit.~~

~~**Housing Authority of Savannah Policy**~~

~~The family must supply any information or certification requested by the HAS to verify that the family is living in the unit, or relating to family absence from the unit, including any HAS-requested information or certification on the purposes of family absences. The family must cooperate with the HAS for this purpose.~~

~~The family must promptly notify the HAS 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, the HAS 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, the HAS will follow state and local landlord-tenant law pertaining to abandonment before taking possession of the unit. If necessary, the HAS will secure the unit immediately to prevent vandalism and other criminal activity.~~

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~~**Upon the HAS's HOTMA 102/104 compliance date, the below section on the asset limitation is added:**~~

Asset Limitation [24 CFR 5.618; Notice PIH 2023-27]

The HAS discretion with respect to the application of the asset limitation at annual and interim reexamination. The HAS may adopt a written policy of total nonenforcement, enforcement, or limited enforcement as well as adopting exception policies.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS has adopted a policy of total nonenforcement of the asset limitation for all program participants. The asset limitation only applies to initial eligibility determinations for new admissions to the HAS's public housing program.

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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 HAS 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 **Housing Authority of Savannah Policy**.

Additionally, under the Violence against Women Act, the HAS 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, stalking, or human trafficking.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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.

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 HAS request.

Repayment of Family Debts

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

If a family owes amounts to the HAS, as a condition of continued occupancy, the HAS will require the family to repay the full amount or to enter into a repayment agreement, within 30 days of receiving notice from the HAS of the amount owed. See Chapter 16 for policies on repayment agreements.

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13-III.E. CRITERIA FOR DECIDING TO TERMINATE TENANCY

A HAS 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 the HAS 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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.

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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 the HAS 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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

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, stalking, or human trafficking

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 the HAS's failure to terminate the tenancy

The effect of the HAS'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

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When there is a record of arrest, the HAS may obtain a copy of the police report associated with the arrest and consider the circumstances of the arrest, including:

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

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Consideration of Rehabilitation [24 CFR 966.4(l)(5)(vii)(D)]

HUD authorizes HASs 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah 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, the HAS will consider whether such household member has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program.

For this purpose, the HAS 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, the HAS's decision to terminate the family's lease is subject to consideration of reasonable accommodation in accordance with 24 CFR Part 8.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

If a family indicates that the behavior of a family member with a disability is the reason for a proposed termination of lease, the HAS will determine whether the behavior is related to the disability. If so, upon the family's request, the HAS will determine whether alternative measures are appropriate as a reasonable accommodation. The HAS 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)]

The HAS's eviction actions must be consistent with fair housing and equal opportunity provisions of 24 CFR 5.105.

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13-III.F. TERMINATIONS RELATED TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, STALKING, OR HUMAN TRAFFICKING

This section addresses the protections against termination of tenancy that the Violence against Women Act (VAWA) provides for public housing residents who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking. For general VAWA requirements and HAS 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 on the basis or as a direct result 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]. Additionally, property damage and noise complaints due to abuse cannot be used as the basis for eviction [Form HUD-5380].

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

HASs and owners may not coerce, intimidate, threaten, interfere with, or retaliate against any person who exercises or assists or encourages a person to exercise any rights or protections under VAWA [FR Notice 1/4/23].

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Limits on VAWA Protections [24 CFR 5.2005(d) and (e), FR Notice 8/6/13]

While VAWA prohibits a HAS from using domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking 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 HAS'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, stalking, or human trafficking providing that the HAS does not subject the victim to a more demanding standard than the standard to which it holds other tenants.
- VAWA does not limit a HAS's authority to terminate the tenancy of any public housing tenant if the HAS 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)]

In order to demonstrate an actual and imminent threat, the HAS must have objective evidence of words, gestures, actions, or other indicators. Even when a victim poses an actual and imminent threat, however, HUD regulations authorize a HAS 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)].

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Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

In determining whether a public housing tenant who is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking is an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or those employed at or providing service to a property, the HAS will consider the following, and any other relevant, factors:

Whether the threat is toward an employee or tenant other than the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking

Whether the threat is a physical danger beyond a speculative threat

Whether the threat is likely to happen within an immediate time frame

Whether the threat to other tenants or employees can be eliminated in some other way, such as by helping the victim relocate to a confidential location, transferring the victim to another unit, or seeking a legal remedy to prevent the perpetrator from acting on the threat

If the tenant wishes to contest the HAS's determination that they are 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]

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

When an individual facing termination of tenancy for reasons related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking claims protection under VAWA, the HAS 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.

The HAS 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 the HAS will document the waiver in the individual's file.

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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 HAS 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 HAS the obligation to consider lease bifurcation in any circumstances involving domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or human trafficking [see 24 CFR 966.4(e)(9)].

Specific lease language affirming the HAS's authority to bifurcate a lease is not necessary, and the authority supersedes any local, state, or federal law to the contrary. However, if the HAS 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 the HAS 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].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will bifurcate a family's lease and terminate the tenancy of a family member if the HAS 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, the HAS will consider all credible evidence, including, but not limited to, a signed certification (form HUD-5382) or other documentation of abuse submitted to the HAS by the victim in accordance with this section and section 16-VII.D. The HAS will also consider the factors in section 13.III.E. Upon such consideration, the HAS may, on a case-by-case basis, choose not to bifurcate the lease and terminate the tenancy of the culpable family member.

If the HAS 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 HAS must provide any remaining tenant a chance to establish eligibility for the unit. If the remaining tenant cannot do so, the HAS must provide the tenant reasonable time to find new housing or to establish eligibility for another housing program covered under VAWA.

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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 HASs to conduct criminal records checks on public housing residents for lease enforcement and eviction. **Housing Authority of Savannah Policy** determines when the HAS will conduct such checks.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will conduct criminal records checks when it has come to the attention of the HAS, 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.

The HAS may not pass along to the tenant the costs of a criminal records check.

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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 the HAS 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 the HAS 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, the HAS must notify the household of the proposed action and must 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

In all cases where criminal record or sex offender registration information would result in lease enforcement or eviction, the HAS 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 HAS notice, to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the information. If the family does not contact the HAS to dispute the information within that 10-business day period, the HAS 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.

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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 HAS documents directly relevant to the termination or eviction. If the HAS does not make the documents available for examination upon request by the tenant, the HAS may not proceed with the eviction [24 CFR 996.4(m)]. Notices of lease termination must be provided in accessible formats to ensure effective communication for individuals with disabilities.

All notices of lease termination due to a tenant's failure to pay rent must also include:

- Instructions on how the tenant can cure the nonpayment of rent violation, including:
  - An itemized amount separated by month of alleged rent owed by the tenant;
  - Any other arrearages allowed by HUD and included in the lease separated by month; and
  - The date by which the tenant must pay the amount of rent owed before an eviction for nonpayment of rent can be filed;
- Information on how the tenant may recertify their income, request a minimum rent hardship exemption, or a request to switch from flat rent to income-based rent; and
- In the event of a Presidential declaration of a national emergency, information as required by HUD.

For notices of lease termination due to a tenant's failure to pay rent, the HAS must not provide tenants with a termination notice prior to the day after the rent is due according to the lease. The HAS must not proceed with filing an eviction if the tenant pays the alleged amount of rent owed within the 30-day notification period [24 CFR 966.4(r)].

If the tenant pays the full amount of the alleged rent owed but not the arrearages, the nonpayment will still be considered cured, and an eviction for nonpayment of rent cannot be filed. However, HUD emphasizes that the protections in this rule do not apply to other types of evictions that result from non-rent lease violations, such as nonpayment of arrearages if allowed under the lease.

HUD also suggests the termination notice advise individuals of their right to request reasonable accommodations, include information on how individuals with disabilities can request a reasonable accommodation, and include a point of contact for reasonable accommodation requests.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The notice of lease termination will include information on how the family may request a reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities and provide contact information for the HAS's 504 coordinator.

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When the HAS 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 the HAS'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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

When applicable, the notice will also state that the resident may request a remote hearing.

If the HAS will require that the hearing be conducted remotely, at the time the notice is sent to the resident informing them of the right to request a hearing, the resident will be notified that the hearing will be conducted remotely. The resident will be informed of the processes involved in a remote hearing and that the HAS will provide technical assistance, if needed, before the hearing.

When the HAS 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 the HAS 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 the HAS, or for a drug-related criminal activity on or off the premises.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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 a copy of the forms HUD-5382 and HUD-5380 to accompany the termination notice. Any tenant who claims that the cause for termination involves domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking 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.

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Timing of the Notice [24 CFR 966.4(l)(3)(i)]

The HAS must give written notice of lease termination of:

- At least 30 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)

  If the health or safety of other residents, HAS 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

  Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

  The HAS will give written notice of 30 calendar days from the date the tenant receives the notice for nonpayment of rent, which will not be provided to tenants until the day after the day rent is due.

  For all other lease terminations, the HAS 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 (run concurrently), or may run consecutive to the notice of lease termination.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Any Notice to Vacate or Notice to Quit that is required by state or local law will ***[insert either "be combined with" or "run consecutive to"]*** with the Notice of Lease Termination under this section.

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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 the HAS 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah 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.

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 the HAS either upon completion of the USCIS appeal or in lieu of the USCIS appeal. Please see Chapter 14 for the HAS's informal hearing procedures.

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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. The HAS 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

When a family does not vacate the unit after receipt of a termination notice, by the deadline given in the notice, the HAS 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, the HAS will seek the assistance of the court to remove the family from the premises as per state and local law.

The HAS may not proceed with an eviction action if the HAS 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 the HAS evicts an individual or family for criminal activity, including drug-related criminal activity, the HAS 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

A written record of every termination and/or eviction will be maintained by the HAS at the development where the family was residing, 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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EXHIBIT 13-1: SAMPLE NOTICE FOR OVER-INCOME FAMILIES – INITIAL NOTIFICATION FOR NPHOI FAMILY OPTION[1]

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These Sample Notices include provisions required per 24 CFR 960.507(c). Anything included in brackets and italic is meant as instruction to the HAS in creating its own notices. Example: *[This text is meant as instruction to the HAS.]*

[1] This sample notice is presented verbatim from HUD's sample forms used in the HOTMA Income and Assets Training Series, available at https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/6849/hotma-sample-notices-for-overincome-families/. Only the formatting has been changed to be consistent with the formatting used throughout this ACOP.

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OVER-INCOME FAMILY INITIAL NOTIFICATION

[name of HAS]

Resident name:

Address:

Date:

Purpose

The purpose of this notice is to inform you that _____*[name of HAS]* has determined that your family's income is above the income limit (over-income) according to federal rules for the public housing program. This is your **initial** (first) notice.

What happens next?

For now, your rent will continue to be calculated as usual, you will continue to be offered a choice between income-based and flat rent, and **you do not have to move**. If your family remains over-income for the following 24 consecutive months, you will no longer be eligible for assistance under the public housing program but may remain in a public housing unit paying an alternative non-public housing rent calculated under federal rules for non-public housing tenants.

If you think that we have made a mistake and your family should not be considered over-income, you may request a hearing by calling: XXX-XXX-XXXX or emailing *[address]* or requesting more information from HAS staff at: *[location]*. If you wish to request a hearing, please do so as soon as possible. If you do not wish to request a hearing, you do not need to do anything at this time.

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What about changes to my income?

We will continue to reexamine your income every 12 months as usual. After each reexamination, you will receive a notification like this one if your family is still over-income.

If your family's income drops below the over-income limit before the end of the 24 consecutive-month grace period, you will no longer be considered over-income. If your family's income increases again to an amount that is over-income, you will receive another 24 consecutive month grace period.

If your income changes, contact us using the information provided below to learn the policy for requesting an interim reexamination.

[HAS: Please note that the following section is optional. The regulations only require this level of detail for the second notice.]

What if my family remains over-income in 24 consecutive months?

According to the Continued Occupancy Policy, your family may continue to reside in a public housing unit even if you remain over-income after 24 months. However, your unit will no longer receive assistance from the federal public housing program so your rent will be calculated differently.

If you choose to stay in your unit after remaining over-income for 24 consecutive months, you will:

- Pay an "alternative non-public housing rent" (currently estimated at $_____)
  - > The alternative rent is adjusted annually and subject to change.
  - > You will receive a notification with more details on what to expect next if you decide to remain in a public housing unit after 24 consecutive months of being over-income.
- Need to sign a new lease for Non-Public Housing Over-Income (NPHOI) families.
  - > The NPHOI lease will need to be signed no later than 60 days after receiving notification of the end of the 24-month grace period or at the next lease renewal, whichever is sooner.

[INSERT HAS CONTACT INFORMATION]

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EXHIBIT 13-2: SAMPLE NOTICE FOR OVER-INCOME FAMILIES – INITIAL NOTIFICATION FOR TERMINATE ONLY OPTION[2]

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These Sample Notices include provisions required per 24 CFR 960.507(c). Anything included in brackets and italic is meant as instruction to the HAS in creating its own notices. Example: *[This text is meant as instruction to the HAS.]*

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OVER-INCOME FAMILY INITIAL NOTIFICATION

_____

[name of HAS]

Resident name:

Address:

Date:

Purpose

The purpose of this notice is to inform you that _____*[name of HAS]* has determined that your family's income is above the income limit (over-income) according to federal rules for the public housing program. This is your **initial** (first) notice.

What happens next?

For now, your rent will continue to be calculated as usual, you will continue to be offered a choice between income-based and flat rent, and **you do not have to move**. If your family remains over-income for the following 24 consecutive months, you will no longer be eligible for assistance under the public housing program.

If you think that we have made a mistake and your family should not be considered over-income, you may request a hearing by calling: XXX-XXX-XXXX or emailing *[address]* or requesting more information from HAS staff at: *[location]*. If you wish to request a hearing, please do so as soon as possible. If you do not wish to request a hearing, you do not need to do anything at this time.

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What about changes to my income?

We will continue to reexamine your income every 12 months as usual. After each reexamination, you will receive a notification like this one if your family is still over-income.

If your family's income drops below the over-income limit before the end of the 24 consecutive-month grace period, you will no longer be considered over-income. If your family's income increases again to an amount that is over-income, you will receive another 24 consecutive month grace period.

If your income changes, contact us using the information provided below to learn the policy for requesting an interim reexamination.

[HAS: Please note that the following section is optional. The regulations only require this level of detail for the second notice.]

What if my family remains over-income for 24 consecutive months?

Within 30 days of the recertification, you will receive a notice like this one informing you that your family has remained over-income for 24 consecutive months. According to the Continued Occupancy Policy, families that remain over-income for 24 consecutive months must leave their units and find other housing in no more than___ *[up to 6 depending on **Housing Authority of Savannah Policy**]* months after receiving notification.

If your family continues to reside in the unit after ____*[restate date],* the HAS will begin eviction proceedings by issuing a notice to vacate.

Until the time of lease termination, you will continue to be a public housing program participant and will continue to be charged your choice of income-based or flat rent.

[INSERT HAS CONTACT INFORMATION]

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EXHIBIT 13-3: SAMPLE NOTICE FOR OVER-INCOME FAMILIES – 12-MONTH NOTIFICATION FOR NPHOI FAMILY OPTION[3]

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These Sample Notices include provisions required per 24 CFR 960.507(c). Anything included in brackets and italic is meant as instruction to the HAS in creating its own notices. Example: *[This text is meant as instruction to the HAS.]*

[3] This sample notice is presented verbatim from HUD's sample forms used in the HOTMA Income and Assets Training Series, available at https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/6849/hotma-sample-notices-for-overincome-families/. Only the formatting has been changed to be consistent with the formatting used throughout this ACOP.

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OVER-INCOME FAMILY
12 MONTH NOTIFICATION

[name of HAS]

Resident name:

Address:

Date:

Purpose

The purpose of this notice is to inform you that _____*[name of HAS]* has determined that your family's income is above the income limit (over-income) according to federal rules for public housing. This is your **12-month** (second) notice.

What happens next?

For now, your rent will continue to be calculated as usual, you will continue to be offered a choice between income-based and flat rent, and **you do not have to move**. If your family remains over-income for the following 12 consecutive months, you will no longer be eligible for assistance under the public housing program but may remain in a public housing unit paying an alternative non-public housing rent calculated under federal rules for non-public housing tenants.

If you think that we have made a mistake and your family should not be considered over-income, you may request a hearing by calling: XXX-XXX-XXXX or emailing *[address]* or requesting more information from HAS staff at: *[location]*. If you wish to request a hearing, please do so as soon as possible. If you do not wish to request a hearing, you do not need to do anything at this time.

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What about changes to my income?

We will need to re-examine your income in 12 months. After the reexamination, you will receive a notification like this one if your family is still over-income.

If your family's income drops below the over-income limit before the end of the 24 consecutive-month grace period, you will no longer be considered over-income. If your family's income increases again to an amount that is over-income, you will receive another 24 consecutive month grace period.

If your income changes, contact us using the information provided below to learn the policy for requesting an interim reexamination.

What if my family remains over-income in consecutive 12 months?

According to the Continued Occupancy Policy, your family may continue your tenancy even if you remain over-income for another 12 months (24 consecutive months total). However, your unit will no longer receive assistance from the federal public housing program so your rent will be calculated differently.

If you choose to remain in a public housing unit after the 24 month grace period, you will:

- No longer be a public housing program participant and will therefore not be eligible to participate in the resident council or programs specifically for public housing residents.
- Pay an "alternative non-public housing rent" (currently estimated at $_____)
- Need to sign a new lease

[INSERT HAS CONTACT INFORMATION]

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EXHIBIT 13-4: SAMPLE NOTICE FOR OVER-INCOME FAMILIES – 12-MONTH NOTIFICATION FOR TERMINATE ONLY OPTION[4]

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These Sample Notices include provisions required per 24 CFR 960.507(c). Anything included in brackets and italic is meant as instruction to the HAS in creating its own notices. Example: *[This text is meant as instruction to the HAS.]*

[4] This sample notice is presented verbatim from HUD's sample forms used in the HOTMA Income and Assets Training Series, available at https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/6849/hotma-sample-notices-for-overincome-families/. Only the formatting has been changed to be consistent with the formatting used throughout this ACOP.

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OVER-INCOME FAMILY
12 MONTH NOTIFICATION

_____

[name of HAS]

Resident name:

Address:

Date:

Purpose

The purpose of this notice is to inform you that _____*[name of HAS]* has determined that your family's income is above the income limit (over-income) according to federal rules for public housing. This is your **12-month** (second) notice.

What happens next?

For now, your rent will continue to be calculated as usual, you will continue to be offered a choice between income-based and flat rent, and **you do not have to move**. If your family remains over-income for the following 12 consecutive months, you will no longer be eligible for assistance under the public housing program.

If you think that we have made a mistake and your family should not be considered over-income, you may request a hearing by calling: XXX-XXX-XXXX or emailing *[address]* or requesting more information from HAS staff at: *[location]*. If you wish to request a hearing, please do so as soon as possible. If you do not wish to request a hearing, you do not need to do anything at this time.

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What about changes to my income?

We will need to re-examine your income in 12 months. After the reexamination, you will receive a notification like this one if your family is still over-income.

If your family's income drops below the over-income limit before the end of the 24 consecutive-month grace period, you will no longer be considered over-income. If your family's income increases again to an amount that is over-income, you will receive another 24 consecutive month grace period.

If your income changes, contact us using the information provided below to learn the policy for requesting an interim reexamination.

What if my family remains over-income in consecutive 12 months?

Within 30 days of the recertification, you will receive a notice like this one informing you that your family has remained over-income for 24 consecutive months. According to the Continued Occupancy Policy, families that remain over-income for 24 consecutive months must leave their units and find other housing in no more than___ *[up to 6 depending on **Housing Authority of Savannah Policy**]* months after receiving notification.

If your family continues to reside in the unit after ____ *[restate date],* ___ *[name of HAS]* will begin eviction proceedings by issuing a notice to vacate.

Until the time of lease termination, you will continue to be a public housing program participant and will continue to be charged your choice of income-based or flat rent.

[INSERT HAS CONTACT INFORMATION]

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EXHIBIT 13-5: SAMPLE NOTICE FOR OVER-INCOME FAMILIES – 24-MONTH NOTIFICATION FOR NPHOI FAMILY OPTION[5]

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These Sample Notices include provisions required per 24 CFR 960.507(c). Anything included in brackets and italic is meant as instruction to the HAS in creating its own notices. Example: *[This text is meant as instruction to the HAS.]*

[5] This sample notice is presented verbatim from HUD's sample forms used in the HOTMA Income and Assets Training Series, available at https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/6849/hotma-sample-notices-for-overincome-families/. Only the formatting has been changed to be consistent with the formatting used throughout this ACOP.

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OVER-INCOME FAMILY
24 MONTH NOTIFICATION

_____

[name of HAS]

Resident name:

Address:

Date:

Purpose

The purpose of this notice is to inform you that _____*[name of HAS]* has determined that your family's income is above the income limit (over-income) according to federal rules for public housing. This is your **24-month** (third) notice.

You are no longer eligible for assistance under the public housing program. However, you do not have to move – see below for details.

What if I disagree that my family is over-income?

If you think that we have made a mistake and your family should not be considered over-income, you may request a hearing by calling: XXX-XXX-XXXX or emailing *[address]* or requesting more information from HAS staff at: *[location]*. If you wish to request a hearing, please do so as soon as possible.

What about changes to my income?

Changes to your income after you receive this notice will not change our determination. Because your family has been over-income for 24 months, you are no longer eligible for assistance under the public housing program.

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What do I need to do now?

According to the Continued Occupancy Policy, your family may continue your tenancy. However, because you will not receive assistance from the federal public housing program, your rent will be calculated differently.

If you choose to remain in a public housing unit, you will:

- Pay an "alternative non-public housing rent" (currently $_____)
- Need to sign a new lease within 60 days or at your next lease renewal (whichever is sooner)

If the lease is not signed within this time period, the HAS must terminate your tenancy by _____ *[no more than 6 months after this notification]*. However, per policy, ____ *[name of HAS]* may permit an over-income family to execute the lease after this period (up to 60 days), but before termination of the tenancy. In this case, the family must pay the total difference between the alternative non-public housing rent and your public housing rent dating back to the date when you were required to execute the lease.

If you choose to leave your unit, please inform us as soon as possible according to your existing lease.

To inform the HAS if you do not plan to remain in a public housing unit*: [Use this space to detail when and how and family can inform the HAS if they decline to stay in the unit.]*

[INSERT HAS CONTACT INFORMATION]

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EXHIBIT 13-6: SAMPLE NOTICE FOR OVER-INCOME FAMILIES – 24-MONTH NOTIFICATION FOR TERMINATION ONLY OPTION[6]

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These Sample Notices include provisions required per 24 CFR 960.507(c). Anything included in brackets and italic is meant as instruction to the HAS in creating its own notices. Example: *[This text is meant as instruction to the HAS.]*

[6] This sample notice is presented verbatim from HUD's sample forms used in the HOTMA Income and Assets Training Series, available at https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/6849/hotma-sample-notices-for-overincome-families/. Only the formatting has been changed to be consistent with the formatting used throughout this ACOP.

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OVER-INCOME FAMILY
24 MONTH NOTIFICATION

_____

[name of HAS]

Resident name:

Address:

Date:

Purpose

The purpose of this notice is to inform you that _____*[name of HAS]* has determined that your family's income is above the income limit (over-income) according to federal rules for public housing. This is your **24-month** (third) notice.

You are no longer eligible for assistance under the public housing program.

What if I disagree that my family is over-income?

If you think that we have made a mistake and your family should not be considered over-income, you may request a hearing by calling: XXX-XXX-XXXX or emailing *[address]* or requesting more information from HAS staff at: *[location]*. If you wish to request a hearing, please do so as soon as possible.

What about changes to my income?

Changes to your income after you receive this notice will not change our determination. If necessary, you may request an interim reexamination, but a decrease in income or rent will not make you eligible to remain. Because your family has been over-income for 24 consecutive months, you are no longer eligible for assistance under the public housing program.

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What do I need to do now?

According to the Continued Occupancy Policy, your family cannot continue your tenancy. You must find other housing as soon as possible. Our policy is to allow families up to _____*[up to 6 depending on* ***Housing Authority of Savannah Policy****]* months to find other housing.

If your family continues to reside in the unit after _____*[restate date],* the HAS will begin eviction proceedings by issuing a notice to vacate.

Until the time of lease termination, you will continue to be a public housing program participant and will continue to be charged your choice of income-based or flat rent.

[The following is an optional section where the HAS may include referral services to support a family in finding new housing.]

The following services are available to assist you:

[INSERT HAS CONTACT INFORMATION]

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Chapter 14

GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses grievances and appeals pertaining to HAS 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 HAS'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. A sample grievance procedure is provided as Exhibit 14-1. However, please note that the procedure provided is only a sample and is designed to match up with the default policies in the model ACOP. As such, the HAS would need to modify accordingly should any alternative policy decisions be adopted.

PART I: INFORMAL HEARINGS FOR PUBLIC HOUSING APPLICANTS

14-I.A. OVERVIEW

When the HAS 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 the HAS policies necessary to respond to applicant appeals through the informal hearing process.

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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 HAS 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 the HAS must offer the opportunity of an informal hearing to applicants who have been determined as ineligible for admission, the HAS could make the informal hearing process available to applicants who wish to dispute other HAS actions that adversely affect them.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will only offer informal hearings to applicants for the purpose of disputing denials of admission.

Notice of Denial [24 CFR 960.208(a)]

The HAS must give an applicant prompt notice of a decision denying eligibility for admission. The notice must contain a brief statement of the reasons for the HAS 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

As applicable, the HAS's notice of denial will include information about required or requested remote informal hearings.

When denying eligibility for admission, the HAS must provide the family a notice of VAWA rights (form HUD-5380) as well as the HUD VAWA self-certification form (form HUD-5382) in accordance with the Violence against Women Act, 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.

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Scheduling an Informal Hearing

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

A request for an informal hearing must be made in writing and delivered to the HAS 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 the HAS's notification of denial of admission.

The HAS will schedule and send written notice of the informal hearing within 10 business days of the family's request.

If the HAS informal hearing will be conducted remotely, at the time the notice is sent to the family, the family will be informed:

Regarding the processes involved in a remote informal hearing;

That the HAS will provide technical assistance prior to and during the informal hearing, if needed; and

That if the family or any individual witness has any technological, resource, or accessibility barriers preventing them from fully accessing the remote informal hearing, the family may inform the HAS and the HAS will assist the family in either resolving the issues or allow the family to participate in an in-person informal hearing, as appropriate.

Conducting an Informal Hearing [PH Occ GB, p. 58]

Housing Authority of Savannah 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 the HAS.

The person conducting the informal hearing will make a recommendation to the HAS, but the HAS is responsible for making the final decision as to whether admission should be granted or denied.

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Remote Informal Hearings [Notice PIH 2020-32]

There is no requirement that informal hearings be conducted in-person, and as such, HUD allows PHAs to conduct all or a portion of their informal hearings remotely either over the phone, via video conferencing, or through other virtual platforms. If the HAS chooses to conduct remote informal hearings, applicants may still request an in-person informal hearing, as applicable.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS has the sole discretion to require that informal hearings be conducted remotely in case of local, state, or national physical distancing orders, and in cases of inclement weather or natural disaster.

In addition, the HAS will conduct an informal hearing remotely upon request of the applicant as a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability, if an applicant does not have child care or transportation that would enable them to attend the informal hearing, or if the applicant believes an in-person informal hearing would create an undue health risk. The HAS will consider other reasonable requests for a remote informal hearing on a case-by-case basis.

Ensuring Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities and LEP Individuals

As with in-person informal hearings, the platform for conducting remote informal hearings must be accessible to persons with disabilities and the informal hearing must be conducted in accordance with Section 504 and accessibility requirements. This includes ensuring any information, websites, emails, digital notifications, and other virtual platforms are accessible for persons with vision, hearing, and other disabilities. Further, providing effective communication in a digital context may require the use of individualized auxiliary aids or services, such as audio description, captioning, sign language and other types of interpreters, keyboard accessibility, accessible documents, screen reader support, and transcripts. Auxiliary aids or services must be provided in accessible formats, in a timely manner, and in such a way to protect the privacy and independence of the individual. PHAs may never request or require that individuals with disabilities provide their own auxiliary aids or services, including for remote informal hearings.

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

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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Informal hearings will be conducted in English. For applicants who may require language assistance, the HAS will responsibly use artificial intelligence, a HAS staff person who can interpret, and/or machine translation to communicate. The HAS will also permit families to bring an advocate, family member, friend, or other adult representative to assist in communications.

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Conducting Remote Informal Hearings [Notice PIH 2020-32]

The HAS must ensure that the lack of technology or inability to use technology for remote informal hearings does not pose a disadvantage to families that may not be apparent to the HAS. The HAS should determine through a survey or other means if these barriers exist prior to conducting the remote informal hearing and, if the family does not have the proper technology to fully participate, either postpone the informal hearing or provide an alternative means of access.

As with in-person informal hearings, the HAS must provide all materials presented, whether paper or electronic, to the family prior to the remote informal hearing. The family must also be provided with an accessible means by which to transmit their own evidence.

The HAS must ensure that the applicant has the right to hear and be heard. All HAS policies and processes for remote informal hearings will be conducted in accordance with due process requirements and will be in compliance with HUD regulations at 24 CFR 966.56 and the guidance for conducting remote hearings specified in Notice PIH 2020-32.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will conduct remote informal hearings via a video conferencing platform, when available. If, after attempting to resolve any barriers, applicants are unable to adequately access the video conferencing platform at any point, or upon applicant request, the informal hearing will be conducted by telephone conferencing call-in. If the family is unable to adequately access the telephone conferencing call-in at any point, the remote informal hearing will be postponed, and an in-person alternative will be provided promptly within a reasonable time.

At least five business days prior to the scheduled remote hearing, the HAS will provide the family with login information and/or conferencing call-in information and an electronic copy of all materials being presented via first class mail and/or email. The notice will advise the family of technological requirements for the hearing and request the family notify the HAS of any known barriers. The HAS will resolve any barriers using the guidance in Section 6 of Notice PIH 2020-32, including offering the family the opportunity to attend an in-person hearing.

If the informal hearing is to be conducted remotely, the HAS will require the family to provide any documents directly relevant to the informal hearing at least 24 hours before the scheduled hearing through the mail, via email, or text. The HAS will scan and email copies of these documents to the HAS representative and to the person conducting the informal hearing the same day.

Documents will be shared electronically whenever possible.

The HAS will follow up the email with a phone call and/or email to the applicant at least one business day prior to the remote informal hearing to ensure that the applicant received all information and is comfortable accessing the video conferencing or call-in platform.

The HAS will ensure that all electronic information stored or transmitted with respect to the informal hearing is secure, including protecting personally identifiable information (PII).

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Informal Hearing Decision [PH Occ GB, p. 58]

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will notify the applicant of the HAS's final decision, including a brief statement of the reasons for the final decision.

In rendering a decision, the HAS 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 HAS 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. The HAS 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, the HAS will uphold the decision to deny admission.

If the facts prove the grounds for denial, and the denial is discretionary, the HAS will consider the recommendation of the person conducting the informal hearing in making the final decision whether to deny admission.

The HAS 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 their 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 the HAS must consider such accommodations. The HAS 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.

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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 (USCIS) appeal process. Assistance to a family may not be terminated or denied while the HAS 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 HAS 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 the HAS 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.

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United States Citizenship and Immigration Services Appeal Process [24 CFR 5.514(e)]

When the HAS receives notification that the USCIS secondary verification failed to confirm eligible immigration status, the HAS must notify the family of the results of the USCIS verification. The family will have 30 days from the date of the notification to request an appeal of the USCIS results. The request for appeal must be made by the family in writing directly to the USCIS. The family must provide the HAS with a copy of the written request for appeal and proof of mailing.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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 the HAS with a copy of the written request for appeal and proof of mailing within 10 business days of sending the request to the USCIS.

The family must forward to the designated USCIS office any additional documentation or written explanation in support of the appeal. This material must include a copy of the USCIS document verification request (used to process the secondary request) or such other form specified by the USCIS, and a letter indicating that the family is requesting an appeal of the USCIS immigration status verification results.

The USCIS will notify the family, with a copy to the HAS, of its decision. When the USCIS notifies the HAS of the decision, the HAS must notify the family of its right to request an informal hearing.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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.

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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 the HAS provide a hearing. The request for a hearing must be made either within 30 days of receipt of the HAS notice of denial, or within 30 days of receipt of the USCIS appeal decision.

The informal hearing procedures for applicant families are described below.

Informal Hearing Officer

The HAS must provide an informal hearing before an impartial individual, other than a person who made or approved the decision under review, and other than a person who is a subordinate of the person who made or approved the decision.

Evidence

The family must be provided the opportunity to examine and copy at the family's expense, at a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, any documents in the possession of the HAS 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The family will be allowed to copy any documents related to the hearing at no cost to the family. The family must request discovery of HAS documents no later than 12:00 p.m. on the business day prior to the hearing.

The family must be provided the opportunity to present evidence and arguments in support of eligible status. Evidence may be considered without regard to admissibility under the rules of evidence applicable to judicial proceedings.

The family must also be provided the opportunity to refute evidence relied upon by the HAS, and to confront and cross-examine all witnesses on whose testimony or information the HAS 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. The HAS 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. The HAS may, but is not required to, provide a transcript of the hearing.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will not provide a transcript of an audio taped informal hearing.

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Hearing Decision

The HAS 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)]

The HAS must retain for a minimum of 5 years the following documents that may have been submitted to the HAS by the family, or provided to the HAS as part of the USCIS appeal or the HAS 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 the HAS provide a hearing. The request for a hearing must be made either within 30 days of receipt of the HAS 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.

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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 HAS action or failure to act involving the lease or HAS policies which adversely affect their rights, duties, welfare, or status. The HAS 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.

The HAS grievance procedure must be included in, or incorporated by reference in, the lease.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS grievance procedure will be incorporated by reference in the tenant lease.

The HAS must provide at least 30 days' notice to tenants and resident organizations setting forth proposed changes in the HAS grievance procedure and provide an opportunity to present written comments. Comments submitted must be considered by the HAS before adoption of any changes to the grievance procedure by the HAS.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Residents and resident organizations will have 30 calendar days from the date they are notified by the HAS of any proposed changes in the HAS grievance procedure, to submit written comments to the HAS.

The HAS must furnish a copy of the grievance procedure to each tenant and to resident organizations.

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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 HAS action or failure to act in accordance with the individual tenant's lease or HAS regulations which adversely affect the individual tenant's rights, duties, welfare or status
- **Complainant** – any tenant whose grievance is presented to the HAS 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 HAS for any grievance or termination that involves:
  - Any criminal activity that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment or the HAS's public housing premises by other residents or employees of the HAS; 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 HAS 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** – an impartial person or selected by the HAS, 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 HAS 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
- **Resident Organization** – includes a resident management corporation

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14-III.C. APPLICABILITY [24 CFR 966.51]

Grievances could potentially address most aspects of a HAS'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 the HAS. It is not applicable to disputes between tenants not involving the HAS. 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 the HAS.

If HUD has issued a due process determination, a HAS may exclude from the HAS 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 the HAS;
- Any violent or drug-related criminal activity on or off such premises; or
- Any criminal activity that resulted in felony conviction of a household member

In states without due process determinations, PHAs must grant opportunity for grievance hearings for all lease terminations, regardless of cause, with the following exception: PHAs may use expedited grievance procedures for the excluded categories listed above. These expedited grievance procedures are described in Section 14-III.E. below.

> If HUD has issued a due process determination, the HAS may evict through the state/local judicial eviction procedures. In this case, the HAS is not required to provide the opportunity for a hearing under the HAS's grievance procedure as described above.
>
> **Housing Authority of Savannah Policy**
>
> The HAS is located in a HUD-declared due process state. Therefore, the HAS 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 the HAS, 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.

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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 the HAS office or to the office of the housing development in which the complainant resides so that the grievance may be discussed informally and settled without a hearing.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will accept requests for an informal settlement of a grievance either orally or in writing (including emailed requests), to the HAS office within 10 business days of the grievable event. Within 10 business days of receipt of the request the HAS will arrange a meeting with the tenant at a mutually agreeable time and confirm such meeting in writing to the tenant. The informal settlement may be conducted remotely as required by the HAS or may be conducted remotely upon consideration of the request of the tenant. See 14-III.G for information on how and under what circumstances remote informal settlements may be conducted.

If a tenant fails to attend the scheduled meeting without prior notice, the HAS 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 the HAS'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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will prepare a summary of the informal settlement within five business days; one copy to be given to the tenant and one copy to be retained in the HAS'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.

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14-III.E. PROCEDURES TO OBTAIN A HEARING

Requests for Hearing and Failure to Request

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The resident must submit a written request (including emailed requests) for a grievance hearing to the HAS within five business days of the tenant's receipt of the summary of the informal settlement.

If the complainant does not request a hearing, the HAS'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 the HAS'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 promptly for a time and place reasonably convenient to both the complainant and the HAS. A written notification specifying the time, place and the procedures governing the hearing must be delivered to the complainant and the appropriate HAS official.

Housing Authority of Savannah 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 the HAS.

If the HAS hearing will be conducted remotely, at the time the notice is sent to the family, the family will be notified:

Regarding the processes involved in a remote grievance hearing;

That the HAS will provide technical assistance prior to and during the hearing, if needed; and

That if the family or any individual witness has any technological, resource, or accessibility barriers, the family may inform the HAS and the HAS will assist the family in either resolving the issue or allow the family to participate in an in-person hearing, as appropriate.

The HAS may wish to permit the tenant to request to reschedule a hearing for good cause.

Housing Authority of Savannah 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, the HAS may request documentation of the "good cause" prior to rescheduling the hearing.

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Expedited Grievance Procedure [24 CFR 966.52(a)]

The HAS 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 the HAS;
- 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.

The HAS may adopt special procedures concerning expedited hearings, including provisions for expedited notice or scheduling, or provisions for expedited decision on the grievance.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will not offer expedited grievance procedures.

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14-III.F. SELECTION OF HEARING OFFICER [24 CFR 966.53(e)]

The grievance hearing must be conducted by an impartial person or persons appointed by the HAS, other than the person who made or approved the HAS action under review, or a subordinate of such person. The HAS must describe their policies for selection of a hearing officer in their lease.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

HAS grievance hearings will be conducted by a single hearing officer and not a panel.

The HAS will appoint an impartial person who was not involved in the decision under appeal. If a designated staff member (such as the program manager) was involved in the decision, or is a subordinate of such person, an alternate hearing officer will be selected.

The HAS may select designated staff members who were not involved in the decision under appeal in certain circumstances, such as appeals involving discrimination claims or denials of requests for reasonable accommodations.

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].

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14-III.G. REMOTE HEARINGS [Notice PIH 2020-32]

There is no requirement that grievance hearings be conducted in-person, and as such, HUD allows PHAs to conduct all or a portion of their grievance hearings remotely either over the phone, via video conferencing, or through other virtual platforms. If the HAS chooses to conduct remote grievance hearings, applicants may still request an in-person hearing, as applicable.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS has the sole discretion to require that hearings be conducted remotely in case of local, state, or national physical distancing orders, and in cases of inclement weather or natural disaster.

In addition, the HAS will conduct a hearing remotely upon request as a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability, if a tenant does not have child care or transportation that would enable them to attend the hearing, or if the tenant believes an in-person hearing would create an undue health risk. The HAS will consider other reasonable requests for a remote hearing on a case-by-case basis.

Discovery of Documents Before the Remote Hearing

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

If the hearing will be conducted remotely, the HAS will compile a hearing packet, consisting of all documents the HAS intends to produce at the hearing. The HAS will mail copies of the hearing packet to the tenant, the tenant's representatives, if any, and the hearing officer at least three days before the scheduled remote hearing. The original hearing packet will be in the possession of the HAS representative and retained by the HAS.

If the hearing is to be conducted remotely, the HAS will require the resident to provide any documents directly relevant to the hearing at least 24 hours before the scheduled hearing through the mail, via email, or text. The HAS will scan and email copies of these documents to the hearing officer and the HAS representative the same day they are received.

Documents will be shared electronically whenever possible.

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Ensuring Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities and LEP Individuals

As with in-person grievance hearings, the platform for conducting remote grievance hearings must be accessible to persons with disabilities and the grievance hearings must be conducted in accordance with Section 504 and accessibility requirements. This includes ensuring any information, websites, emails, digital notifications, and other virtual platforms are accessible for persons with vision, hearing, and other disabilities. Further, providing effective communication in a digital context may require the use of individualized auxiliary aids or services, such as audio description, captioning, sign language and other types of interpreters, keyboard accessibility, accessible documents, screen reader support, and transcripts. Auxiliary aids or services must be provided in accessible formats, in a timely manner, and in such a way to protect the privacy and independence of the individual. PHAs may never request or require that individuals with disabilities provide their own auxiliary aids or services, including for remote grievance hearings.

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

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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Grievance hearings will be conducted in English. For participants who may require language assistance, the HAS will responsibly use artificial intelligence, a HAS staff person who can interpret, and/or machine translation to communicate. The HAS will also permit families to bring an advocate, family member, friend, or other adult representative to assist in communications.

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Conducting Hearings Remotely

The HAS must ensure that the lack of technology or inability to use technology for remote grievance hearings does not pose a disadvantage to families that may not be apparent to the HAS. The HAS should determine through a survey or other means if these barriers exist prior to conducting the remote grievance hearing and, if the family does not have the proper technology to fully participate, either postpone the hearing or provide an alternative means of access.

As with in-person grievance hearings, the HAS must provide all materials presented, whether paper or electronic, to the family prior to the remote grievance hearing. The family must also be provided with an accessible means by which to transmit their own evidence.

The HAS's essential responsibility is to ensure grievance hearings meet the requirements of due process and comply with HUD regulations. Therefore, all HAS policies and processes for remote grievance hearings will be conducted in accordance with due process requirements and will be in compliance with HUD regulations at 24 CFR 966.56 and the guidance for conducting remote hearings specified in Notice PIH 2020-32.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will conduct remote grievance hearings via a video conferencing platform, when available. If, after attempting to resolve any barriers, participants are unable to adequately access the video conferencing platform at any point, or upon request, the grievance hearing will be conducted by telephone conferencing call-in. If the family is unable to adequately access the telephone conferencing call-in at any point, the remote grievance hearing will be postponed, and an in-person alternative will be provided promptly within a reasonable time.

At least five business days prior to the scheduled remote hearing, the HAS will provide the family with login information and/or conferencing call-in information and an electronic copy of all materials being presented via first class mail and/or email. The notice will advise the family of technological requirements for the hearing and request the family notify the HAS of any known barriers. The HAS will resolve any barriers using the guidance in Section 6 of Notice PIH 2020-32, including offering the family the opportunity to attend an in-person hearing.

The HAS will follow up with a phone call and/or email to the family at least one business day prior to the remote grievance hearing to ensure that the family received all information and is comfortable accessing the video conferencing or call-in platform.

The HAS will ensure that all electronic information stored or transmitted with respect to the grievance hearing is secure, including protecting personally identifiable information (PII), and meets the requirements for accessibility for persons with disabilities and persons with LEP.

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14-III.H. 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 HAS documents, including records and regulations that are directly relevant to the hearing. The tenant must be allowed to copy any such document at the tenant's expense. If the HAS does not make the document available for examination upon request by the complainant, the HAS may not rely on such document at the grievance hearing.

  Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

  The tenant will be allowed to copy any documents related to the hearing at no cost to the family. There will be no charge for documents emailed by the HAS. The family must request discovery of HAS 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.

  Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

  Hearings may be attended by the following applicable persons:

  The HAS representatives and any witnesses for the HAS

  The tenant and any witnesses for the tenant

  The tenant's counsel or other representative

  Any other person approved by the HAS 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 the HAS or project management, and to confront and cross-examine all witnesses upon whose testimony or information the HAS or project management relies.
- A decision based solely and exclusively upon the facts presented at the hearing.

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Failure to Appear [24 CFR 966.56(c)]

If the complainant or the HAS fails to appear at a scheduled hearing, the hearing officer 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 their right to a hearing. Both the complainant and the HAS must be notified of the determination by the hearing officer provided that a determination that the complainant has waived their right to a hearing will not constitute a waiver of any right the complainant may have to contest the HAS'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.

Housing Authority of Savannah 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 the HAS within 24 hours of the scheduled hearing date, excluding weekends and 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.

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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 the HAS must sustain the burden of justifying the HAS 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. The HAS 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah 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 the HAS. 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 based not on a witness' personal knowledge. In and of itself, hearsay evidence carries no weight when making a finding of fact. The hearing officer may include hearsay evidence when considering their decision if it is corroborated by other evidence. Even though hearsay evidence is generally admissible in a hearing, the hearing officer will not base a hearing decision on hearsay alone unless there is clear probative value and credibility of the evidence, and the party seeking the change has met the burden of proof.

If the HAS fails to comply with the discovery requirements (providing the tenant with the opportunity to examine HAS documents prior to the grievance hearing), the hearing officer will refuse to admit such evidence.

Other than the failure of the HAS to comply with discovery requirements, the hearing officer has the authority to overrule any objections to evidence.

The complainant or the HAS 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)].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

If the complainant would like the HAS to record the proceedings by audiotape, the request must be made to the HAS by 12:00 p.m. on the business day prior to the hearing.

The HAS will consider that an audio tape recording of the proceedings is a transcript.

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Accommodations of Persons with Disabilities [24 CFR 966.56(f)]

The HAS 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 HAS's responsibilities pertaining to reasonable accommodation.

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14-III.I. DECISION OF THE HEARING OFFICER [24 CFR 966.57]

The hearing officer 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 the HAS. The HAS must retain a copy of the decision in the tenant's folder. A log of all hearing officer decisions must also be maintained by the HAS and made available for inspection by a prospective complainant, their representative, or the hearing officer [24 CFR 966.57(a)].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

In rendering a decision, the hearing officer will consider the following matters:

HAS Notice to the Family: The hearing officer will determine if the reasons for the HAS'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 HAS policy.

HAS Evidence to Support the HAS 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 the HAS'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 HAS policies. If the grounds for termination are not specified in the regulations or in compliance with HAS policies, then the decision of the HAS will be overturned.

The hearing officer will issue a written decision to the family and the HAS 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 HAS representatives

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. It will also include the date the complainant requested the grievance hearing.

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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 their 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 the HAS's decision.

Order: The hearing decision will include a statement of whether the HAS's decision is upheld, overturned, or remanded (the hearing decision may remand the case back to the HAS for further action, for example, consideration of a reasonable accommodation). If the HAS's adverse decision is overturned, the hearing decision will instruct the HAS to change the decision in accordance with the hearing officer's determination. If the HAS's decision to terminate is overturned, the hearing decision will instruct the HAS to restore the family's status.

Procedures for Further Hearing

Housing Authority of Savannah 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 hearing officer's decision will be based on testimony and evidence presented. Another hearing will not be granted.

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Final Decision [24 CFR 966.57(b)]

The decision of the hearing officer is binding on the HAS which must take the action, or refrain from taking the action cited in the decision unless the HAS Board of Commissioners determines within a reasonable time, and notifies the complainant that:

- The grievance does not concern HAS action or failure to act in accordance with or involving the complainant's lease on HAS policies which adversely affect the complainant's rights, duties, welfare, or status; or
- The decision of the hearing officer is contrary to federal, state, or local law, HUD regulations or requirements of the annual contributions contract between HUD and the HAS

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

When the HAS considers the decision of the hearing officer to be invalid due to the reasons stated above, it will present the matter to the HAS 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 or Board of Commissioners in favor of the HAS 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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EXHIBIT 14-1: GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

The sample procedure provided below is a sample only and is designed to match up with the default policies in the model ACOP. If your HAS has made further policy decisions after NMA has provided you with this chapter, you would need Definitions applicable to the grievance procedure [24 CFR 966.53].

I. Introduction

Public housing tenants have the right to request a grievance hearing for any HAS action or failure to act in accordance with the tenant's lease.

Grievance procedures do not apply in the following circumstances:

A. Disputes between tenants not involving the HAS or class grievances [24 CFR 966.51(b)].

B. The grievance procedure is not intended as a forum for initiating or negotiating policy changes between a group or groups of tenants and the HAS's Board of Commissioners [24 CFR 966.51(b)].

C. When the HAS is in a HUD-declared due process state, HUD allows the HAS to exclude from the HAS grievance procedure any grievance concerning a termination of tenancy or eviction that involves:

   i. Any criminal activity that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises of other residents or employees of the HAS;

   ii. Any violent or drug-related criminal activity on or off such premises; or

   iii. Any criminal activity that resulted in felony conviction of a household member [24 CFR 966.51(a)(2)].

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II. Definitions [24 CFR 966.53]

A. **Grievance:** Any dispute a tenant may have with respect to HAS action or failure to act in accordance with the individual tenant's lease or HAS regulations that adversely affects the individual tenant's rights, duties, welfare, or status.

B. **Complainant:** Any tenant (as defined below) whose grievance is presented to the HAS or at the project management office in accordance with the requirements presented in this procedure.

C. **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:

   i. Adequate notice to the tenant of the grounds for terminating the tenancy and for eviction

   ii. Right of the tenant to be represented by counsel

   iii. Opportunity for the tenant to refute the evidence presented by the HAS, including the right to confront and cross-examine witnesses and to present any affirmative legal or equitable defense that the tenant may have

   iv. A decision on the merits of the case

D. **Hearing officer:** An impartial person or persons selected by the HAS other than the person who made or approved the decision under review, or a subordinate of that person. Such individuals do not need legal training.

E. **Tenant:** The adult person (or persons other than a live-in aide) who resides in the unit and who executed the lease with the HAS as lessee of the dwelling unit, or if no such person now resides in the unit, the person who resides in the unit and is the remaining head of the household of the tenant family residing in the dwelling unit.

F. **Resident organization:** An organization of residents, which also may include a resident management corporation.

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III. This grievance procedure [24 CFR 966.51]

This grievance procedure is included by reference in all tenant dwelling leases and will be furnished to each tenant and all resident organizations [24 CFR 966.52 (b) and (d)].

Any changes proposed in this grievance procedure must provide for at least 30 days' notice to tenants and resident organizations, explaining the proposed changes and providing an opportunity to present written comments. Comments will be considered by the HAS before any revisions are made to the grievance procedure [24 CFR 966.52(c)].

IV. Informal settlement of a grievance [24 CFR 966.54]

Any grievance request must be personally presented, either orally or in writing (including email), to the HAS's central office or the management office of the development in which the tenant resides within 10 days after the violation.

As soon as the grievance request is received, it will be reviewed by the HAS to ensure it meets the requirements for a grievance hearing. If the tenant is not entitled to a grievance, the HAS will notify the tenant that they may instead seek judicial review and the procedures for requesting such a review [24 CFR 966.4(l)(3)(i)(C)(v)(B)].

Otherwise, within 10 business days, the tenant will be contacted to arrange a mutually convenient time to meet so the grievance may be discussed and settled without a hearing. At the informal settlement, the tenant will present their grievance.

Within five business days following the informal settlement, the HAS will prepare and either hand deliver, mail, or email to the tenant a summary of the discussion. The summary will specify the names of the participants; the date of the meeting; the nature of the proposed resolution of the complaint, with specific reason(s); and will specify the procedures by which a formal hearing under this procedure may be obtained if the tenant is not satisfied [24 CFR 966.54]. A copy of this summary will also be placed in the tenant's file.

V. Requesting a formal grievance hearing

If the tenant is not satisfied with the outcome of the informal settlement, the tenant must submit a written request for a hearing to the management office of the development where the tenant lives no later than five business days after receiving the summary of the informal settlement.

The written request must specify the reasons for the request and the action or relief sought from the HAS.

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VI. Selecting the hearing officer

A grievance hearing will be conducted by an impartial person appointed by the HAS as described below:

A. The hearing officer will be appointed directly by the executive director.

B. The hearing officer will be someone who did not make or approve the decision under review and who is not a subordinate of such persons [24 CFR 066.54(e)].

C. The HAS's method for selecting a hearing officer will be included in the lease [24 CFR 966.54(e)].

VII. Scheduling hearings [24 CFR 966.56(a)]

When a tenant submits a timely request for a grievance hearing, the HAS will immediately appoint an impartial hearing officer.

Once the hearing has been scheduled, the tenant will receive written notice of the hearing, sent by mail or email, return receipt requested.

Within 10 days of receiving the written request, the hearing will be scheduled. The tenant, HAS, and hearing officer will be notified in writing of the date, time and location of the hearing. If the hearing will be held remotely, the HAS will also include information on the remote hearing process.

The tenant may request to reschedule a hearing once. Should the tenant need to reschedule a second time, they may only do so for good cause, or if 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 at least one day prior to the hearing date.

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VIII. Procedures governing the hearing [24 CFR 966.56]

The hearing will be held before a hearing officer as described above in Section VI. The tenant will be afforded a fair hearing, which will include:

A. The opportunity to examine any HAS documents before the hearing, including records and regulations, that are directly relevant to the hearing.

   The tenant must request to view and copy HAS documents relevant to the hearing by noon of the day before the hearing. The tenant is allowed to copy any such document at no cost to the tenant.

   If the HAS does not make the document available for examination upon request by the tenant, the HAS may not rely on such document at the grievance hearing.

B. The right to be represented by counsel or any other person chosen as the tenant's representative, at the tenant's expense, and to have such person make statements on the tenant's behalf.

C. The right to a private hearing unless the tenant requests a public hearing.

D. The right to present evidence and arguments in support of the tenant's complaint, to refute evidence relied on by the HAS or project management, and to confront and cross-examine all witnesses upon whose testimony or information the HAS or project management relies.

E. A decision based solely and exclusively upon the facts presented at the hearing [24 CFR 966.56(b)].

The hearing is conducted informally by the hearing officer. The HAS and the tenant must be given the opportunity to present oral or documentary evidence that is relevant to the facts and issues raised, and to question any witnesses.

The hearing decision will be based on the preponderance of the evidence, 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.

The tenant or the HAS may arrange in advance for a transcript or recording of the hearing at the expense of the party making the arrangement.

The HAS 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 that is required under this procedure must be in an accessible format [24 CFR 966.56(f)].

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IX. Remote Hearings

The HAS has the authority to require that hearings be conducted remotely in certain situations.

X. Failure to appear at the hearing

If the tenant does not arrive within 30 minutes of the scheduled time, it will be considered a failure to appear, which means they have given up their right to a hearing.

Both the tenant and the HAS must be notified of the determination by the hearing officer. A determination that the tenant has waived their right to a hearing will not constitute a waiver of any right the tenant may have to contest the HAS's disposition of the grievance in an appropriate judicial setting [24 CFR 966.56(c)].

XI. Decision of the hearing officer [24 CFR 966.57]

The hearing officer will prepare a written decision together with the reasons for the decision within 10 business days after the hearing. A copy of the decision will be sent to the tenant and the HAS.

The HAS will retain a copy of the decision in the tenant's file.

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 a deadline ordered by the hearing officer, the hearing officer will make a decision based on the evidence presented.

The decision of the hearing officer will be binding on the HAS unless the HAS's Board of Commissioners determines within a reasonable time and notifies the tenant of its determination that:

A. The grievance does not concern HAS action or failure to act in accordance with or involving the tenant's lease or HAS regulations, which adversely affect the tenant's rights, duties, welfare, or status; or

B. The decision of the hearing officer is contrary to applicable federal, state, or local law, HUD regulations, or requirements of the annual contributions contract (ACC) between HUD and the HAS.

When the HAS considers the decision of the hearing officer to be invalid for either of the reasons stated above, it will present the matter to the HAS Board of Commissioners within 10 business days of the date of the hearing officer's decision. The Board will have 30 calendar days to consider the decision. If the Board decides to reverse the hearing officer's decision, it must notify the tenant within 10 business days of this decision.

A decision by the hearing officer or Board of Commissioners in favor of the HAS or which denies the relief requested by the tenant, in whole or in part, will not constitute a waiver of nor affect in any way the tenant's right to a trial or judicial review in any court proceedings, which may be brought in the matter later [24 CFR 966.57].

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Chapter 15

PROGRAM INTEGRITY

INTRODUCTION

The HAS is committed to ensuring that funds made available to the HAS are spent in accordance with HUD requirements.

This chapter covers HUD and HAS 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 HAS policies related to preventing, detecting, and investigating errors and program abuse.

Part II: Corrective Measures and Penalties. This part describes the corrective measures the HAS must and may take when errors or program abuses are found.

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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 at annual reexamination 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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS anticipates that the vast majority of families and HAS employees intend to and will comply with program requirements and make reasonable efforts to avoid errors.

To ensure that the HAS's program is administered effectively and according to the highest ethical and legal standards, the HAS will employ a variety of techniques to ensure that both errors and intentional program abuse are rare.

The HAS 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.

The HAS 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, the HAS will require the head of each household to acknowledge receipt of the guide by signing a copy for retention in the family file.

The HAS will require mandatory orientation sessions for all prospective residents either prior to or upon execution of the lease. The HAS 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.

The HAS will routinely provide resident counseling as part of every reexamination interview in order to clarify any confusion pertaining to program rules and requirements.

HAS staff will be required to review and explain the contents of all HUD- and HAS-required forms prior to requesting family member signatures.

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The HAS will place a warning statement about the penalties for fraud (as described in 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 1010) on key HAS forms and form letters that request information from a family member.

The HAS will provide each HAS employee with the necessary training on program rules and the organization's standards of conduct and ethics.

At every regular reexamination the HAS staff will explain any changes in HUD regulations or HAS 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, the HAS will use a variety of activities to detect errors and program abuse.

Quality Control and Analysis of Data

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will employ a variety of methods to detect errors and program abuse, including:

The HAS 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 the HAS.

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.

The HAS will compare family-reported income and expenditures to detect possible unreported income.

Independent Audits and HUD Monitoring

2 CFR Part 200 requires all PHAs that expend $1,000,000 or more in federal awards annually to have an independent audit (IPA). In addition, HUD conducts periodic on-site and automated monitoring of HAS activities and notifies the HAS of errors and potential cases of program abuse.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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 the HAS's error detection and abuse prevention efforts.

Individual Reporting of Possible Errors and Program Abuse

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will encourage staff, residents, and the public to report possible program abuse.

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15-I.C. INVESTIGATING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

When the HAS Will Investigate

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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 the HAS 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.

The HAS 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]

The HAS may investigate possible instances of error or abuse using all available HAS and public records. If necessary, the HAS will require families to sign consent forms for the release of additional information.

Analysis and Findings

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will base its evaluation on a preponderance of the evidence collected during its investigation.

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

For each investigation the HAS will determine (1) whether an error or program abuse has occurred, (2) whether any amount of money is owed the HAS, and (3) what corrective measures or penalties will be assessed.

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Consideration of Remedies

All errors and instances of program abuse must be corrected prospectively. Whether the HAS will enforce other corrective actions and penalties depends upon the nature of the error or program abuse.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

In the case of family-caused errors or program abuse, the HAS 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

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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 HAS 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).

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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, the HAS must promptly correct the tenant rent and any utility reimbursement prospectively.

Housing Authority of Savannah 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 the HAS or the HAS is required to reimburse the family depends upon which party is responsible for the incorrect payment and whether the action taken was an error or program abuse. Policies regarding reimbursement are discussed in the three sections that follow.

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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 the HAS to use incorrect information provided by a third party.

Family Reimbursement to HAS

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

In the case of family-caused errors or program abuse, the family will be required to repay any amounts of rent underpaid. The HAS 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, the HAS will terminate the family's lease in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13.

HAS Reimbursement to Family

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will not reimburse the family for any overpayment of rent when the overpayment clearly is caused by the family.

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Prohibited Actions

An applicant or resident in the public housing program must not knowingly:

- Make a false statement to the HAS [Title 18 U.S.C. Section 1001].
- Provide incomplete or false information to the HAS [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)].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Any of the following will be considered evidence of family program abuse:

Offering bribes or illegal gratuities to the HAS Board of Commissioners, employees, contractors, or other HAS representatives

Offering payments or other incentives to a third party as an inducement for the third party to make false or misleading statements to the HAS 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)

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

The HAS may determine other actions to be program abuse based upon a preponderance of the evidence, as defined earlier in this chapter.

Penalties for Program Abuse

In the case of program abuse caused by a family the HAS may, at its discretion, impose any of the following remedies.

- The HAS may require the family to repay any amounts owed to the program (see 15-II.B., Family Reimbursement to HAS).
- The HAS 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).
- The HAS may deny admission or terminate the family's lease following the policies set forth in Chapter 3 and Chapter 13 respectively.
- The HAS may refer the family for state or federal criminal prosecution as described in section 15-II.D.

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15-II.C. HAS-CAUSED ERRORS OR PROGRAM ABUSE

The responsibilities and expectations of HAS staff with respect to normal program administration are discussed throughout the ACOP. This section specifically addresses actions of a HAS staff member that are considered errors or program abuse related to the public housing program. Additional standards of conduct may be provided in the HAS personnel policy.

HAS-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.

De Minimis Errors [24 CFR 5.609(c)(4); Notice PIH 2023-27]

The HAS will not be considered out of compliance when making annual income determinations solely due to de minimis errors in calculating family income. A de minimis error is an error where the HAS determination of family income deviates from the correct income determination by no more than $30 per month in monthly adjusted income ($360 in annual adjusted income) per family.

PHAs must take corrective action to credit or repay a family if the family was overcharged rent, including when PHAs make de minimis errors in the income determination. Families will not be required to repay the HAS in instances where the HAS miscalculated income resulting in a family being undercharged for rent. PHAs state in their policies how they will repay or credit a family the amount they were overcharged as a result of the HAS's de minimis error in income determination.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will reimburse a family for any family overpayment of rent, regardless of whether the overpayment was the result of staff-caused error, staff program abuse, or a de minimis error.

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Prohibited Activities

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Any of the following will be considered evidence of program abuse by HAS staff:

Failing to comply with any public housing program requirements for personal gain

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 the HAS

Disclosing confidential or proprietary information to outside parties

Gaining profit as a result of insider knowledge of HAS 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

Committing sexual harassment or other harassment based on race, color, religion, national origin, familial status, disability, sexual orientation, or gender identity, either quid pro quo or hostile environment

Allowing sexual harassment or other harassment based on race, color, religion, national origin, familial status, disability, sexual orientation, or gender identity, either quid pro quo or hostile environment, where the HAS knew or should have known such harassment was occurring

Retaliating against any applicant, resident, or staff reporting sexual harassment or other harassment based on race, color, religion, national origin, familial status, disability, sexual orientation, or gender identity, either quid pro quo or hostile environment

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15-II.D. CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

When the HAS determines that program abuse by a family or HAS staff member has occurred and the amount of underpaid rent meets or exceeds the threshold for prosecution under local or state law, the HAS 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 HAS recovers [Notice PIH 2007-27 (HA)].

If the HAS 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 HAS'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 HAS-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 the HAS 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 (HASS). This part describes the HASS indicators, how HASs are scored under HASS, and how those scores affect a HAS.

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 the HAS will follow.

Part VI: Reporting and Record Keeping for Children with Elevated Blood Lead Level. This part describes the HAS'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, stalking, and human trafficking; and maintaining the confidentiality of information obtained from victims.

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PART I: SETTING UTILITY ALLOWANCES

24 CFR 965 Subpart E

16-I.A. OVERVIEW

HASs must establish allowances for HAS-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)].

HASs must also establish surcharges for excess consumption of HAS-furnished utilities [24 CFR 965.506].

The HAS 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

The HAS must establish separate allowances for each utility and for each category of dwelling units the HAS determines to be reasonably comparable as to factors affecting utility usage [24 CFR 965.503].

The objective of a HAS 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, fuel for heating, water, sewerage, and solid waste disposal for a dwelling unit. In addition, if the HAS 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 HAS about establishing utility allowances.

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Air-Conditioning

"If a HAS 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)]

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS [has/has not] installed air-conditioning.

Utility Allowance Revisions [24 CFR 965.507]

The HAS 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. The review must include all changes in circumstances (including completion of modernization and/or other energy conservation measures implemented by the HAS) indicating probability of a significant change in reasonable requirements and changes in utility rates [24 CFR 965.507(a)].

The HAS must revise its allowances for resident-purchased utilities 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. Such rate changes are not subject to the 60-day notice [24 CFR 965.507(b)].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Between annual reviews of utility allowances, the HAS will only revise its utility allowances due to a rate change, when required to by the regulation.

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16-I.C. SURCHARGES FOR HAS-FURNISHED UTILITIES [24 CFR 965.506]

For dwelling units subject to allowances for HAS-furnished utilities where check meters have been installed, the HAS 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 HAS's average utility rate. The basis for calculating the surcharges must be described in the HAS's schedule of allowances. Changes in the amount of surcharges based directly on changes in the HAS's average utility rate are not subject to the advance notice requirements discussed under 16-I.D.

For dwelling units served by HAS-furnished utilities where check meters have not been installed, the HAS 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 HAS-furnished equipment. The surcharge schedule must state the resident-owned equipment (or functions of HAS-furnished equipment) for which surcharges will be made and the amounts of such charges. Surcharges must be based on the cost to the HAS of the utility consumption estimated to be attributable to reasonable usage of such equipment.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS [does/does not] have HAS-furnished utilities.

16-I.D. NOTICE REQUIREMENTS [965.502]

The HAS 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.
- Notify residents of the place where the HAS'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.

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16-I.E. REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION AND INDIVIDUAL RELIEF [24 CFR 965.508]

On request from a family, HASs 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 [24 CFR 8 and 100, 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 [24 CFR 8 and 100, PH Occ GB, p. 172].

See Chapter 2 for policies regarding the request and approval of reasonable accommodations.

Further, the HAS may grant requests for relief from charges in excess of the utility allowance on reasonable grounds, such as special needs of the elderly, ill, or residents with disabilities, or special factors not within control of the resident, as the HAS deems appropriate. The family must request the higher allowance and provide the HAS with information about the additional allowance required.

HASs should develop criteria for granting individual relief and to notify residents about the availability of individual relief, and also to notify participants about the availability of individual relief programs (sometimes referred to as "Medical Baseline discounts") offered by the local utility company [Utility Allowance GB, p. 19, 24 CFR 965.508].

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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 HAS 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.

16-II.B. FLAT RENTS [24 CFR 960.253(b) and Notice PIH 2022-33]

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 HAS 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, HASs must set flat rents at no less than 80 percent of the FMR or apply for an exception flat rent.

The 2015 Appropriations Act permits HASs to apply for an exception flat rent that is lower than either 80 percent of the FMR or SAFMR/unadjusted rent if the HAS can demonstrate, through the submission of a market analysis, that these FMRs do not reflect the market value of a particular property or unit and HUD agrees with the HAS's analysis. The market analysis must be submitted using form HUD-5880, "Flat Rent Market Analysis Summary."

HASs must receive written HUD approval before implementing exception flat rents. HASs 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 2022-33.

HASs 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.

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Review of Flat Rents

No later than 90 days after the effective date of the new annual FMRs/SAFMRs/unadjusted rent, HASs must implement new flat rents as necessary based on changes to the FMR/SAFMR/unadjusted rent or request an exception.

If the FMR falls from year to year, the HAS may, but is not required to, lower the flat rent to 80 percent of the current FMR/SAFMR/unadjusted rent.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

If the FMR/SAFMR/unadjusted rent is lower than the previous year, the HAS will reduce flat rents to 80 percent of the current FMR/SAFMR.

Applying Flat Rents

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will apply updated flat rents at each family's next annual reexamination or flat rent update after implementation of the new flat rents.

Posting of Flat Rents

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will publicly post the schedule of flat rents in a conspicuous manner in the applicable HAS or project office.

Documentation of Flat Rents [24 CFR 960.253(b)(5)]

The HAS must maintain records that document the method used to determine flat rents, and that show how flat rents were determined by the HAS in accordance with this method.

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PART III: FAMILY DEBTS TO THE HAS

16-III.A. OVERVIEW

Families are required to reimburse the HAS if they were charged less rent than required because the family either underreported or failed to report income. HASs are required to determine retroactive rent amounts as far back as the HAS has documentation of family unreported income [Notice PIH 2018-18].

This part describes the HAS's policies for recovery of monies owed to the HAS by families.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

When an action or inaction of a resident family results in the underpayment of rent or other amounts, the HAS holds the family liable to return any underpayments to the HAS.

The HAS will enter into repayment agreements in accordance with the policies contained in this part as a means to recover underpayments.

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16-III.B. REPAYMENT POLICY

Family Debts to the HAS

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Any amount owed to the HAS by a public housing family must be repaid. If the family is unable to repay the debt within 30 days, the HAS will offer to enter into a repayment agreement in accordance with the policies below.

Refusal to Enter into An Agreement

If the family refuses to repay the debt, does not enter into a repayment agreement, or breaches a repayment agreement, the HAS will terminate the family's tenancy.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

When a family refuses to repay monies owed to the HAS, in addition to termination of program assistance, the HAS will utilize other available collection alternatives including, but not limited to, the following:

Collection agencies

Small claims court

Civil lawsuit

State income tax set-off program

Repayment Agreement [24 CFR 792.103]

The term *repayment agreement* refers to a formal written document signed by a tenant or owner and provided to the HAS in which a tenant or owner acknowledges a debt in a specific amount and agrees to repay the amount due at specific time periods.

General Repayment Agreement Guidelines

Down Payment Requirement

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Before executing a repayment agreement with a family, the HAS will generally require a down payment of 10 percent of the total amount owed. If the family can provide evidence satisfactory to the HAS that a down payment of 10 percent would impose an undue hardship, the HAS may, in its sole discretion, require a lesser percentage or waive the requirement.

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Payment Thresholds

Notice PIH 2018-18 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 2018-18 acknowledges that HASs have the discretion to establish "thresholds and policies" for repayment agreements with families [24 CFR 982.552(c)(1)(vii)].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The housing authority has established the following thresholds for repayment of debts:

Amounts between $3,000 and $5,000 must be repaid within 36 months.
Amounts between $2,000 and $2,999 must be repaid within 30 months.
Amounts between $1,000 and $1,999 must be repaid within 24 months.
Amounts under $1,000 must be repaid within 12 months

If a family can provide evidence satisfactory to the HAS that the threshold applicable to the family's debt would impose an undue hardship, the HAS may, in its sole discretion, determine that a lower monthly payment amount is reasonable. In making its determination, the HAS will consider all relevant information, including the following:

The amount owed by the family to the HAS

The reason for the debt, including whether the debt was the result of family action/inaction or circumstances beyond the family's control

The family's current and potential income and expenses

The family's current family share, as calculated under 24 CFR 982.515

The family's history of meeting its financial responsibilities

Execution of the Agreement

All repayment agreements must be in writing, dated, and signed by both the family and the HAS [Notice PIH 2018-18].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Any repayment agreement between the HAS and a family must be signed and dated by the HAS and by the head of household and spouse/cohead (if applicable).

Due Dates

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

All payments are due by the close of business on the 15th day of the month. If the 15th does not fall on a business day, the due date is the close of business on the first business day after the 15th.

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Late or Missed Payments

Housing Authority of Savannah 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 the HAS, the HAS will send the family a delinquency notice giving the family 14 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 the HAS 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 the HAS will terminate tenancy in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13.

No Offer of Repayment Agreement

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS generally will not enter into a repayment agreement with a family if there is already a repayment agreement in place with the family, if the amount owed exceeds the threshold in this policy, or if the HAS, in consultation with HUD and local law enforcement, determine to pursue criminal charges in connection with the conduct and the amounts owed.

Repayment Agreement Terms

All repayment agreements must be in writing, dated, signed by both the family and the HAS, include the total retroactive rent amount owed, amount of lump sum payment made at time of execution, if applicable, and the monthly repayment amount. Notice PIH 2018-18 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 the HAS may terminate assistance because of a family's action or failure to act
- A statement clarifying that each month the family not only must pay to the HAS the monthly payment amount specified in the agreement but must also pay to the HAS 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

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PART IV: PUBLIC HOUSING ASSESSMENT SYSTEM (HASS)

16-IV.A. OVERVIEW

The purpose of the Public Housing Assessment System (HASS) is to improve the delivery of services in public housing and enhance trust in the public housing system among HASs, 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. HASS INDICATORS [24 CFR 902 Subparts A, B, C, D, and E]

The table below lists each of the HASS indicators, the points possible under each indicator, and a brief description of each indicator. A HAS's performance is based on a combination of all four indicators.

Indicator 1: Physical condition of the HAS's projects **Maximum Score: 40** • The objective of this indicator is to determine the level to which a HAS is maintaining its public housing in accordance with the standard of safe, habitable dwelling units. • To determine the physical condition of a HAS's projects, inspections are performed using the National Standards for the Inspection of Real Estate (NSPIRE). The inspections are performed by an independent inspector arranged by HUD and include a statistically valid sample of the units in each project in the HAS's public housing portfolio.
Indicator 2: Financial condition of the HAS's projects **Maximum Score: 25** • The objective of this indicator is to measure the financial condition of the HAS's public housing projects for the purpose of evaluating whether the HAS 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 HAS'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.

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Indicator 3: Management operations of the HAS's projects
Maximum Score: 25

- The objective of this indicator is to measure certain key management operations and responsibilities of a HAS's projects for the purpose of assessing the HAS'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 HAS to obligate capital funds and to occupy units.
- The HAS's score for this indicator is measured at the HAS level and is based on the following subindicators: timeliness of fund obligation and occupancy rate.

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16-IV.C. HASS SCORING [24 CFR 902 Subpart F]

HUD's Real Estate Assessment Center (REAC) issues overall HASS scores, which are based on the scores of the four HASS indicators, and the subindicators under each indicator. The HAS's indicator scores are based on a weighted average of the HAS's public housing projects' scores. HASS scores translate into a designation for each HAS as high performing, standard, substandard, or troubled.

A high performer is a HAS that achieves an overall HASS 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 HAS that has an overall HASS 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.

A substandard performer is a HAS that has an overall HASS 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 HAS that achieves an overall HASS 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 HAS in several ways:

- High-performing HASs are eligible for incentives including relief from specific HUD requirements and bonus points in funding competitions [24 CFR 902.71].
- HASs that are standard performers may be required to submit and operate under a corrective action plan to eliminate deficiencies in the HAS's performance [24 CFR 902.73(a)(1)].
- HASs that are substandard performers will be required to submit and operate under a corrective action plan to eliminate deficiencies in the HAS's performance [24 CFR 902.73(a)(2)].
- HASs 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 HAS performance [24 CFR 902.75].
- HASs 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].

HASs must post a notice of its final HASS 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)].

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PART V: RECORD KEEPING

16-V.A. OVERVIEW

The HAS must maintain complete and accurate accounts and other records for the program in accordance with HUD requirements, in a manner that permits a speedy and effective audit. All such records must be made available to HUD or the Comptroller General of the United States upon request.

In addition, the HAS 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 confidentiality requirements.

16-V.B. RECORD RETENTION

The HAS 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].

The HAS must maintain Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system Income Reports in the tenant file for the duration of the tenancy but for a period not to exceed three years from the EOP date [Notice PIH 2018-18].

Notice PIH 2014-20 requires the HAS 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~~.

The HAS must keep confidential records of all emergency transfer requested under the HAS's Emergency Transfer Plan, and the outcomes of such requests, and retain the records for a period of three years, or for a period of time as specific in program regulations [24 CFR 5.2002(e)(12)].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will keep the last three years of the Form HUD-50058 and supporting documentation, and for at least three years after end of participation all documents related to a family's eligibility, tenancy, and termination.

The HAS will keep Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system Income Reports in the tenant file for the duration of the tenancy and for three years from the end of participation date.

In addition, the HAS will keep the following records for at least three 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

Documentation supporting the establishment of utility allowances and surcharges

Documentation related to HASS

Accounts and other records supporting HAS budget and financial statements for the program

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Complaints, investigations, notices, and corrective actions related to violations of the Fair Housing Act ~~, the equal access final rule,~~ or VAWA

Confidential records of all emergency transfers related to VAWA requested under the HAS's Emergency Transfer Plan and the outcomes of such requests

Other records as determined by the HAS 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

HASs must maintain applicant and participant files and information in accordance with the regulatory requirements described below.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

All applicant and participant information will be kept in a secure location and access will be limited to authorized HAS staff.

HAS 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-A]

The collection, maintenance, use, and dissemination of social security numbers (SSN), employer identification numbers (EIN), any information derived from these numbers, and income information of applicants and participants must be conducted, to the extent applicable, in compliance with the Privacy Act of 1974, and all other provisions of Federal, State, and local law.

Applicants and participants, including all adults in the household, are required to sign a consent form, HUD-9886-A, 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 HAS may release the information collected.

Upfront Income Verification (UIV) Records

HASs 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*.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Prior to utilizing HUD's EIV system, the HAS will adopt and implement EIV security procedures required by HUD.

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Criminal Records

The HAS may only disclose the criminal conviction records which the HAS receives from a law enforcement agency to officers or employees of the HAS, or to authorized representatives of the HAS who have a job-related need to have access to the information [24 CFR 5.903(e)].

The HAS must establish and implement a system of records management that ensures that any criminal record received by the HAS from a law enforcement agency is maintained confidentially, not misused or improperly disseminated, and destroyed, once the purpose for which the record was requested has been accomplished, including expiration of the period for filing a challenge to the HAS action without institution of a challenge or final disposition of any such litigation [24 CFR 5.903(g)].

The HAS must establish and implement a system of records management that ensures that any sex offender registration information received by the HAS from a State or local agency is maintained confidentially, not misused or improperly disseminated, and destroyed, once the purpose for which the record was requested has been accomplished, including expiration of the period for filing a challenge to the HAS action without institution of a challenge or final disposition of any such litigation. However, a record of the screening, including the type of screening and the date performed must be retained [Notice PIH 2012-28]. This requirement does not apply to information that is public information or is obtained by a HAS other than under 24 CFR 5.905.

Medical/Disability Records

HASs are not permitted to inquire about the nature or extent of a person's disability. The HAS may not inquire about a person's diagnosis or details of treatment for a disability or medical condition. If the HAS receives a verification document that provides such information, the HAS should not place this information in the tenant file. The HAS should destroy the document.

Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, or Human Trafficking Records

For requirements and HAS policies related to management of documentation obtained from victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, 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 HAS has certain responsibilities relative to children with elevated blood lead levels that are living in public housing.

The HAS 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 business days of being so notified by any other medical health care professional. The HAS must also report each known case of a child with an EBLL to the HUD field office.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS will provide the public health department written notice of the name and address of any child identified as having an elevated blood lead level.

The HAS 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 business days of receiving the information.

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PART VII: VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA): NOTIFICATION, DOCUMENTATION, AND CONFIDENTIALITY

16-VII.A. OVERVIEW

The Violence against Women Act (VAWA) provides special protections for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and human trafficking 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.

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

In addition to definitions of key terms used in VAWA, this part contains general VAWA requirements and HAS policies in three areas: notification, documentation, and confidentiality. Specific VAWA requirements and HAS 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 person* means the tenant's spouse, parent, sibling, or child; or any individual, tenant, or lawful occupant living in the tenant's household; or anyone for whom the tenant acts as parent/guardian.
- 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

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- The term *domestic violence* includes felony or misdemeanor crimes committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant funding, and in the case of victim services, includes the use or attempted use of physical abuse or sexual abuse, or a pattern of any other coercive behavior committed, enabled, or solicited to gain or maintain power and control over a victim, including verbal, psychological, economic, or technological abuse that may or may not constitute criminal behavior, by a person who is:
  - The current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, or person similarly situated to a spouse or intimate partner of the victim
  - A person who is cohabitating or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner
  - A person with whom the victim shares a child in common
  - A person who commits acts against a youth or adult victim who is protected from those acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction
- The term *economic abuse* means behavior that is coercive, deceptive, or unreasonably controls or restrains a person's ability to acquire, use, or maintain economic resources to which they are entitled, including using coercion, fraud, and manipulation to:
  - Restrict a person's access to money, assets, credit, or financial information
  - Unfairly use a person's personal economic resources, including money, assets, and credit, for one's own advantage
  - Exert undue influence over a person's financial and economic behavior or decisions, including forcing default on joint or other financial obligations, exploiting powers of attorney, guardianship, or conservatorship, or to whom one has a fiduciary duty
- The term *sexual assault* means:
  - Any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks the capacity to consent
- The term *stalking* means:
  - To engage in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress.

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- The term *technological abuse* means an act or pattern of behavior that occurs within domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and is intended to harm, threaten, intimidate, control, stalk, harass, impersonate, exploit, extort, or monitor another person, except as otherwise permitted by law, that occurs using any form of technology, including but not limited to:
  - Internet enabled devices
  - Online spaces and platforms
  - Computers
  - Mobile devices
  - Cameras and imaging programs
  - Apps
  - Location tracking devices
  - Communication technologies
  - Any other emergency technologies
- The term victim means any victim of VAWA violence/abuse, regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, sex, or marital status.

16-VII.C. NOTIFICATION [24 CFR 5.2005(a)]

Notification to Public

The HAS 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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The HAS 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 copy of Form HUD-5380, Notice of Occupancy Rights under VAWA, to public housing 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 (see Exhibit 16-2)

A copy of the HAS's emergency transfer plan (Exhibit 16-3)

A copy of Form HUD-5383, HUD's Emergency Transfer Request for Certain Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking, 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

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Notification to Applicants and Tenants [24 CFR 5.2005(a)(1)]

HASs 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 HAS must distribute a notice of VAWA rights, along with the VAWA self-certification form (HUD-5382) at each of these three junctures.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

The VAWA information provided to applicants and participants will consist of the notices in Exhibit 16-1 and 16-2.

The HAS will provide all applicants with information about VAWA at the time they request an application for housing assistance. The HAS will also include such information in all notices of denial of assistance (see section 3-III.G).

The HAS will provide all tenants with information about VAWA at the time of admission (see section 8-I.B) and at annual reexamination. The HAS will also include such information in all lease termination notices (see section 13-IV.F).

The HAS is not limited to providing VAWA information at the times specified in the above policy. If the HAS decides to provide VAWA information to a tenant following an incident of domestic violence, Notice PIH 2017-08 cautions against sending the information by mail, since the abuser may be monitoring the mail. The notice recommends that in such cases the HAS make alternative delivery arrangements that will not put the victim at risk.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Whenever the HAS 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 or by having the victim come to an office or other space that may be safer for the individual, making reasonable accommodations as necessary and as indicated by the victim on form HUD-5382 or the emergency transfer request form. For example, the HAS may, based on victim information, determine not to send mail regarding VAWA protections to the victim's unit if the HAS believes the perpetrator may have access to the victim's mail, unless requested by the victim.

When discussing VAWA with the victim, the HAS will take reasonable precautions to ensure that no one can overhear the conversation such as having conversations in a private room.

The victim may, but is not required to, designate an attorney, advocate, or other secure contact for communications regarding VAWA protections.

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16-VII.D. DOCUMENTATION [24 CFR 5.2007]

A HAS presented with a claim for initial or continued assistance based on status as a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, or criminal activity related to any of these forms of abuse may—but is not required to—request that the individual making the claim document the abuse. Any request for documentation must be in writing, and the individual must be allowed at least 14 business days after receipt of the request to submit the documentation. The HAS may extend this time period at its discretion. [24 CFR 5.2007(a)]

The individual may satisfy the HAS's request by providing any one of the following three forms of documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(b)]:

(1) A completed and signed HUD-approved certification form (HUD-5382, Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking), which must include the name of the perpetrator only if the name of the perpetrator is safe to provide and is known to the victim. The form may be filled out and submitted on behalf of the victim.

(2) A federal, state, tribal, territorial, or local police report or court record, or an administrative record

(3) Documentation signed by a person who has assisted the victim in addressing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, or the effects of such abuse. This person may be an employee, agent, or volunteer of a victim service provider; an attorney; a mental health professional; or a medical professional. The person signing the documentation must attest under penalty of perjury to the person's belief that the incidents in question are bona fide incidents of abuse. The victim must also sign the documentation.

Tenants cannot be expected and cannot be asked or required to claim, document, or prove victim status or VAWA violence/abuse other than as stated in the Notice of Occupancy rights [Form HUD-5382]. The HAS may not require third-party documentation (forms 2 and 3) in addition to certification (form 1), except as specified below under "Conflicting Documentation," nor may it require certification in addition to third-party documentation [FR Notice 11/16/16].

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Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

Any request for documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking will be in writing, will specify a deadline of 14 business days following receipt of the request, will describe the three forms of acceptable documentation, will provide explicit instructions on where and to whom the documentation must be submitted, and will state the consequences for failure to submit the documentation or request an extension in writing by the deadline.

The HAS may, in its discretion, extend the deadline for 10 business days. In determining whether to extend the deadline, the HAS will consider factors that may contribute to the victim's inability to provide documentation in a timely manner, including cognitive limitations, disabilities, limited English proficiency, absence from the unit, administrative delays, the danger of further violence, and the victim's need to address health or safety issues. Any extension granted by the HAS will be in writing.

Once the victim provides documentation, the HAS will acknowledge receipt of the documentation within 10 business days.

Conflicting Documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(e)]

In cases where the HAS receives conflicting certification documents from two or more members of a household, each claiming to be a victim and naming one or more of the other petitioning household members as the perpetrator, the HAS may determine which is the true victim by requiring each to provide acceptable third-party documentation, as described above (forms 2 and 3). The HAS may also request third-party documentation when submitted documentation contains information that conflicts with existing information already available to the HAS. The HAS must honor any court orders issued to protect the victim or to address the distribution of property. Individuals have 30 calendar days to return third-party verification to the HAS. If the HAS does not receive third-party documentation, and the HAS will deny or terminate assistance as a result, the HAS must hold separate hearings for the tenants [Notice PIH 2017-08].

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

If presented with conflicting certification documents from members of the same household, the HAS will attempt to determine which is the true victim by requiring each of them to provide third-party documentation in accordance with 24 CFR 5.2007(e) and by following any HUD guidance on how such determinations should be made. When requesting third-party documents, the HAS will provide contact information for local domestic violence and legal aid offices. In such cases, applicants or tenants will be given 30 calendar days from the date of the request to provide such documentation.

If the HAS does not receive third-party documentation within the required timeframe (and any extensions) the HAS will deny VAWA protections and will notify the applicant or tenant in writing of the denial. If, as a result, the applicant or tenant is denied or terminated from the program, the HAS will hold separate hearings for the applicants or tenants.

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Discretion to Require No Formal Documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(d)]

The HAS has the discretion to provide benefits to an individual based solely on the individual's statement or other corroborating evidence—i.e., without requiring formal documentation of abuse in accordance with 24 CFR 5.2007(b). HUD recommends documentation in a confidential manner when a verbal statement or other evidence is accepted.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

If the HAS accepts an individual's statement or other corroborating evidence (as determined by the victim) of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, the HAS will document acceptance of the statement or evidence in the individual's file.

Failure to Provide Documentation [24 CFR 5.2007(c)]

In order to deny relief for protection under VAWA, a HAS must provide the individual requesting relief with a written request for documentation of abuse. If the individual fails to provide the documentation within 14 business days from the date of receipt, or such longer time as the HAS may allow, the HAS may deny relief for protection under VAWA.

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16-VII.E. CONFIDENTIALITY [24 CFR 5.2007(b)(4)]

If a tenant inquires or requests any VAWA protections or represents that they or a household member are a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, and therefore entitled to VAWA protections, the HAS must keep any information they provide concerning the VAWA violence/abuse strictly confidential, including their or a household member's status as a victim. This information should be securely and separately kept from tenant files. The HAS (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.

Housing Authority of Savannah Policy

If disclosure is required for use in an eviction proceeding or is otherwise required by applicable law, the HAS 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

Protections for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking

When should I receive this form? A covered housing provider must provide a copy of the Notice of Occupancy Rights Under The Violence Against Women Act (Form HUD-5380) and the Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking (Form HUD-5382) when you are admitted as a tenant, when you receive an eviction or termination notice and prior to termination of tenancy, or when you are denied as an applicant. A covered housing provider may provide these forms at additional times.

What is the Violence Against Women Act ("VAWA")? This notice describes protections that may apply to you as an applicant or a tenant under a housing program covered by a federal law called the Violence Against Women Act ("VAWA"). VAWA provides housing protections for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking. VAWA protections must be in leases and other program documents, as applicable. VAWA protections may be raised at any time. You do not need to know the type or name of the program you are participating in or applying in order to seek VAWA protections.

What if I require this information in a language other than English? To read this information in Spanish or another language, please contact **[INSERT COVERED HOUSING PROVIDER'S CONTACT INFORMATION; FOR HOPWA PROVIDERS – INSERT GRANTEE NAME AND CONTACT INFORMATION]** or go to **[INSERT WEBSITE, IF APPLICABLE]**. You can read translated VAWA forms at https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/administration/hudclips/forms/hud5a#4. If you speak or read in a language other than English, your covered housing provider must give you language assistance regarding your VAWA protections (for example, oral interpretation and/or written translation).

What do the words in this notice mean?

- *VAWA violence/abuse* means one or more incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.
- *Victim* means any victim of VAWA violence/abuse, regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, sex, or marital status.
- *Affiliated person* means the tenant's spouse, parent, sibling, or child; or any individual, tenant, or lawful occupant living in the tenant's household; or anyone for whom the tenant acts as parent/guardian.
- Covered housing program[1] includes the following HUD programs:
  - Public Housing
  - Tenant-based vouchers (TBV, also known as Housing Choice Vouchers or HCV) and Project-based Vouchers (PBV) Section 8 programs
  - Section 8 Project-Based Rental Assistance (PBRA)
  - Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy
  - Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly
  - Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities
  - Section 221(d)(3)/(d)(5) Multifamily Rental Housing

[1] For information about non-HUD covered housing programs under VAWA, see Interagency Statement on the Violence Against Women Act's Housing Provisions at https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/PA/documents/InteragencyVAWAHousingStmnt092024.pdf.

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- Section 236 Multifamily Rental Housing
- Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) program
- HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) program
- The Housing Trust Fund
- Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) program
- Continuum of Care program
- Rural Housing Stability Assistance program

- Covered housing provider means the individual or entity under a covered housing program that is responsible for providing or overseeing the VAWA protection in a specific situation. The covered housing provider may be a public housing agency, project sponsor, housing owner, mortgagor, housing manager, State or local government, public agency, or a nonprofit or for-profit organization as the lessor.

What if I am an applicant under a program covered by VAWA? You can't be denied housing, housing assistance, or homeless assistance covered by VAWA just because you (or a household member) are or were a victim or just because of problems you (or a household member) had as a direct result of being or having been a victim. For example, if you have a poor rental or credit history or a criminal record, and that history or record is the direct result of you being a victim of VAWA abuse/violence, that history or record cannot be used as a reason to deny you housing or homeless assistance covered by VAWA.

What if I am a tenant under a program covered by VAWA? You cannot lose housing, housing assistance, or homeless assistance covered by VAWA or be evicted just because you (or a household member) are or were a victim of VAWA violence/abuse. You also cannot lose housing, housing assistance, or homeless assistance covered by VAWA or be evicted just because of problems that you (or a household member) have as a direct result of being or having been a victim. For example, if you are a victim of VAWA abuse/violence that directly results in repeated noise complaints and damage to the property, neither the noise complaints nor property damage can be used as a reason for evicting you from housing covered by VAWA. You also cannot be evicted or removed from housing, housing assistance, or homeless assistance covered by VAWA because of someone else's criminal actions that are directly related to VAWA abuse/violence against you, a household member, or another affiliated person.

How can tenants request an emergency transfer? Victims of VAWA violence/abuse have the right to request an emergency transfer from their current unit to another unit for safety reasons related to the VAWA violence/abuse. An emergency transfer cannot be guaranteed, but you can request an emergency transfer when:

1. You (or a household member) are a victim of VAWA violence/abuse;
2. You expressly request the emergency transfer; AND
3. EITHER
    a. you reasonably believe that there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence, including trauma, if you (or a household member) stay in the same dwelling unit; OR
    b. if you (or a household member) are a victim of sexual assault, either you reasonably believe that there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence, including trauma, if you (or a household member) were to stay in the unit, or the sexual assault occurred on the premises and you request an emergency transfer within 90 days (including holidays and weekend days) of when that assault occurred.

You can request an emergency transfer even if you are not lease compliant, for example if you owe rent. If you request an emergency transfer, your request, the information you provided to make the request, and your new unit's location must be kept strictly confidential by the covered housing provider. The covered housing provider is required to maintain a VAWA emergency transfer plan and make it available to you upon request.

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To request an emergency transfer or to read the covered housing provider's VAWA emergency transfer plan, **[ENTER SPECIFIC CONTACT INFORMATION, WEBSITE, AND/OR INSTRUCTIONS FOR REQUESTING AN EMERGENCY TRANSFER OR A COPY OF THE APPLICABLE VAWA EMERGENCY TRANSFER PLAN]**. The VAWA emergency transfer plan includes information about what the covered housing provider does to make sure your address and other relevant information are not disclosed to your perpetrator.

Can the perpetrator be evicted or removed from my lease? Depending on your specific situation, your covered housing provider may be able to divide the lease to evict just the perpetrator. This is called "lease bifurcation."

What happens if the lease bifurcation ends up removing the perpetrator who was the only tenant who qualified for the housing or assistance? In this situation, the covered housing provider must provide you and other remaining household members an opportunity to establish eligibility or to find other housing. If you cannot or don't want to establish eligibility, then the covered housing provider must give you a reasonable time to move or establish eligibility for another covered housing program. This amount of time varies, depending on the covered housing program involved. The table below shows the reasonable time provided under each covered housing programs with HUD. Timeframes for covered housing programs operated by other agencies are determined by those agencies.

Covered Housing Program(s)	**Reasonable Time for Remaining Household Members to Continue to Receive Assistance, Establish Eligibility, or Move.**
HOME and Housing Trust Fund, Continuum of Care Program (except for permanent supportive housing), ESG program, Section 221(d)(3) Program, Section 221(d)(5) Program, Rural Housing Stability Assistance Program	Because these programs do not provide housing or assistance based on just one person's status or characteristics, the remaining tenant(s), or family member(s) in the CoC program, can keep receiving assistance or living in the assisted housing as applicable.
Permanent supportive housing funded by the Continuum of Care Program	The remaining household member(s) can receive rental assistance until expiration of the lease that is in effect when the qualifying member is evicted.
Housing Choice Voucher, Project-based Voucher, and Public Housing programs (for Special Purpose Vouchers (e.g., HUD-VASH, FUP, FYI, etc.), see also program specific guidance)	If the person removed was the only tenant who established eligible citizenship/immigration status, the remaining household member(s) must be given 30 calendar days from the date of the lease bifurcation to establish program eligibility or find alternative housing. For HUD-VASH, if the veteran is removed, the remaining family member(s) can keep receiving assistance or living in the assisted housing as applicable. If the veteran was the only tenant who established eligible citizenship/immigration status, the remaining household member(s) must be given 30 calendar days to establish program eligibility or find alternative housing.
Section 202/811 PRAC and SPRAC	The remaining household member(s) must be given 90 calendar days from the date of the lease bifurcation or until the lease expires, whichever is first, to establish program eligibility or find alternative housing.

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Section 202/8	The remaining household member(s) must be given 90 calendar days from the date of the lease bifurcation or when the lease expires, whichever is first, to establish program eligibility or find alternative housing. If the person removed was the only tenant who established eligible citizenship/immigration status, the remaining household member(s) must be given 30 calendar days from the date of the lease bifurcation to establish program eligibility or find alternative housing.
Section 236 (including RAP); Project-based Section 8 and Mod Rehab/SRO	The remaining household member(s) must be given 30 calendar days from the date of the lease bifurcation to establish program eligibility or find alternative housing.
HOPWA	The remaining household member(s) must be given no less than 90 calendar days, and not more than one year, from the date of the lease bifurcation to establish program eligibility or find alternative housing. The date is set by the HOPWA Grantee or Project Sponsor.

Are there any reasons that I can be evicted or lose assistance? VAWA does not prevent you from being evicted or losing assistance for a lease violation, program violation, or violation of other requirements that are not due to the VAWA violence/abuse committed against you or an affiliated person. However, a covered housing provider cannot be stricter with you than with other tenants, just because you or an affiliated person experienced VAWA abuse/violence. VAWA also will not prevent eviction, termination, or removal if other tenants or housing staff are shown to be in immediate, physical danger that could lead to serious bodily harm or death if you are not evicted or removed from assistance. **But only if no other action can be taken to reduce or eliminate the threat** should a covered housing provider evict you or end your assistance, if the VAWA abuse/violence happens to you or an affiliated person. A covered housing provider must provide a copy of the Notice of Occupancy Rights Under The Violence Against Women Act (Form HUD-5380) and the Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking (Form HUD-5382) when you receive an eviction or termination notice and prior to termination of tenancy.

What do I need to document that I am a victim of VAWA abuse/violence? If you ask for VAWA protection, the covered housing provider may request documentation showing that you (or a household member) are a victim. BUT the covered housing provider must make this request in writing and must give you at least 14 business days (weekends and holidays do not count) to respond, and you are free to choose any one of the following:

1. A self-certification form (for example, Form-HUD 5382), which the covered housing provider must give you along with this notice. Either you can fill out the form or someone else can complete it for you;
2. A statement from a victim/survivor service provider, attorney, mental health professional or medical professional who has helped you address incidents of VAWA violence/abuse. The professional must state "under penalty of perjury" that he/she/they believes that the incidents of VAWA violence/abuse are real and covered by VAWA. Both you and the professional must sign the statement;
3. A police, administrative, or court record (such as a protective order) that shows you (or a household member) were a victim of VAWA violence/abuse; OR

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4. If allowed by your covered housing provider, any other statement or evidence provided by you. It is your choice which documentation to provide and the covered housing provider must accept any one of the above as documentation. The covered housing provider is prohibited from seeking additional documentation of victim status or requiring more than one of these types of documentation, unless the covered housing provider receives conflicting information about the VAWA violence/abuse.

If you do not provide one of these types of documentation by the deadline, the covered housing provider does not have to provide the VAWA protections you requested. If the documentation received by the covered housing provider contains conflicting information about the VAWA violence/abuse, the covered housing provider may require you to provide additional documentation from the list above, but the covered housing provider must give you another 30 calendar days to do so.

Will my information be kept confidential? If you share information with a covered housing provider about why you need VAWA protections, the covered housing provider must keep the information you share strictly confidential. This information should be securely and separately kept from your other tenant files. No one who works for your covered housing provider will have access to this information, unless there is a reason that specifically calls for them to access this information, your covered housing provider explicitly authorizes their access for that reason, and that authorization is consistent to applicable law.

Your information **will not be disclosed** to anyone else or put in a database shared with anyone else, except in the following situations:

1. If you give the covered housing provider written permission to share the information for a limited time;
2. If the covered housing provider needs to use that information in an eviction proceeding or hearing; or
3. If other applicable law requires the covered housing provider to share the information.

How do other laws apply? VAWA does not limit the covered housing provider's duty to honor court orders about access to or control of the property, or civil protection orders issued to protect a victim of VAWA abuse/violence. Additionally, VAWA does not limit the covered housing provider's duty to comply with a court order with respect to the distribution or possession of property among household members during a family break up. The covered housing provider must follow all applicable fair housing and civil rights requirements.

Can I request a reasonable accommodation? If you have a disability, your covered housing provider must provide reasonable accommodations to rules, policies, practices, or services that may be necessary to allow you to equally benefit from VAWA protections (for example, giving you more time to submit documents or assistance with filling out forms). You may request a reasonable accommodation at any time, even for the first time during an eviction. If a provider is denying a specific reasonable accommodation because it is not reasonable, your covered housing provider must first engage in the interactive process with you to identify possible alternative accommodations. To request a reasonable accommodation, please contact **[INSERT APPROPRIATE STAFF MEMBER CONTACT INFORMATION]**. Your covered housing provider must also ensure effective communication with individuals with disabilities.

Have your protections under VAWA been denied? If you believe that the covered housing provider has violated these rights, you may seek help by contacting **[INSERT LOCAL HUD FHEO FIELD OFFICE & CONTACT INFORMATION]**. You can also find additional information on filing VAWA complaints at https://www.hud.gov/VAWA and https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/fair_housing_equal_opp/VAWA. To file a VAWA complaint, visit https://www.hud.gov/fairhousing/fileacomplaint.

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Need further help?

- For additional information on VAWA and to find help in your area, visit https://www.hud.gov/vawa.
- To talk with a housing advocate, contact **[ENTER CONTACT INFO FOR LOCAL ADVOCACY AND LEGAL AID ORGANIZATIONS]**.

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to range from 45 to 90 minutes per each covered housing provider's response, depending on the program. This includes time to print and distribute the form. Comments concerning the accuracy of this burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing this burden can be sent to the Reports Management Officer, QDAM, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20410. This notice is required for covered housing programs under section 41411 of VAWA and 24 CFR 5.2003. Covered housing providers must give this notice to applicants and tenants to inform them of the VAWA protections as specified in section 41411(d)(2). This is a model notice, and no information is being collected. A Federal 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 16-2: CERTIFICATION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING, FORM HUD-5382

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
OMB Approval No. 2577-0286
Exp. 1/31/2028

CERTIFICATION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING

Confidentiality Note: Any personal information you share in this form will be maintained by your covered housing provider according to the confidentiality provisions below.

Purpose of Form: If you are a tenant of or applicant for housing assisted under a covered housing program, or if you are applying for or receiving transitional housing or rental assistance under a covered housing program, and ask for protection under the Violence Against Women Act ("VAWA"), you may use this form to comply with a covered housing provider's request for written documentation of your status as a "victim". This form is accompanied by a "Notice of Occupancy Rights Under the Violence Against Women Act," Form HUD-5380.

VAWA protects individuals and families regardless of a victim's age or actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, sex, or marital status.

You are not expected and cannot be asked or required to claim, document, or prove victim status or VAWA violence/abuse other than as stated in "Notice of Occupancy Rights Under the Violence Against Women Act," Form HUD-5380.

This form is **one of your available options** for responding to a covered housing provider's written request for documentation of victim status or the incident(s) of VAWA violence/abuse. If you choose, you may submit one of the types of third-party documentation described in Form HUD-5380, in the section titled, "What do I need to document that I am a victim?". Your covered housing provider must give you at least 14 business days (weekends and holidays do not count) to respond to their written request for this documentation.

Will my information be kept confidential? Whenever you ask for or about VAWA protections, your covered housing provider must keep any information you provide about the VAWA violence/abuse or the fact you (or a household member) are a victim, including the information on this form, strictly confidential. This information should be securely and separately kept from your other tenant files. This information can only be accessed by an employee/agent of your covered housing provider if (1) access is required for a specific reason, (2) your covered housing provider explicitly authorizes that person's access for that reason, and (3) the authorization complies with applicable law. This information will not be given to anyone else or put in a database shared with anyone else, unless your covered housing provider (1) gets your written permission to do so for a limited time, (2) is required to do so as part of an eviction or termination hearing, or (3) is required to do so by law.

In addition, your covered housing provider must keep your address strictly confidential to ensure that it is not disclosed to a person who committed or threatened to commit VAWA violence/abuse against you (or a household member).

What if I require this information in a language other than English? To read this in Spanish or another language, please contact **[INSERT COVERED HOUSING PROVIDER'S CONTACT INFORMATION; FOR HOPWA PROVIDERS – INSERT GRANTEE NAME AND CONTACT INFORMATION]** or go to **[INSERT WEBSITE, IF APPLICABLE]**. You can read translated VAWA forms at https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/administration/hudclips/forms/hud5a#4. If you speak or read in a language other than English, your covered housing provider must give you language assistance regarding your VAWA protections (for example, oral interpretation and/or written translation).

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Can I request a reasonable accommodation? If you have a disability, your covered housing provider must provide reasonable accommodations to rules, policies, practices, or services that may be necessary to allow you to equally benefit from VAWA protections (for example, giving you more time to submit documents or assistance with filling out forms). You may request a reasonable accommodation at any time, even for the first time during an eviction. If a provider is denying a specific reasonable accommodation because it is not reasonable, your covered housing provider must first engage in the interactive process with you to identify possible alternative accommodations. Your covered housing provider must also ensure effective communication with individuals with disabilities. Need further help? For additional information on VAWA and to find help in your area, visit https://www.hud.gov/vawa. To speak with a housing advocate, contact **[ENTER CONTACT INFO FOR LOCAL ADVOCACY AND LEGAL AID ORGANIZATIONS]**.

TO BE COMPLETED BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING

1. **Name(s) of victim(s):** _____

2. **Your name** *(if different from victim's)***:** _____

3. **Name(s) of other member(s) of the household:** _____

_____

4. **Name of the perpetrator** *(if known and can be safely disclosed)*: _____

_____

5. **What ist he safest and most secure way to contact you? (You may choose more than one.)**

If any contact information changes or is no longer a safe contact method, notify your covered housing provider.

☐ Phone Phone Number: _____

Safe to receive a voicemail: ☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ E-mail E-mail address: _____

Safe to receive an e-mail: ☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Mail Mailing Address: _____

Safe to receive mail from your housing provider: ☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Other Please List: _____

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6. Anything else your housing provider should know to safely communicate with you?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Applicable definitions of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking:

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 lives with or has lived 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, 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.

Spouse or intimate partner of the victim includes a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim, as determined by the length of the relationship, the type of the relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Dating violence means violence committed by a person:

(1) Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and

(2) Where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: (i) The length of the relationship; (ii) The type of relationship; and (iii) The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Sexual assault means any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent.

Stalking means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

(1) Fear for the person's individual safety or the safety of others or

(2) Suffer substantial emotional distress.

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Certification of Applicant or Tenant: By signing below, I am certifying that the information provided on this form is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and recollection, and that one or more members of my household is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking as described in the applicable definitions above.

Signature _____ _____**Date** _____

Public Reporting Burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 20 minutes per response. This includes the time for collecting, reviewing, and reporting. Comments concerning the accuracy of this burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing this burden can be sent to the Reports Management Officer, QDAM, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street, SW, Washington, DC 20410. Housing providers in programs covered by VAWA may request certification that the applicant or tenant is a victim of VAWA violence/abuse. A Federal 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: EMERGENCY TRANSFER PLAN FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING

Attachment: Certification form HUD-5382

[Insert name of covered housing provider]

Emergency Transfer Plan for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking

Public Housing Program

Emergency Transfers

The HAS 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 HAS 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. VAWA protections are not limited to women and are available regardless of age or actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, sex, or marital status. Victims cannot be discriminated against on the basis of any protected characteristic, including race, color, national origin, religion, sex (including perceived or actual sexual orientation or gender identity), familial status, disability, or age. HUD-assisted and HUD-insured housing must also be made available to all otherwise eligible individuals and families regardless of age, or actual or perceived gender identity, sexual orientation, or marital status.

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.

Definitions

- **External emergency transfer** refers to an emergency relocation of a tenant to another unit where the tenant would be categorized as a new applicant; that is, the tenant must undergo an application process in order to reside in the new unit. **[INSERT EXAMPLES OF EXTERNAL TRANSFERS.]**

- **Internal emergency transfer** refers to an emergency relocation of a tenant to another unit where the tenant would not be categorized as a new applicant; that is, the tenant may reside in the new unit without having to undergo an application process. **[INSERT EXAMPLES OF INTERNAL TRANSFERS.]**

- **Safe unit** refers to a unit that the victim of VAWA violence/abuse believes is safe.

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- **VAWA violence/abuse means** an incident or incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, as those terms are defined in 24 CFR 5.2003 and "Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking" (Form HUD-5382).

Eligibility for Emergency Transfers

A tenant may seek an emergency transfer to another unit if they or their household member is a victim of VAWA violence/abuse, as outlined in the "Notice of Occupancy Rights Under the Violence Against Women Act," Form HUD-5380. This emergency transfer plan provides further information on emergency transfers, and the HAS must provide a copy if requested. The HAS may ask for submission of a written request for an emergency transfer, such as form HUD-5383, to certify eligibility for the emergency transfer.

A Tenant is eligible for an emergency transfer if:

1. The tenant (or their household member) is a victim of VAWA violence/abuse;
2. The tenant expressly requests the emergency transfer; **AND**
3. **EITHER**
    a. The tenant reasonably believes that there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence, including trauma, if they or (their household member) stays in the same dwelling unit; OR
    b. If the tenant (or their household member) is a victim of sexual assault, either the tenant reasonably believes that there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence, including trauma, if the tenant (or their household member) were to stay in the unit, or the sexual assault occurred on the premises and the tenant requested an emergency transfer within 90 days (including holidays and weekend days) of when that assault occurred.

The HAS, in response to an emergency transfer request, should not evaluate whether the tenant is in good standing as part of the assessment or provision of an emergency transfer. Whether or not a tenant is in good standing does not impact their ability to request an emergency transfer under VAWA.

A tenant requesting an emergency transfer must expressly request the transfer in accordance with the procedures described in this plan.

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Emergency Transfer Policies

Internal transfers when a safe unit is immediately available:

If you are a public housing resident and request an emergency transfer as described in this plan, once a full request is received and absent of any conflicting or missing information, the HAS will attempt to assist you in moving to a safe unit quickly. The HAS 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

These options will be provided as applicable, and without disclosing your location. Priority will be given relative to other tenants seeking transfers as outlined in the Priority for Transfers section below.

At your request, the HAS will refer you to organizations that may be able to further assist you.

Internal transfers when a safe unit is not immediately available:

If an internal transfer to a safe unit is not immediately available, the HAS will assist you in seeking an external emergency transfer either within or outside the HAS's programs.

External transfers:

You may also request an emergency transfer to the following programs for which you are required to apply for assistance:

- HCV tenant-based program
- HCV project-based assistance
- Other programs administered by the HAS (such as state housing programs)

Emergency transfers will not take priority over waiting list admissions for these types of assistance. At your request, the HAS will refer you to organizations that may be able to further assist you.

VAWA provisions do not supersede eligibility or other occupancy requirements that may apply under a covered housing program. The HAS may be unable to transfer a tenant to a particular unit if the tenant cannot establish eligibility for that unit.

Emergency Transfer Request Documentation

To request an emergency transfer, the tenant shall notify the HAS's management office and submit a written request for a transfer to **any HAS office**. If the HAS does not already have documentation of the occurrence of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, the HAS may ask for this documentation in accordance with 24 CFR 5.2007. Unless the HAS receives documentation that contains conflicting information, as described in 24 CFR 5.2007(b)(2), the HAS cannot require third-party documentation to determine status as a VAWA victim for emergency transfer eligibility. The HAS will provide reasonable accommodations to this policy for individuals with disabilities.

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The tenant's written request for an emergency transfer should include either:

1. A statement expressing that the tenant reasonably believes that there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence, including trauma, if the tenant (or household member) were to remain in the same dwelling unit; OR
2. In the case of a tenant (or household member) who is a victim of sexual assault, **either** a statement that the tenant reasonably believes there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence or trauma if the tenant (or household member stays in the same dwelling unit), **or** a statement that the sexual assault occurred on the premises and the tenant requested an emergency transfer within 90 days (including holidays and weekend days) of when the assault occurred.

Form HUD-5383 may be used for making a written request for an emergency transfer.

Any request for documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking will be in writing, will specify a deadline of 14 business days following receipt of the request, will describe the three forms of acceptable documentation, will provide explicit instructions on where and to whom the documentation must be submitted, and will state the consequences for failure to submit the documentation or request an extension in writing by the deadline.

The HAS may, in its discretion, extend the deadline for 10 business days. In determining whether to extend the deadline, the HAS will consider factors that may contribute to the victim's inability to provide documentation in a timely manner, including cognitive limitations, disabilities, limited English proficiency, absence from the unit, administrative delays, the danger of further violence, and the victim's need to address health or safety issues. Any extension granted by the HAS will be in writing.

Once the victim provides documentation, the HAS will acknowledge receipt of the documentation within 10 business days.

The HAS has the discretion to provide benefits to an individual based solely on the individual's statement or other corroborating evidence—i.e., without requiring formal documentation of abuse in accordance with 24 CFR 5.2007(b). HUD recommends documentation in a confidential manner when a verbal statement or other evidence is accepted.

If the HAS accepts an individual's statement or other corroborating evidence (as determined by the victim) of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, the HAS will document acceptance of the statement or evidence in the individual's file.

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Priority for Transfers

Tenants who qualify for an emergency transfer under VAWA will be given priority over other categories of tenants seeking transfers and individuals seeking placement on waiting lists.

The HAS 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 (VAWA, 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 HAS-required transfers
7. Other resident-requested transfers

Confidentiality

If a tenant inquires about or requests any VAWA protections or represents that they or a household member are a victim of VAWA violence/abuse entitled to VAWA protections, the HAS must keep any information they provide concerning the VAWA violence/abuse, their request for an emergency transfer, and their or a household member's status as a victim strictly confidential. This information should be securely and separately kept from tenant files. All the information provided by or on behalf of the tenant to support an emergency transfer request, including information on the Certification Form (HUD-5382) and the Emergency Transfer Request Form (HUD-5383) (collectively referred to as "Confidential Information") may only be accessed by HAS employees or contractors if explicitly authorized by the HAS for reasons that specifically call for those individuals to have access to that information under applicable federal, State, or local law.

Confidential information must not be entered into any shared database or disclosed to any other entity or individual, except if:

- Written permission by the victim in a time-limited release;
- Required for use in an eviction proceeding or hearing regarding termination of assistance; or
- Otherwise required by applicable law.

In addition, HUD's VAWA regulations require emergency transfer plans to provide strict confidentiality measures to ensure that the location of the victim's dwelling unit is never disclosed to a person who committed or threatened to commit the VAWA violence/abuse. Accordingly, **[INSERT ANY SPECIFIC MEASURES HERE].**

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Emergency Transfer Procedure

The HAS cannot specify how long it will take from the time a transfer request is approved until the tenant can be placed in a new, safe unit. The HAS will, however, act as quickly as possible to assist a tenant who qualifies for an emergency transfer. If the HAS identifies an available unit and the tenant believes that unit would not be safe, the tenant may request a transfer to a different unit. The HAS may be unable to transfer a tenant and their household to a particular unit if the tenant and their household has not established or cannot establish eligibility for that unit.

If the HAS does not have any safe and available units for which the tenant is eligible, the HAS will assist the tenant in identifying other covered housing providers who may have safe and available units to which the tenant could move. At the tenant's request, the HAS will also assist the tenant in contacting the local organizations offering assistance to victims of VAWA violence/abuse.

Making the Emergency Transfer Plan Available

The HAS will post a copy of the Emergency Transfer Plan in its offices and on its website. It will also make the information readily available to anyone who requests it.

All materials will ensure effective communication with individuals with disabilities, including making materials available in alternative accessible formats, as well as providing reasonable accommodations.

Additionally, the HAS will make VAWA forms available in the language(s) outlined in their language access plan to meet limited English proficiency (LEP) obligations.

Safety and Security of Tenants

When the HAS receives any inquiry or request regarding an emergency transfer, the HAS will encourage the person making the inquiry or request to take all reasonable precautions to be safe, including seeking guidance and assistance from a victim service provider. However, tenants are not required to receive guidance or assistance from a victim service provider.

For additional information on VAWA and to find help in your area, visit https://www.hud.gov/vawa.

[INSERT CONTACT INFORMATION FOR LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS OFFERING ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING.]

[ATTACH THE HAS'S ARRANGEMENTS WITH OTHER COVERED HOUSING PROVIDERS, INCLUDING MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING, TO FACILITATE MOVES.]

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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

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
OMB Approval No. 2577-0286
Exp. 1/31/2028

CERTIFICATION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING

Confidentiality Note: Any personal information you share in this form will be maintained by your covered housing provider according to the confidentiality provisions below.

Purpose of Form: If you are a tenant of housing assisted under a covered housing program, or if you are receiving transitional housing or rental assistance under a covered housing program, you may use this form to request an emergency transfer and certify that you qualify for an emergency transfer under the Violence Against Women Act ("VAWA"). This form refers to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking as "VAWA violence/abuse."

VAWA protects individuals and families regardless of a victim's age or actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, sex, or marital status.

You may request an emergency transfer when:

1. You (or a household member) are a victim of VAWA violence/abuse;
2. You expressly request the emergency transfer; **AND**
3. **EITHER**
    a. you reasonably believe that there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence, including trauma, if you (or a household member) stay in the same dwelling unit; or
    b. if you (or a household member) are a victim of sexual assault, either you reasonably believe there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence, including trauma, if you (or a household member) stay in the unit, or the sexual assault occurred on the premises and you request an emergency transfer within 90 days (including holidays and weekend days) of when that assault occurred.

A covered housing provider, in response to an emergency transfer request, should not evaluate whether you are in good standing as part of the assessment or provision of an emergency transfer. Whether or not you are in good standing does not impact your ability to request an emergency transfer under VAWA.

However, submitting this form does not necessarily mean that you will receive an emergency transfer. See your covered housing provider's VAWA Emergency Transfer Plan for more information about VAWA emergency transfers and see "Notice of Occupancy Rights Under the Violence Against Women Act," Form HUD-5380, for additional housing rights you may be entitled to.

Am I required to submit any documentation to my covered housing provider? Your covered housing provider may request documentation proving that you, or a household member, are a victim of VAWA violence/abuse, in addition to completing this emergency transfer request form. The request can be met by completing and submitting the VAWA Self-certification Form (Form HUD-5382), unless the covered housing provider receives conflicting information about the VAWA violence/abuse. If you have third-party documentation that demonstrates why you are eligible for an emergency transfer, you may, instead, choose to submit that documentation to your covered housing provider. See "Notice of Occupancy Rights Under the Violence Against Women Act," Form HUD-5380, for more information.

Will my information be kept confidential? Whenever you ask for or about VAWA protections, your covered housing provider must keep any information you provide about the VAWA violence/abuse or the fact you (or a household member) are a victim, including the information on this form, strictly confidential. This information should be securely and separately kept from your other tenant files. This information can only be accessed by an employee/agent of your covered housing provider if (1) access is

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required for a specific reason, (2) your covered housing provider explicitly authorizes that person's access for that reason, and (3) the authorization complies with applicable law. This information will not be given to anyone else or put in a database shared with anyone else, unless your covered housing provider (1) gets your written permission to do so for a limited time, (2) is required to do so as part of an eviction or termination hearing, or (3) is required to do so by law.

In addition, your covered housing provider must keep your address strictly confidential to ensure that it is not disclosed to a person who committed or threatened to commit VAWA violence/abuse against you (or a household member).

What if I need this information in a language other than English? To read this in Spanish or another language, please contact **[INSERT COVERED HOUSING PROVIDER'S CONTACT INFORMATION; FOR HOPWA PROVIDERS** You can read translated VAWA forms at https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/administration/hudclips/forms/hud5a#4. If you speak or read in a language other than English, your covered housing provider must give you language assistance regarding your VAWA protections (for example, oral interpretation and/or written translation).

Can I request a reasonable accommodation? If you have a disability, your covered housing provider must provide reasonable accommodations to rules, policies, practices, or services that may be necessary to allow you to equally benefit from VAWA protections (for example, giving you more time to submit documents or assistance with filling out forms). You may request a reasonable accommodation at any time, even for the first time during an eviction. If a provider is denying a specific reasonable accommodation because it is not reasonable, your covered housing provider must first engage in the interactive process with you to identify possible alternative accommodations. Your covered housing provider must also ensure effective communication with individuals with disabilities. Need further help? For additional information on VAWA and to find help in your area, visit https://www.hud.gov/vawa. To speak with a housing advocate, contact **[ENTER CONTACT INFO FOR LOCAL ADVOCACY AND LEGAL AID ORGANIZATIONS]**.

TO BE COMPLETED BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE TENANT REQUESTING AN EMERGENCY TRANSFER

1. **Name(s) of victim(s):** _____
2. **Your name** *(if different from victim's)***:** _____
3. **Name(s) of other household member(s):** _____

_____

4. **Name(s) of other household member(s) who would transfer with the victim:** _____

_____

5. **Name of the perpetrator** *(if known and can be safely disclosed)*: _____

_____

6. **Address of location from which the victim seeks to transfer**: _____

_____

7. **Current Unit Size (# of bedrooms)**: _____

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8. What is the safest and most secure way to contact you? (You may choose more than one.)

If any contact information changes or is no longer a safe contact method, notify your covered housing provider.

☐ Phone Phone Number: _____

Safe to receive a voicemail: ☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ E-mail E-mail address: _____

Safe to receive an e-mail: ☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Mail Mailing Address: _____

Safe to receive mail from your housing provider: ☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Other Please List: _____

9. Anything else your housing provider should know to safely communicate with you?

_____

_____

_____

10. What features are requested for a safe unit? You may list here any information that would facilitate a suitable transfer, such as accessibility needs, and a description of where it is safe or unsafe for you to live.

(Please note that the ability to provide an emergency transfer is based on unit availability.)

☐ New Neighborhood ☐ New Building
☐ First Floor Unit ☐ Second Floor Unit (and above)
☐ Near an Exit ☐ Well-lit hallways/walkways
☐ 24-hour Security ☐ Accessible unit

☐ Other _____

_____

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11. To approve your request for an emergency transfer, your covered housing provider may require that you provide written documentation that you (or a household member) are a victim of VAWA violence/abuse. Your covered housing provider must make this request for documentation in writing. You can choose to submit any one of the following types of documentation:

- Form HUD-5382 Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking, and Alternate Documentation, which asks your name and the perpetrator's name (if known and safe to provide);
- A document signed by a victim service provider, attorney, mental health professional, or medical professional who has helped you address the VAWA violence/abuse. The professional must state "under penalty of perjury" that he/she/they believe in the occurrence of the incident of VAWA violence/abuse and that it is covered by VAWA. Both you and the professional must sign the statement;
- A police, administrative, or court record (such as a protective order) that shows you (or a household member) are a victim of VAWA violence/abuse; OR
- If permitted by your covered housing provider, a statement or other evidence provided by you.

Certification of Tenant: By signing below, I am certifying that the information provided on this form is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and recollection, and that I meet the conditions described on this form to qualify for an emergency transfer.

Signature _____ Date _____

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 20 minutes per response. This includes the time for collecting, reviewing, and reporting. Comments concerning the accuracy of this burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing this burden can be sent to the Reports Management Officer, QDAM, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street, SW, Washington, DC 20410. Covered housing providers in programs covered by VAWA may ask for a written request for an emergency transfer for a tenant who is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Housing providers may distribute this form to tenants and tenants may use it to request an emergency transfer. The information is subject to the confidentiality requirements of VAWA. A Federal 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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GLOSSARY

A. ACRONYMS USED IN PUBLIC HOUSING

ACC	Annual contributions contract
ACOP	Admissions and continued occupancy policy
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
AMI	Area median income
AMP	Asset management project
BR	Bedroom
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant (Program)
CFP	Capital fund program
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations (published federal rules that define and implement laws; commonly referred to as "the regulations")
CoC	Continuum of Care
CPD	Community Planning and Development (HUD Office of)
COCC	Central office cost center
CPI	Consumer price index (published monthly by the Department of Labor as an inflation indicator)
EIV	Enterprise Income Verification
EHV	Emergency Housing Voucher
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FHA	Federal Housing Administration (HUD Office of Housing)
FHEO	Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (HUD Office of)
FICA	Federal Insurance Contributions Act (established Social Security taxes)
FMR	Fair market rent
FR	Federal Register
FSS	Family Self-Sufficiency (Program)
FY	Fiscal year
FYE	Fiscal year end
GAO	Government Accountability Office

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HA	Housing authority or housing agency
HCV	Housing choice voucher
HEA	Higher Education Act
~~**HIP**~~	~~Housing Information Portal~~
HOPE VI	Revitalization of Severely Distressed Public Housing Program
HOTMA	Housing Opportunity through Modernization Act of 2016
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
HUDCLIPS	HUD Client Information and Policy System
IMS/PIC	Inventory Management System/PIH Information Center
IPA	Independent public accountant
IRA	Individual retirement account
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
IVT	Income Validation Tool
~~**JTPA**~~	~~Job Training Partnership Act~~
LBP	Lead-based paint
LEP	Limited English proficiency
LIHTC	Low-income housing tax credit
MTW	Moving to Work
NOFA	Notice of funding availability
NSPIRE	National Standards for the Physical Inspection of Real Estate
OGC	HUD's Office of General Counsel
OIG	HUD's Office of Inspector General
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
PASS	Plan to Achieve Self-Support
HAS	Public housing agency
HASS	Public Housing Assessment System
PIH	(HUD Office of) Public and Indian Housing
QC	Quality control
QHWRA	Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998 (also known as the Public Housing Reform Act)

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RAD	Rental Assistance Demonstration Program
REAC	(HUD) Real Estate Assessment Center
RFP	Request for proposals
RIGI	Regional inspector general for investigation (handles fraud and program abuse matters for HUD at the regional office level)
ROSS	Resident Opportunity and Supportive Services
SAFMR	Small Area Fair Market Rent
SAVE	Systemic Alien Verification for Entitlements
SSA	Social Security Administration
SSI	Supplemental security income
SWICA	State wage information collection agency
TANF	Temporary assistance for needy families
TR	Tenant rent
TTP	Total tenant payment
UA	Utility allowance
UFAS	Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards
UIV	Upfront income verification **URP**
	Utility reimbursement payment
VAWA	Violence Against Women Act
VCA	Voluntary Compliance Agreement

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B. GLOSSARY OF PUBLIC HOUSING TERMS

Accessible. The facility or portion of the facility can be approached, entered, and used by persons with disabilities.

Adjusted income. Annual income (as determined under 24 CFR 5.609), of the members of the family residing or intending to reside in the dwelling unit less allowable HUD deductions and allowances.

Affiliated person. The tenant's spouse, parent, sibling, or child; or any individual, tenant, or lawful occupant living in the tenant's household; or anyone for whom the tenant acts as parent/guardian of a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Alternative non-public housing rent. A monthly rent equal to the greater of:

- The applicable fair market rent, as defined in 24 CFR part 888, subpart A, for the unit; or
- The amount of the monthly subsidy provided for the unit, which will be determined by adding the per unit assistance provided to a public housing property as calculated through the applicable formulas for the Public Housing Capital Fund and Public Housing Operating Fund.

Annual contributions contract (ACC). The written contract between HUD and a HAS under which HUD agrees to provide funding for a program under the 1937 Act, and the HAS agrees to comply with HUD requirements for the program.

~~***Prior to HAS implementation of HOTMA 102/104: Annual income.*** The anticipated total income of an eligible family from all sources for the 12-month period following the date of determination of income, computed in accordance with the regulations.~~

~~***Upon HAS implementation of HOTMA 102/104:*** ***Annual income.*** All amounts not specifically excluded in 24 CFR 5.609(b), received from all sources by each member of the family who is 18 years of age or older or is the head of household, spouse or cohead, plus unearned income by or on behalf of each dependent who is under 18 years of age.

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

As-paid states. States where the welfare agency adjusts the shelter and utility component of the welfare grant in accordance with actual housing costs.

Assets. (See *net family assets.*)

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

Bifurcate. With respect to a public housing or Section 8 lease, to divide a lease as a matter of law such that certain tenants can be evicted or removed while the remaining family members' lease and occupancy rights are allowed to remain intact.

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Ceiling rent. The highest rent amount the HAS will require a family to pay, for a particular unit size, when the family is paying an income-based rent.

Child. *A* member of the family other than the family head or spouse who is under 18 years of age.

Childcare expenses. Amounts anticipated to be paid by the family for the care of children under 13 years of age during the period for which annual income is computed, but only where such care is necessary to enable a family member to actively seek employment, be gainfully employed, or to further their education and only to the extent such amounts are not reimbursed. The amount deducted shall reflect reasonable charges for childcare. In the case of childcare necessary to permit employment, the amount deducted shall not exceed the amount of employment income that is included in annual income.

Citizen. *A* citizen or national of the United States.

Cohead. An individual in the household who is equally responsible for the lease with the head of household. A family may have a cohead or spouse but not both. A cohead never qualifies as a dependent. The cohead must have legal capacity to enter into a lease.

Consent form. Any consent form approved by HUD to be signed by assistance applicants and participants to obtain income information from employers and SWICAs; return information from the Social Security Administration (including wages, net earnings from self-employment, and retirement income); and return information for unearned income from the IRS. Consent forms expire after a certain time and may authorize the collection of other information to determine eligibility or level of benefits.

Covered families. Statutory term for families who are required to participate in a welfare agency economic self-sufficiency program and who may be subject to a welfare benefit sanction for noncompliance with this obligation. Includes families who receive welfare assistance or other public assistance under a program for which federal, state, or local law requires that a member of the family must participate in an economic self-sufficiency program as a condition for the assistance.

Dating violence. Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:

- The length of the relationship
- The type of relationship
- The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship

Day laborer. An individual hired and paid one day at a time without an agreement that the individual will be hired or work again in the future.

De minimis error. An error that results in a difference in the determination of a family's adjusted income of $30 or less per month.

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Dependent. A member of the family (which excludes foster children and foster adults) other than the family head or spouse, who is under 18 years of age, or is a person with a disability, or is a full-time student.

Dependent child. In the context of the student eligibility restrictions, a dependent child of a student enrolled in an institution of higher education. The dependent child must also meet the definition of *dependent* as specified above.

Disability assistance expenses. Reasonable expenses that are anticipated, during the period for which annual income is computed, for attendant care and auxiliary apparatus for a disabled family member, and that are necessary to enable a family member (including the disabled member) to be employed, provided that the expenses are neither paid to a member of the family nor reimbursed by an outside source.

Disabled family. A family whose head, cohead, spouse, or sole member is a person with disabilities; two or more persons with disabilities living together; or one or more persons with disabilities living with one or more live-in aides.

Disabled person. See *person with disabilities.*

Disallowance. Exclusion from annual income.

Displaced family. A family in which each member, or whose sole member, is a person displaced by governmental action, or a person whose dwelling has been extensively damaged or destroyed as a result of a disaster declared or otherwise formally recognized pursuant to federal disaster relief laws.

Domestic violence. Felony or misdemeanor crimes committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant funding, and in the case of victim services, includes the user or attempted use of physical abuse or sexual abuse, or a pattern of any other coercive behavior committed, enabled, or solicited to gain or maintain power and control over a victim, including verbal, psychological, economic, or technological abuse that may or may not constitute criminal behavior, by a person who is:

- The current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, or person similarly situated to a spouse or intimate partner of the victim
- A person who is cohabitating or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner
- A person with whom the victim shares a child in common
- A person who commits acts against a youth or adult victim who is protected from those acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction

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

Drug-related criminal activity. The illegal manufacture, sale, distribution, or use of a drug, or the possession of a drug with intent to manufacture, sell, distribute, or use the drug.

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Earned income. Income or earnings from wages, tips, salaries, other employee compensation, and net income from self-employment. Earned income does not include any pension or annuity, transfer payments (meaning payments made or income received in which no goods or services are being paid for, such as welfare, Social Security, and governmental subsidies for certain benefits), or any cash or in-kind benefits.

Economic abuse. Behavior that is coercive, deceptive, or unreasonably controls or restrains a person's ability to acquire, use, or maintain economic resources to which they are entitle, including using coercion, fraud, and manipulation to:

- Restrict a person's access to money, assets, credit, or financial information
- Unfairly use a person's personal economic resources, including money, assets, and credit, for one's own advantage
- Exert undue influence over a person's financial and economic behavior or decisions, including forcing default on joint or other financial obligations, exploiting powers of attorney, guardianship, or conservatorship, or to whom one has a fiduciary duty

Economic self-sufficiency program. Any program designed to encourage, assist, train, or facilitate the economic independence of assisted families, or to provide work for such families. Can include job training, employment counseling, work placement, basic skills training, education, English proficiency, Workfare, financial or household management, apprenticeship, or any other program necessary to ready a participant to work (such as treatment for drug abuse or mental health treatment). Includes any work activities as defined in the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 607(d)). Also see 24 CFR 5.603(c).

Effective date. The "effective date" of an examination or reexamination refers to: (i) in the case of an examination for admission, the date of initial occupancy and (ii) in the case of reexamination of an existing tenant, the date the redetermined rent becomes effective.

Elderly family. A family whose head, cohead, spouse, or sole member is a person who is at least 62 years of age; two or more persons who are at least 62 years of age living together; or one or more persons who are at least 62 years of age living with one or more live-in aides.

Elderly person. An individual who is at least 62 years of age.

Eligible family (Family). A family that is income eligible and meets the other requirements of the 1937 Act and Part 5 of 24 CFR.

Employer identification number (EIN). The nine-digit taxpayer identifying number that is assigned to an individual, trust, estate, partnership, association, company, or corporation.

Evidence of citizenship or eligible status. The documents which must be submitted as evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status. (See 24 CFR 5.508(b).)

Extremely low-income family. A family whose annual income does not exceed the federal poverty level or 30 percent of the median income for the area as determined by HUD, whichever number is higher, with adjustments for smaller and larger families. HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 30 percent of median income if HUD finds such variations are necessary due to unusually high or low family incomes. (See 24 CFR 5.603.)

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Facility. All or any portion of buildings, structures, equipment, roads, walks, parking lots, rolling stock, or other real or personal property or interest in the property.

Fair Housing Act. Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, as amended by the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988.

Fair market rent (FMR). The rent, including the cost of utilities (except telephone), as established by HUD for units of varying sizes (by number of bedrooms), that must be paid in the housing market area to rent privately owned, existing, decent, safe, and sanitary rental housing of modest (non-luxury) nature with suitable amenities. See periodic publications in the *Federal Register* in accordance with 24 CFR Part 888.

Family. Includes but is not limited to the following, regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status, and can be further defined in **Housing Authority of Savannah Policy**.

- A single person, who may be:
  - An elderly person, displaced person, disabled person, near-elderly person, or any other single person;
  - An otherwise eligible youth who has attained at least 18 years of age and not more than 24 years of age and who has left foster care, or will leave foster care within 90 days, in accordance with a transition plan described in section 475(5)(H) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 675(5)(H)), and is homeless or is at risk of becoming homeless at age 16 or older; or
- A group of persons residing together, and such group includes, but is not limited to:
  - A family with or without children (a child who is temporarily away from the home because of placement in foster care is considered a member of the family);
  - An elderly family;
  - A near-elderly family;
  - A disabled family;
  - A displaced family; and
  - The remaining member of a tenant family.

Family self-sufficiency program (FSS program). The program established by a HAS within its jurisdiction to promote self-sufficiency among participating families, including the coordination of supportive services to these families (24 CFR 984.103).

Federal agency. A department of the executive branch of the federal government.

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Flat rent. Rent that is based on the market rent charged for comparable units in the private unassisted rental market, set at no less than 80 percent of the current fair market rent (FMR), 80 percent of the small area fair market rent (SAFMR), or 80 percent of the unadjusted rent, with utility allowances applied as necessary. The unadjusted rent is the FMR estimated directly from source data that HUD uses to calculate FMRs in nonmetropolitan areas.

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

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

Foster childcare payment. A payment to eligible households by state, local, or private agencies appointed by the state to administer payments for the care of foster children.

Full-time student. A person who is attending school or vocational training on a full-time basis (carrying a subject load that is considered full-time for day students under the standards and practices of the educational institution attended). (See 24 CFR 5.603)

Gender identity. Actual or perceived gender-related characteristics.

Handicap. Any condition or characteristic that renders a person an individual with handicaps. (See *person with disabilities*.)

Head of household. The adult member of the family who is the head of the household for purposes of determining income eligibility and rent.

Health and medical care expenses. Health and medical care expenses are any costs incurred in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease or payments for treatments affecting any structure or function of the body. Health and medical care expenses include medical insurance premiums and long-term care premiums that are paid or anticipated during the period for which annual income is computed.

Household. A household includes additional people other than the family who, with the HAS's permission, live in an assisted unit, such as live-in aides, foster children, and foster adults.

Housing agency (HA). See *public housing agency.*

HUD. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

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Human trafficking. A crime involving the exploitation of a person for labor, services, or commercial sex. The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 and its subsequent reauthorizations recognize and define two primary forms of human trafficking:

- Sex trafficking is the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age. See 22 U.S.C. § 7102(11)(A).
- Forced labor is the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery. See 22 U.S.C. § 7102(11)(B).

Imputed asset. An asset disposed of for less than fair market value during the two years preceding examination or reexamination.

Imputed asset income. When the value of net family assets exceeds $50,000 and the actual returns from a given asset cannot be calculated, imputed returns on the asset based on the current passbook savings rate, as determined by HUD.

Imputed welfare income. An amount of annual income that is not actually received by a family as a result of a specified welfare benefit reduction but is included in the family's annual income and therefore reflected in the family's rental contribution.

Income-based rent. A tenant rent that is based on the family's income and the HAS's rent policies for determination of such rents.

Income information means information relating to an individual's income, including:

- All employment income information known to current or previous employers or other income sources
- All information about wages, as defined in the state's unemployment compensation law, including any social security number; name of the employee; quarterly wages of the employee; and the name, full address, telephone number, and, when known, employer identification number of an employer reporting wages under a state unemployment compensation law
- Whether an individual is receiving, has received, or has applied for unemployment compensation, and the amount and the period received
- Unearned IRS income and self-employment wages and retirement income
- Wage, social security, and supplemental security income data obtained from the Social Security Administration.

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Income Validation Tool (IVT) Accessible through HUD's EIV system, provides validation of tenant reported wages, unemployment compensation, and Social Security benefits by comparing the income reported in IMS-PIC via form HUD-50058 to information received from the Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) National Directory of New Hires (NDNH), and the Social Security Administration (SSA) data sharing agreements.

Independent contractor. An individual who qualifies as an independent contractor instead of an employee in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code Federal income tax requirements and whose earnings are consequently subject to the Self-Employment Tax. In general, an individual is an independent contractor if the payer has the right to control or direct only the result of the work and not what will be done and how it will be done.

Individual with handicaps. See *person with disabilities.*

~~***Upon HAS implementation of HOTMA 102/104:***~~ ***Inflationary index***. An index based on the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) used to make annual adjustments to the deduction for elderly disabled families, the cap for imputing returns on assets, the restriction on net family assets, the amount of net assets the HAS may determine based on self-certification by the family, and the dependent deduction.

Jurisdiction. The area in which the HAS has authority under state and local law to administer the program.

Lease. A written agreement between the HAS and a tenant family for the leasing a public housing unit. The lease establishes the legal relationship between the HAS and the tenant family.

Live-in aide. A person who resides with one or more elderly persons, or near-elderly persons, or persons with disabilities, and who:

- Is determined to be essential to the care and well-being of the persons;
- Is not obligated for the support of the persons; and
- Would not be living in the unit except to provide the necessary supportive services.

Local preference. A preference used by the HAS to select among applicant families.

Low-income family. A family whose income does not exceed 80 percent of the median income for the area as determined by HUD with adjustments for smaller or larger families, except that HUD may establish income limits higher or lower than 80 percent for areas with unusually high or low incomes.

Minimum rent. An amount established by the HAS of zero to $50.

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

Mixed family. *A* family whose members include those with citizenship or eligible immigration status, and those without citizenship or eligible immigration status.

Monthly adjusted income. One twelfth of adjusted income.

Monthly income. One twelfth of annual income.

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National. *A* person who owes permanent allegiance to the United States, for example, as a result of birth in a United States territory or possession.

***Near-elderly family*.** A family whose head, spouse, or sole member is a person who is at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62; or two or more persons, who are at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62, living together; or one or more persons who are at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62 living with one or more live-in aides.

~~***Prior to HAS implementation of HOTMA 102/104: Net family assets.*** (1) Net cash value after deducting reasonable costs that would be incurred in disposing of real property, savings, stocks, bonds, and other forms of capital investment, excluding interests in Indian trust land and excluding equity accounts in HUD homeownership programs. The value of necessary items of personal property such as furniture and automobiles shall be excluded.~~

- ~~In cases where a trust fund has been established and the trust is not revocable by, or under the control of, any member of the family or household, the value of the trust fund will not be considered an asset so long as the fund continues to be held in trust. Any income distributed from the trust fund shall be counted when determining annual income under §5.609.~~
- ~~In determining net family assets, HASs or owners, as applicable, shall include the value of any business or family assets disposed of by an applicant or tenant for less than fair market value (including a disposition in trust, but not in a foreclosure or bankruptcy sale) during the two years preceding the date of application for the program or reexamination, as applicable, in excess of the consideration received therefore. In the case of a disposition as part of a separation or divorce settlement, the disposition will not be considered to be for less than fair market value if the applicant or tenant receives important consideration not measurable in dollar terms.~~

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~~***Upon HAS implementation of HOTMA 102/104:***~~ ***Net family assets.*** (1) Net family assets is the net cash value of all assets owned by the family, after deducting reasonable costs that would be incurred in disposing real property, savings, stocks, bonds, and other forms of capital investment. (2) In determining net family assets, HASs or owners, as applicable, must include the value of any business or family assets disposed of by an applicant or tenant for less than fair market value (including a disposition in trust, but not in a foreclosure or bankruptcy sale) during the two years preceding the date of application for the program or reexamination, as applicable, in excess of the consideration received therefor. In the case of a disposition as part of a separation or divorce settlement, the disposition will not be considered to be for less than fair market value if the applicant or tenant receives consideration not measurable in dollar terms. Negative equity in real property or other investments does not prohibit the owner from selling the property or other investments, so negative equity alone would not justify excluding the property or other investments from family assets. (3) Excluded from the calculation of net family assets are: (i) The value of necessary items of personal property; (ii) The combined value of all non-necessary items of personal property if the combined total value does not exceed $50,000 (which amount will be adjusted by HUD in accordance with the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers); (iii) The value of any account under a retirement plan recognized as such by the Internal Revenue Service, including individual retirement arrangements (IRAs), employer retirement plans, and retirement plans for self-employed individuals; (iv) The value of real property that the family does not have the effective legal authority to sell in the jurisdiction in which the property is located; (v) Any amounts recovered in any civil action or settlement based on a claim of malpractice, negligence, or other breach of duty owed to a family member arising out of law, that resulted in a family member being a person with a disability; (vi) The value of any Coverdell education savings account under section 530 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the value of any qualified tuition program under section 529 of such Code, the value of any Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) account authorized under Section 529A of such Code, and the value of any “baby bond” account created, authorized, or funded by Federal, State, or local government. (vii) Interests in Indian trust land; (viii) Equity in a manufactured home where the family receives assistance under 24 CFR part 982; (ix) Equity in property under the Homeownership Option for which a family receives assistance under 24 CFR part 982; (x) Family Self-Sufficiency Accounts; and (xi) Federal tax refunds or refundable tax credits for a period of 12 months after receipt by the family. (4) In cases where a trust fund has been established and the trust is not revocable by, or under the control of, any member of the family or household, the trust fund is not a family asset and the value of the trust is not included in the calculation of net family assets, so long as the fund continues to be held in a trust that is not revocable by, or under the control of, any member of the family or household.

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Noncitizen. *A* person who is neither a citizen nor national of the United States.

Non-public housing over-income family. A family whose income exceeds the over-income limit for 24 consecutive months and is paying the alternative non-public housing rent.

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Over-income family. A family whose income exceeds the over-income limit.

Over-income limit. The over-income limit is determined by multiplying the applicable income limit for a very low-income family, as defined in 24 CFR 5.603(b), by a factor of 2.4.

HAS Plan. The annual plan and the 5-year plan as adopted by the HAS and approved by HUD.

Participant (participant family). A family that has been admitted to the HAS program and is currently assisted in the program.

Person with disabilities. *For the purposes of program eligibility*. A person who has a disability as defined under the Social Security Act or Developmental Disabilities Care Act, or a person who has a physical or mental impairment expected to be of long and indefinite duration and whose ability to live independently is substantially impeded by that impairment but could be improved by more suitable housing conditions. This includes persons with AIDS or conditions arising from AIDS but excludes persons whose disability is based solely on drug or alcohol dependence. *For the purposes of reasonable accommodation.* A person with a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, a person regarded as having such an impairment, or a person with a record of such an impairment.

Premises. The building or complex in which the dwelling unit is located, including common areas and grounds.

Previously unemployed. With regard to the earned income disallowance, a person who has earned, in the 12 months previous to employment, no more than would be received for 10 hours of work per week for 50 weeks at the established minimum wage.

Public assistance. Welfare or other payments to families or individuals, based on need, which are made under programs funded, separately or jointly, by federal, state, or local governments.

Public housing agency (HAS). Any state, county, municipality, or other governmental entity or public body, or agency or instrumentality of these entities, that is authorized to engage or assist in the development or operation of low-income housing under the 1937 Act.

~~***Upon HAS implementation of HOTMA 102/104:***~~ ***Real property.*** Has the same meaning as that provided under the law of the State in which the property is located.

Reasonable accommodation. A change, exception, or adjustment to a rule, policy, practice, or service to allow a person with disabilities to fully access the HAS's programs or services.

Recertification. Sometimes called *reexamination.* The process of securing documentation of total family income used to determine the rent the tenant will pay for the next 12 months if there are no additional changes to be reported.

Remaining member of the tenant family. The person left in assisted housing who may or may not normally qualify for assistance on their own circumstances (i.e., an elderly spouse dies, leaving widow age 47 who is not disabled).

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Residency preference. A HAS preference for admission of families that reside anywhere in a specified area, including families with a member who works or has been hired to work in the area (See *residency preference area*).

Residency preference area. The specified area where families must reside to qualify for a residency preference.

Responsible entity. For the public housing program, the HAS administering the program under an ACC with HUD.

Secretary. The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

Seasonal worker. An individual who is hired into a short-term position and the employment begins about the same time each year (such as summer or winter). Typically, the individual is hired to address seasonal demands that arise for the particular employer or industry.

Section 8. Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937; refers to the housing choice voucher program.

Security deposit. A dollar amount (maximum set according to the regulations) which can be used for unpaid rent or damages to the HAS upon termination of the lease.

Sexual assault. Any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by federal, tribal, or state law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent (42 U.S.C. 13925(a))

Sexual orientation. Homosexuality, heterosexuality or bisexuality.

Single person. A person living alone or intending to live alone.

Social security number (SSN). The nine-digit number that is assigned to a person by the Social Security Administration and that identifies the record of the person's earnings reported to the Social Security Administration. The term does not include a number with a letter as a suffix that is used to identify an auxiliary beneficiary.

Specified welfare benefit reduction. Those reductions of welfare benefits (for a covered family) that may not result in a reduction of the family rental contribution. A reduction of welfare benefits because of fraud in connection with the welfare program, or because of welfare sanction due to noncompliance with a welfare agency requirement to participate in an economic self-sufficiency program.

Spouse. The marriage partner of the head of household.

Stalking. To follow, pursue, or repeatedly commit acts with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate; or to place under surveillance with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate another person; and in the course of, or as a result of, such following, pursuit, surveillance, or repeatedly committed acts, to place a person in reasonable fear of the death of, or serious bodily injury to, or to cause substantial emotional harm to (1) that person, (2) a member of the immediate family of that person, or (3) the spouse or intimate partner of that person.

State wage information collection agency (SWICA). The state agency, including any Indian tribal agency, receiving quarterly wage reports from employers in the state, or an alternative system that has been determined by the Secretary of Labor to be as effective and timely in providing employment-related income and eligibility information.

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Technological abuse. An act or pattern of behavior that occurs within domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and is intended to harm, threaten, intimidate, control, stalk, harass, impersonate, exploit, extort, or monitor another person, except as otherwise permitted by law, that occurs using any form of technology, including but not limited to:

- Internet enabled devices
- Online spaces and platforms
- Computers
- Mobile devices
- Cameras and imaging programs
- Apps
- Location tracking devices
- Communication technologies
- Any other emergency technologies

Tenant. The person or persons (other than a live-in aide) who executes the lease as lessee of the dwelling unit.

Tenant rent. The amount payable monthly by the family as rent to the HAS.

Total tenant payment (TTP). The total amount the HUD rent formula requires the tenant to pay toward rent and utilities.

Unearned income. Any annual income, as calculated under § 5.609, that is not earned income.

Upfront income verification (UIV). UIV is the verification of income, before or during a family reexamination, through an independent source that systematically and uniformly maintains income information in computerized form for a large number of individuals.

Utilities. Water, electricity, gas, other heating, refrigeration, cooking fuels, trash collection, and sewage services. Telephone service is not included.

Utility allowance. If the cost of utilities (except telephone) and other housing services for an assisted unit is not included in the tenant rent but is the responsibility of the family occupying the unit, an amount equal to the estimate made or approved by a HAS of the monthly cost of a reasonable consumption of such utilities and other services for the unit by an energy-conservative household of modest circumstances consistent with the requirements of a safe, sanitary, and healthful living environment.

Utility reimbursement. The amount, if any, by which the utility allowance for the unit, if applicable, exceeds the total tenant payment (TTP) for the family occupying the unit.

Veteran. A person who has served in the active military or naval service of the United States at any time and who shall have been discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable.

Victim. Any victim of VAWA violence/abuse, regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, sex, or marital status.

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Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). Prohibits denying admission to, denying assistance under, or evicting from a public housing unit an otherwise qualified applicant or tenant on the basis that the applicant or tenant is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking.

Violent criminal activity. Any illegal criminal activity that has as one of its elements the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another.

Waiting list. A list of families organized according to HUD regulations and **Housing Authority of Savannah Policy** who are waiting for a unit to become available.

Welfare assistance. Income assistance from federal or state welfare programs, including assistance provided under TANF and general assistance. Does not include assistance directed solely to meeting housing expenses, nor programs that provide health care, childcare or other services for working families. For the FSS program (24 CFR 984.103), *welfare assistance* includes only cash maintenance payments designed to meet a family's ongoing basic needs. Does not include nonrecurring short term benefits designed to address individual crisis situations, work subsidies, supportive services such as childcare and transportation provided to families who are employed, refundable earned income tax credits, contributions to and distributions from Individual Development Accounts under TANF, services such as counseling, case management, peer support, childcare information and referral, financial empowerment, transitional services, job retention, job advancement, and other employment-related services that to not provide basic income support, amounts solely directed to meeting housing expenses, amounts for health care, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and emergency rental and utilities assistance, SSI, SSDI, or social security, and child-only or non-needy TANF grants made to or on behalf of a dependent child solely on the basis of the child's need and not the need of the child's current non-parental caretaker.

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