

SECTION 8 HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER BRIEFING PACKET PART. 1

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HUD Form 1141 – Applying for HUD Assistance; "Is Fraud Worth it?	pg. 1
Things you should know	pg. 2
Family or Members with Disabilities Notice	pg. 3
Voucher-Suspension of Search Time	pg. 4
Fact Sheet on "How your Rent is Determined"	pg. 5
Fair Market Rents-2025	pg. 6-7
Payment Standards-2025	pg. 8
Sample of a calculation worksheet for determined rent for bedroom Sizes	pg. 9-11
Can I afford the unit I found?	pg. 12-13
Average Approval Contract Rents	pg. 14
Section 8 Housing Voucher Applicants/Participants/Landlord Notice Regarding Request for Tenancy Approval	pg. 15
Notice to Tenants & Landlords	pg. 16
52641A-Tenancy Addendum	pg. 17
HUD Contract	pg. 18
Moving to work (MTVV)	pg. 19
Extensions/Termination information	pg. 20-22

APPLYING FOR HUD HOUSING **ASSISTANCE?** IS FRAUD WORTH IT?



APPLYING FOR HUD HOUSING ASSISTANCE?

THINK ABOUT THIS... IS FRAUD WORTH IT?

Do You Realize...

If you commit fraud to obtain assisted housing from HUD, you could be:

- Evicted from your apartment or house.
- Required to repay all overpaid rental assistance you received.
- Fined up to \$10,000.
- Imprisoned for up to five years.
- Prohibited from receiving future assistance.
- Subject to State and local government penalties.

Do You Know...

You are committing fraud if you sign a form knowing that you provided false or misleading information.

The information you provide on housing assistance application and recertification forms will be checked. The local housing agency, HUD, or the Office of Inspector General will check the income and asset information you provide with other Federal, State, or local governments and with private agencies. Certifying false information is fraud.

So Be Careful!

When you fill out your application and yearly recertification for assisted housing from HUD make sure your answers to the questions are accurate and honest. You <u>must</u> include:

All sources of income and changes in income you or any members of your household receive, such as wages, welfare payments, social security and veterans' benefits, pensions, retirement, etc.

Any money you receive on behalf of your children, such as child support, AFDC payments, social security for children, etc.

Any increase in income, such as wages from a new job or an expected pay raise or bonus.

All-assets, such as bank-accounts, savings-bonds, certificates of deposit, stocks, realestate, etc., that are owned by you or any member of your household.

All income from assets, such as interest from savings and checking accounts, stock dividends, etc.

Any business or asset (your home) that you sold in the last two years at less than full value.

The names of everyone, adults or children, relatives and non-relatives, who are living with you and make up your household.

(Important Notice for Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Rita Evacuees: HUD's reporting requirements may be temporarily waived or suspended because of your circumstances. Contact the local housing agency before you complete the housing assistance application.)

Ask Questions

If you don't understand something on the application or recertification forms, always ask questions. It's better to be safe than sorry.

Watch Out for Housing Assistance Scams!

- Don't pay money to have someone fill out housing assistance application and recertification forms for you.
- Don't pay money to move up on a waiting list.
- Don't pay for anything that is not covered by your lease.
- Get a receipt for any money you pay.
- Get a written explanation if you are required to pay for anything other than rent (maintenance or utility charges).

Report Fraud

If you know of anyone who provided false information on a HUD housing assistance application or recertification or if anyone tells you to provide false information, report that person to the HUD Office of Inspector General Hotline. You can call the Hotline toll-free Monday through Friday, from 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Eastern Time, at 1-800-347-3735. You can fax information to (202) 708-4829 or e-mail it to Hotline@hudoig.gov. You can write the Hotline at:



HUD OIG Hotline, GFI 451 7th Street, SW Washington, DC 20410

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW



November 2004

Things You Should Know

Don't risk your chances for Federally assisted housing by providing false, incomplete, or inaccurate information on your application forms.

Purpose

This is to inform you that there is certain information you must provide when applying for assisted housing. There are penalties that apply if you knowingly omit information or give false information.

Penalties for Committing Fraud

The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) places a high priority on preventing fraud. If your application or recertification forms contain false or incomplete information, you may be:

- Evicted from your apartment or house:
- Required to repay all overpaid rental assistance you received:
- Fined up to S 10,000:
- Imprisoned for up to 5 years; and/or
- Prohibited from receiving future assistance.

Your State and local governments may have other laws and penalties as well.

Asking Questions

When you meet with the person who is to fill out your application, you should know what is expected of you. If you do not understand something, ask for clarification. That person can answer your question or find out what the answer is.

Completing The Application

When you answer application questions, you must include the following information:

Income

- All sources of money you or any member of your household receive (wages, welfare payments, alimony, social security, pension, etc.):
- Any money you receive on behalf of your children (child support, social security for children, etc.);
- Income from assets (interest from a savings account, credit union, or certificate of deposit: dividends from stock, etc.);
- Earnings from second job or part time job;
- Any anticipated income (such as a bonus or pay raise you expect to receive)

Assets

All bank accounts, savings bonds, certificates of deposit, stocks, real estate, etc.. that are owned by you and any adult member of your family's household who will be living with you.

- Any business or asset you sold in the last 2 years for less than its full value, such as your home to your children.
- The names of all of the people (adults and children) who will actually be living with you, whether or not they are related to you.

Signing the Application

- Do not sign any form unless you have read it, understand it, and are sure everything is complete and accurate.
- When you sign the application and certification forms, you are claiming that they are complete to the best of your knowledge and belief. You are committing fraud if you sign a form knowing that it contains false or misleading information.
- Information you give on your application will be verified by your housing agency. In addition, HUD may do computer matches of the income you report with various Federal, State, or private agencies to verify that it is correct.

Recertifications

You must provide updated information at least once a year. Some programs require that you report any changes in income or family/household composition immediately. Be sure to ask when you must recertify. You must report on recertification forms:

- All income changes, such as increases of pay and/or benefits, change or loss of job and/or benefits, etc., for all household members.
- Any move in or out of a household member; and,
- All assets that you or your household members own and any assets that was sold in the last 2 years for less than its full value.

Beware of Fraud

You should be aware of the following fraud schemes:

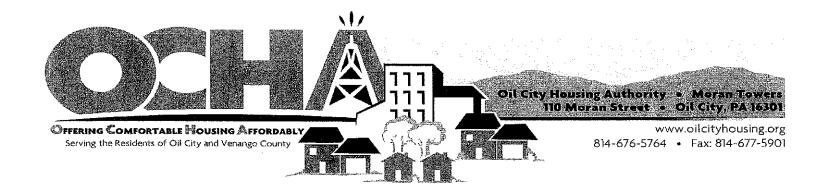
- Do not pay any money to file an application;
- Do not pay any money to move up on the waiting list;
- Do not pay for anything not covered by your lease;
- Get a receipt for any money you pay; and,
- Get a written explanation if you are required to pay for anything other than rent (such as maintenance charges).

Reporting Abuse

If you are aware of anyone who has falsified an application, or if anyone tries to persuade you to make false statements, report them to the manager of your complex or your PHA. If that is not possible, then call the local HUD office or the HUD Office of Inspector General (OIG) Hotline at (800) 347-3735. You can also write to: HUD-OIG HOTLINE, (GFI) 451 Seventh Street, S.W., Washington, DC. 20410.

HUD- 1140-OIG THIS DOCUMENT MAY BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION





The Housing Authority of The City of Oil City

Family or New Member with Disabilities

If a family includes a person with disabilities, notice that the PHA will provide assistance in locating accessible units and a list of available accessible units knows to the PHA.

The PHA will ensure compliance with CFR 8.6 to ensure effective communication.

Suspension of Search Time

A PHA must suspend the housing choice voucher term if the family has submitted a request for tenant approval during the voucher term. "Suspension" means stopping the clock on a family's voucher term when a family submits the request for tenancy approval until the time the PHA approves or denies the request. This suspension of time is also called "tolling". Court decisions in some states have required that PHAs permit tolling. The PHA's policy on suspending housing search time must be included in the administrative plan.

TOLLING EXAMPLE

Voucher Issued: May 1

Expiration Date: June 29

Family Submits Request for Tenancy Approval: May 15

PHA denies Unit: May 24

Tolling Time: 9 days (May 16-24)

New Voucher Expiration Date: July 8 (June 29 + 9 days)

FACT SHET "HOW YOUR RENT IS DETERMINED"

FACT SHEET

"How Your Rent Is Determined"

For Public Housing And Housing Choice Voucher Programs

Office of Public and Indian Housing

November, 2002

This Fact Sheet is a general guide to inform the Public Housing Agency (PHA) and HUD-assisted residents of the responsibilities and rights regarding income disclosure and verification. Since some of the requirements vary by program, residents should consult their PHA to determine the specific policies that apply.

Why Determining Income and Family Payment Correctly is Important

The Department of Housing and Urban Development's studies show that many resident families pay the incorrect amount of rent. The main causes of this problem are:

- under-reporting of income by resident families, and
- PHAs not granting exclusions and deductions to which resident families are entitled.

PHAs and residents all have a responsibility in ensuring that the correct family payment is paid. Paying the correct amount eliminates fraud, waste, and abuse.

PHAs' Responsibilities:

- Obtain accurate income information
- Verify residents' income
- Ensure that residents receive the exclusions and deductions to which they are entitled
- Accurately calculate family payment
- Recalculate family payment when changes in family composition and income are reported between annual recertifications (in accordance with PHA policy)
- In Public Housing, execute a lease with the tenant
- In the Housing Choice Voucher program, provide a copy of the required lease language
- Provide tenant a copy of PHA determination of income and family payment
- Provide information on PHA policies upon request
- Notify residents of any changes in requirements or practices for reporting income or determining family payment
- Terminate tenancy for grounds allowed by federal law

Residents' Responsibilities:

- Provide accurate information on family composition
- Report all income at admission and annually (or as required by PHA policy)
- Keep copies of papers, forms, and receipts which document income and expenses
- Report changes in family composition and income between annual recertifications (in accordance with Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher PHA policy)
- Sign consent for income verification and criminal history checks
- Comply with lease and House Rules

What is Total Income?

A family's income before any taxes or other exclusions or deductions have been taken out of it.

What is Annual Income?

Total Income – Income Exclusions = Annual Income

What is Adjusted Income?

Annual Income – Allowable Income Deductions = Adjusted Income

Family Payment (Total Tenant Payment)

The amount of rent a family will pay is the highest of the following amounts:

- 30% of the family's monthly adjusted income;
- 10% of the family's monthly income;
- Welfare rent (in States where applicable); or
- Minimum Rent (\$0 \$50 set by the PHA)

Annualization of Income

If it is not feasible to anticipate a level of income over a 12-month period (as in the case of seasonal or cyclic income), or the PHA believes that past income is the best available indicator of expected future income, the PHA may annualize the income anticipated for a shorter period, subject to a redetermination at the end of the shorter period.

What Counts as Annual Income for Calculation of Family Payment?

Annual income means all amounts, monetary or not, which:

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

Annual income includes, but is not limited to:

- The full amount, before any payroll deductions of wages and salaries, overtime pay,
 Commissions, fees, tips and bonuses, and other compensation for personal services;
- The net income from the operation of a business or profession. Expenditures for business expansion or amortization of capital indebtedness shall not be used as deductions in determining net income. An allowance for depreciation of assets used in a business or profession may be deducted, based on straight line depreciation, as provided in Internal Revenue Service regulations. Any withdrawal of cash or assets from the operation of a business or profession will be included in income, except to the extent the withdrawal is

- reimbursement of cash or assets invested in the operation by the family;
- Interest, dividends, and other net income of any kind from real or personal property. Expenditures for amortization of capital indebtedness shall not be used as deductions in determining net income. An allowance for depreciation is permitted only as authorized in above section. Any withdrawal of cash or assets from an investment will be included in income, except to the extent the withdrawal is reimbursement of cash or assets invested by the family. Where the family has net family assets in excess of \$5,000, annual income shall include the greater of the actual income derived from all net family assets or a percentage of the value of such assets based on the current passbook savings rate, as determined by HUD;
- The full amount of periodic amounts received from Social Security, annuities, insurance policies, retirement funds, pensions, disability or death benefits, and other similar types of periodic receipts, including a lump-sum amount or prospective monthly amounts for the delayed start of a periodic amount.
- Payments in place of earnings, such as unemployment and disability compensation, worker's compensation and severance pay.
- Welfare assistance. If the welfare assistance
 payment includes an amount specifically
 designated for shelter and utilities that is subject
 to adjustment by the welfare assistance agency
 in accordance with the actual cost of shelter and
 utilities, the amount of welfare assistance
 income to be included as income shall consist
 of: (i) the amount of the allowance or grant
 exclusive of the amount specifically designated
 for shelter or utilities; plus (ii) the maximum
 amount that the welfare assistance agency could
 in fact allow the family for shelter and utilities.
- Periodic and determinable allowances, such as Alimony and child support payments, and regular contributions or gifts received from organizations or from persons not residing in the dwelling;
- All regular pay, special pay and allowances of a member of the Armed Forces.

Annual income does not include the following:

- Income from employment of children (including foster children) under the age of 18 years:
- Payments received for the care of foster children or foster adults (usually persons with disabilities, unrelated to the tenant family, who are unable to live alone);
- Lump-sum additions to family assets, such as inheritances, insurance payments (including payments under health and accident insurance and worker's compensation), capital gains and settlement for personal or property losses.
- Amounts received by the family that are specifically for, or in reimbursement of, the cost of medical expenses for any family member;
- Income of a live-in aide, as defined in §5.403;
- The full amount of student financial assistance paid directly to the student or to the educational institution;
- The special pay to a family member serving in the Armed Forces who is exposed to hostile fire:
- Amounts received under training programs funded by HUD:
- Amounts received by a person with a disability that are disregarded for a limited time purposes of Supplemental Security Income eligibility and benefits because they are set aside for use under a Plan to Attain Self-Sufficiency (PASS);
- Amounts received by a participant in other publicly assisted programs which are specifically for or in reimbursement of out-ofpocket expenses incurred (special equipment, clothing, transportation, child care, etc.) and which are made solely to allow participation in a specific program;
- Amounts received under a resident service stipend. A resident service stipend is a modest amount (not to exceed \$200 per month) received by a resident for performing a service for the PHA or owner, on a part-time basis, that enhances the quality of life in the development. Such services may include, but are not limited to, fire patrol, hall monitoring, lawn maintenance, resident initiatives coordination, and serving as a member of the PHA's governing board. No resident may receive more than one such stipend during the same period of time:
- Incremental earnings and benefits resulting to any family member from participation in quality State or local employment training

- programs (including training programs not affiliated with a local government) and training of a family member as resident management staff. Amounts excluded by this provision must be received under employment training programs with clearly defined goals and objectives, and are excluded only for the period during which the family member participates in the employment training program;
- Temporary, nonrecurring or sporadic income (including gifts);
- Reparation payments paid by a foreign government pursuant to claims filed under the laws of that government by persons who were persecuted during the Nazi era;
- Earnings in excess of \$480 for each full-time student 18 years old or older (excluding the head of household and spouse);
- Adoption assistance payments in excess of \$480 per adopted child;
- Deferred periodic amounts from supplemental security benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts.
- Amounts received by the family in the form of refund or rebates under State or local law for property taxes paid on the dwelling unit;
- Amounts paid by a State agency to a family with a member who has a development disability and is living at home to offset the cost of services and equipment needed to keep the developmentally disabled family member at home; or
- Amounts specifically excluded by any other Federal statute from consideration as income for purposes of determining eligibility or benefits under a category of assistance programs that includes assistance under any program to which the exclusions are set forth.

Other Income Exclusions Federally Mandated Income Exclusions -The following statutory exclusions apply to HUDassisted and other government programs:

- The value of the allotment provided under the Food Stamp Act of 1977.
- Payments to volunteers under the Domestic Volunteer Services Act of 1973
- Payments received under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (cash including cash dividends on stock received from a Native Corporation and on bonds received from a Native

- Corporation to the extent that it does not in the aggregate exceed \$2,000 per individual per year)
- Income derived from certain submarginal land of the United States that is held in trust for certain Indian tribes
- Income Home Energy Assistance Program
- Payments received under programs funded under the Job Training Partnership Act (Workforce Investment Act of 1998)
- Income derived from the disposition of funds to the Grand River Band of Ottawa Indians. 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 trust or restricted lands
- Amounts of scholarships funded under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (including Federal Work Study program or Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Student Assistance programs
- Payments received from programs funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1985
- Payments received on or after January 1, 1989, from the Agent Orange Settlement Fund or any other fund established pursuant to the settlement in Re Agent-product liability
- Payments received under the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980
- The value of any child care provided or arranged under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990
- Earned income tax credit (EITC) refund payments received on or after January 1, 1991
- Payments by the Indian Claims Commission to the Confederated Tribes and Bands of Yakima Indian Nation or the Apache Tribe of Mescalero Reservation
- Allowances, earnings and payments to AmeriCorps participants under the National and Community Service Act of 1990
- Any allowance paid to a child suffering from spina bifida who is the child of a Vietnam veteran
- Any amount of crime victim compensation under the Victims of Crime Act

 Allowances, earnings and payments to individuals participating in programs under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998

Earned Income Disallowance for certain Public Housing Residents and Housing Choice Voucher Family members with Disabilities

Certain amounts will not be counted in determining a qualifying family's rent for a specific period of time. A qualifying family is one whose annual income increases as a result of:

- Employment of a family member who was unemployed for at least 12 months prior to employment;
- New or increased earnings during participation in an economic self-sufficiency or other job training program;
- New or increased earnings during or within 6 months after receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF).

During the first 12 months after a qualified family member starts working, 100 percent of the incremental increase of that family member's income is disallowed. The incremental increase is the amount of earned income that exceeds that family member's income prior to starting work.

In the second cumulative 12-month period after the date of first employment, 50 percent of the incremental increase in income is disallowed.

Total time of benefit is limited to a lifetime 48-month period.

NOTE: For Public Housing Only, PHAs may offer to establish Individual Saving Accounts (ISA) for eligible families in place of the earned income disallowance. If offered, the family makes the choice whether or not to participate.

What are deductions from Income?

Deductions are amounts that are subtracted from a family's Annual Income to produce Adjusted Income. There are two types of deductions: mandatory and permissive.

Mandatory Deductions:

- \$480 for each member of the family (excluding head of household or spouse) who is less than 18 years of age or who is a student or person with a disability
- \$400 for any elderly family or disabled family
- The sum of the following to the extent the sum exceeds 3% of annual family income:
 - Unreimbursed medical expenses of any elderly family or disabled family
 - Unreimbursed reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses for disabled family member(s) to allow family member(s) to work. This deduction may not exceed the income received
- Any reasonable childcare expenses (children under 13 years old) necessary to enable a member of the family to be employed or to further his or her education.

Permissive Deductions (Public Housing Only):

PHAs may establish other deductions as they wish but should understand that HUD does not provide any additional operating subsidy and the PHA must establish a written policy for the deductions.

Other Provisions

Hardship Exceptions: PHAs must waive the minimum monthly rent requirement for any family unable to pay due to financial hardships as described in the PHA's written policies.

HUD has specified some circumstances that would constitute hardship which are:

- Switch from flat rent to income-based rent because of hardship.
- A family that is paying a flat rent may at any time request a switch to payment of incomebased rent (before the next annual option to select the type of rent) if the family is unable to pay flat rent because of financial hardship. The PHA must adopt written policies for determining when payment of flat rent is a financial hardship for the family.
- If the PHA determines that the family is unable to pay the flat rent because of financial hardship, the PHA must immediately allow the requested switch to income-based rent. The

- PHA shall make the determination within a reasonable time after the family request.
- The PHA's policies for determining when payment of a flat rent is a financial hardship must provide that financial hardship include the following situation.
- 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, child care, transportation, education, or similar items; and
- Such other situations determined by the PHA to be appropriate.

Maximum Initial Rent Burden (Housing Choice Voucher Only): The family's share may not exceed 40% of the family's monthly adjusted income when the family initially moves into the unit or signs the first assisted lease for a unit. The maximum initial rent burden applies only when the gross rent for the unit selected exceeds the applicable payment standard.

Flat Rent (Public Housing Only): Annually at recertification families must be offered a choice of a flat rent or an income-based rent. If a family elects to pay a flat rent a PHA can (if desired) recertify family income as infrequent as every three (3) years instead of annually. Family composition must be recertified annually. Flat rent is based on the market rent charged for comparable units in the private unassisted rental market and will not increase or decrease as changes in income occur. A family can request a switch to an income-based rent at any time due to a financial hardship.

Welfare Sanctions: If the welfare agency reduces the welfare payment because of fraud of a family member in connection with the welfare program or non-compliance with economic self-sufficiency requirements, the PHA must still include the amount of the reduction in the Annual Income that is used to calculate total tenant payment.

Reference Materials

Legislation:

 United States Housing Act of 1937, 42 USC 1437, et seq. as amended

Regulations:

- General HUD Program Requirements; Waivers, 24 CFR Part 5
- Admissions to, and Occupancy of, Public Housing, 24 CFR Part 960
- Section 8 Tenant-Based Assistance: Housing Choice Voucher Program, 24 CFR Part 982
- Determining Adjusted Income in HUD
 Programs Serving Persons with Disabilities:
 Requiring Mandatory Deductions for Certain
 Expenses; and Disallowance for Earned
 Income, 66 FR 6218, issued January 19, 2001;
 24 CFR Parts 5, 92, et al. (effective April 20, 2001)

Notices:

- "Federally Mandated Income Exclusions" Notice 66 FR 4669, April 20, 2001
- "Improving Income Integrity in Public and Assisted Housing" Notice PIH 2001-15, issued May 2, 2001
- Frequently Asked Questions about the Admissions and Occupancy Rule: http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/phr/about/ao_faq2.cfm#2c

For Additional Information:

Contact your Public Housing Authority (PHA) in your area. In addition, you can find information about HUD's programs on HUD's Internet homepage at http://www.hud.gov or call the Public and Indian Housing Information Resource Center at 1-800-955-2232.

FY 2025 FAIR MARKET RENT DOCUMENTATION SYSTEM

The FY 2025 Venango County, PA FMRs for All Bedroom Sizes

	Final FY	2025 & Final F\	/ 2024 FMRs By	Unit Bedrooms	5
	THIGHT	One-Two-	Three- Fou	<u>r</u> Year <u>Efficienc</u>	
18 A S A S A		<u>Bedroom</u>	Bedroom	<u>Bedroom</u>	
FY 2025	\$623	\$692	\$908	\$1,132	\$1,305
<u>FY 2024</u> FM R	\$573	\$648	\$845	\$1,067	\$1,232

Venango County, PA is a non-metropolitan county.

Fair Market Rent Calculation Methodology

Show/Hide Methodology Narrative

Fair Market Rents for metropolitan areas and non-metropolitan FMR areas are developed as follows:

1. Calculate the Base Rent: HUD uses 2018-2022 5-year American Community Survey (ACS) estimates of 2-bedroom adjusted standard quality gross rents calculated for each FMR area as the new basis for FY2025, provided the estimate is statistically reliable. For FY2025, the test for reliability is whether the margin of error for the estimate is less than 50% of the estimate itself and whether the ACS estimate is based on at least 100 survey cases. HUD does not receive the exact number of survey cases, but rather a categorical variable known as the count indicator indicating a range of cases. An estimate based on at least 100 cases corresponds to a count indicator of 4 or higher.

If an area does not have a reliable 2018-2022 5-year estimate, HUD checks

whether the area has had at least 2 minimally reliable estimates in the past 3 years, or estimates that meet the 50% margin of error test described above. If so, the FY2025 base rent is the average of the inflated ACS estimates.

OIL CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY SECTION 8 HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER FAIR MARKET/PAYMENT STANDARDS EFFECTIVE 12/1/24

<u>BEDROOM</u>	FAIR MARKET RENT	PAYMENT STANDARD
Efficiency	623	685
1	692	761
2	908	998
3	1,132	1,245
4	1,305	1,435

Adopted September 19, 2024

REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION PAYMENT STANDARDS

If you or a family member have a disability related need for a particular accessible unit with specific features, you may request a higher payment standard than those listed above.

The request is required to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to ensure that it is necessary and that there is a nexus between the requested accommodation and the individual disability.

To discuss the process to request an exception to the above payment standards for reasonable accommodation please contact Missy Reed, Section 8 Coordinator at 814-676-5764 Ext. 102.

CALCULATING YOUR RENT

- ANNUALINCOME = Income earned per-year (Gross-Income, NOT-Net-Income)
 - Monthly income = Annual Income divided by 12
- ANNUAL ADJUSTED INCOME= Annual income-Allowable deductions
 - Monthly Adjusted Income = Annual adjusted income divided by 12
- ALLOWABLE DEDUCTIONS
 - \$480 For each dependent: 17: full-time student
 - \$400 For a household that has an elderly/disabled member.
 - Childcare—childcare expenses for employment or education; cannot exceed income
 - Disability assistance—expenses that allow a disabled member of the household to work
 - Medical expenses—anticipated medical expenses for elderly/disabled household members
- **TOTAL TENANT PAYMENT (TTP)**—The **highest** of the following amounts, rounded to the nearest dollar:
 - 30% of Monthly Adjusted Income
 - 10% of Monthly Income
 - PHA Minimum Rent (\$40)
 - Too calculate the TTP, see Example #1.
- MAXIMUM TTP—The most a family can contribute to the rent
- **PAYMENT STANDARD**—Maximum monthly assistance payment for the family (includes Utility Allowance and is based on voucher size).
- **CONTRACT RENT**—The rent to owner for a unit not including any utilities the tenant may be responsible for.
- **UTILITY ALLOWANCE**—It reflects the average costs and is used to reduce the amount of the household's share of the rent paid to the owner.
- GROSS RENT—Contract rent + Utility Allowance (See attached Utility Allowance sheets)

IMPORTANT POINTS TO REMEMBER

- The Housing Authority will pay a monthly assistance payment on behalf of the family that is equal to the **lower** of:
 - Payment Standard TTP = HAP; or
 - The Gross Rent TTP = HAP
 - To calculate the Maximum HAP the housing authority will pay, see example #2.
 - If the Gross Rent is more than the allowed Payment Standard, the household will have to make up the difference. However, the difference <u>cannot</u> exceed <u>40%</u> of the household's income during the first year of the contract. To calculate the Maximum Gross Rent a family can afford, see example #3.

•	0 Bedroom Size	540
•	1 Bedroom Size	580
•	2 Bedroom size	710
•	3 Bedroom Size	870
•	4 Bedroom Size	1,040
•	5 Bedroom Size	1,200
•	6 Bedroom Size	1,350

EXAMPLE

All examples are based on a person who has a 2-Bedroom Voucher, 1 child and earns \$8880 annually.

1. CALCULATING MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TOTAL TENANT PAYMENT

\$8880	\$8400 ÷ 12 = \$700
<u>- 480</u>	$$700 \times .30 = 210
\$8400	TTP based on Monthly adjusted income = \$210
\$8880	\$8880 ÷ 12=\$740
- 0	\$740 x .30=\$74
\$8800	TTP based on Monthly Income= \$74

TTP=\$210

The Maximum TTP is 40% of the Monthly Adjusted Income. This is the most a family is allowed to pay.

\$700 x .40 = \$280

Maximum TTP= \$280

2. CALCULATING MAXIMUM PHA SUBSIDY

2-Bedroom Voucher Payment Standard = \$710 Higher of the TTPs = \$210 (from example 1.)

\$710 -<u>210</u> \$500

Maximum PHA Subsidy = \$500

3. CALCULATING MAXIMUM GROSS RENT

Maximum TTP	\$280
Maximum PHA Subsidy	<u>\$500</u>
Maximum Gross Rent	\$780

The family must find a unit with a gross rent of \$780 or less. See the attached worksheet to calculate Gross Rent.

Some last notes:

- Tenant is responsible for the Security Deposit
- All leases arid contracts begin on the of 1st of the month
- A family may select a unit with more bedrooms than the voucher size as long as the tenant portion does not exceed the Maximum TTP.
- After the first 12 months of a lease, a family is no longer limited to the Maximum TTP

CAN I AFFORD THE UNIT I FOUND

Note: Use this handout when the gross rent is greater that the payment standard.

In the housing choice voucher program, the maximum subsidy is set first. That maximum subsid is based on a "payment standard" established by the PHA. If you wish to lease a unit with a gross rent (rent plus utilities) that is more than the payment standard, you will have to pay that excess, in addition to a designated "total tenant payment" that is based on a percentage of your income.

Program regulations prohibit a family from paying more than 40% of its adjusted monthly income if the gross rent for the unit is more than the payment standard when rental assistance begins. The following information is provided to assist you in finding a unit that Is affordable to you and eligible within the 40% maximum guidelines.

PAYMENT STANDARD		\$
TOTAL TENANT PAYMENT	•	\$
MAXIMUM SUBSIDY	=	\$
MAXIMUM SUBSIDY		\$
40% OF MONTHLY ADJUSTEDINCOME	+	\$
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE GROSS RENT	=	\$

^{*}Total tenant payment greater of (1) 10% of monthly income, (2) 30% of adjusted monthly income, (3) the welfare rent, or (4) the minimum rent.

^{**}Gross Rent = rent plus ALL utilities to be paid by tenant

HOW MUCH DOES THIS UNIT COST

Rent to Owner		\$
Utilities not included: List appropriate utility allowar Allowance schedule in your b		
Heat	\$	
Cooking	\$	
Other Electric	\$	
Water Heating	\$	
Water	\$	
Sewer	\$	
Trash	\$	
Range/Microwave	\$	
Refrigerator	\$	
Other Specify	\$	
Total Utility Allowance		\$
Gross Rent	•	\$

14

OIL CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY AVERAGE APPROVABLE CONTRACT RENTS FOR UNITS ON THE SECTIONS 8 VOUCHER PROGRAM (JANUARY 2025)

	1 BDRM SINGLE FAMILY	1 BDRM MULTI FAMILY	2 BDRIM SINGLE FAMILY	2 BDRM MULTI FAMILY	3 BDRM SINGLE FAMILY	3 BDRM MULTI FAMILY	4 BDRM SINGLE FAMILY	4 BDRM MULTI FAMILY	
ALL UTILITIES PAID BY THE TENANT	\$498	\$509	\$687	\$702	\$889	\$907	\$1029	\$1052	
WATER, SEWAGE & TRASH INCLUDED IN RENT	\$645	\$656	\$851	\$866	\$1070	\$1088	\$1228	\$1251	

The above amounts reflect average rents located only for the area of Oil City. The HUD Voucher Program is based on 30 percent of the family's annual adjusted income minus a utility allowance for each utility they must pay in addition to the rent. The Housing Authority's payment varies for each The approved "Contract Rent "is to be based on whether it is a reasonable rent. The rent will be compared with the same size unit that is not being currently assisted on the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program. HUD will not pay for more space than a family needs. Example: If you find a unit that has more bedrooms than you qualify for on your voucher, you are still able to rent this unit as long as is not over 40 percent of your annual adjusted gross income. IMPORTANT NOTE: The owner (including a principal or other interested party) is not the parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister, brother of any member of the family, unless the PHA has determined (and notified the owner and the family of such determination) that approving leasing of the unit, notwithstanding such relationship, would provide reasonable accommodation for a family member who is a person with disabilities.

To: SECTION 8 HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER APPLICANTS/PARTICIPANTS/LANDLORDS

Both the "Request for Tenancy Approval" (RFTA) and the "W9" form need to be completed and returned to our offices as soon as you find a home you want to rent.

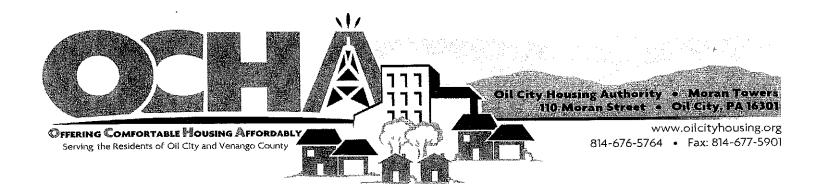
Please read the "RFTA" carefully and complete all blank sections. Section #5 – Year constructed can be the approximate year the home was build if your landlord does not know the exact year of construction. You and the landlord BOTH must sign the back page (2nd page) of the "RFTA".

All landlords must complete the W9 before we can execute a Housing Assistance (HAP) Contract and pay for any tenant. With all the identity theft these days, some landlords are hesitant to fie this form to the tenant, so the landlord may want to return these forms him/herself to The Housing Authority of The City of Oil City at 110 Moran Street, Oil City, PA 16301 or by email to mreed@oilcityhouisng.com or by fax to 814-677-5901.

Please note, there is an outside drop slot for mail and rent at the main entrance to the office at Moran Towers. It is preferred that you drop the original forms at this location.

Should you have any further questions, please call my office at 814-676-5764, ext. 102. If I happen to be out of the office, leave a message and I will return your call as soon as possible,

Thank you for your cooperation.



NOTICE TO LANDLORDS AND TENANTS

HUD Regulations state that our authority is required to have a copy of the signed lease between the tenant and landlord for the unit being assisted on the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program.

This lease must coincide with the Part C of the HAP Contract: Tenancy Addendum and HUD Regulations.

If you do not have a copy of your contract, one can be reviewed on the HUD website: www.hud.gov go to search and type: HUD form 52641.

Housing Assistance Payments will be on HOLD until a current lease is received for all units assisted on the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program.

TENANCY ADDENDUM EORM HUD-52641-4

FORM HUD-52641-A (PAGES 1-5 of 5)

TENANCY ADDENDUM Section 8 Tenant-Based Assistance Housing Choice Voucher Program

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Public and Indian Housing

OMB Approval No. 2577-0169 exp. 04/30/2026

(To be attached to Tenant Lease)

OMB Burden Statement. The public reporting burden for this information collection is estimated to be up to 0.5 hours, including the time for reading the contract. No information is collected on this form. The form is required to establish contract terms between the participant family and owner and is required to be an addendum to the lease (24 CFR § 982.308(f). Assurances of confidentiality are not provided under this collection. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions to reduce this burden, to the Office of Public and Indian Housing, US. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC 20410. HUD may not conduct and sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless the collection displays a valid control number.

1. Section 8 Voucher Program

- a. The owner is leasing the contract unit to the tenant for occupancy by the tenant's family with assistance for a tenancy under the Section 8 housing choice voucher program (voucher program) of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).
- b. The owner has entered into a Housing Assistance Payments Contract (HAP contract) with the PHA under the voucher program. Under the HAP contract, the PHA will make housing assistance payments to the owner to assist the tenant in leasing the unit from the owner.

2. Lease

- a. The owner has given the PHA a copy of the lease, including any revisions agreed by the owner and the tenant. The owner certifies that the terms of the lease are in accordance with all provisions of the HAP contract and that the lease includes the tenancy addendum.
- b. The tenant shall have the right to enforce the tenancy addendum against the owner. If there is any conflict between the tenancy addendum and any other provisions of the lease, the language of the tenancy addendum shall control.

3. Use of Contract Unit

- During the lease term, the family will reside in the contract unit with assistance under the voucher program.
- b. The composition of the household must be approved by the PHA. The family must promptly inform the PHA of the birth, adoption or court-awarded custody of a child. Other persons may not be added to the household without prior written approval of the owner and the PHA.
- c. The contract unit may only be used for residence by the PHA-approved household members. The unit must be the family's only residence. Members of the household may engage in legal profit making activities incidental to primary use of the unit for residence by members of the family.
- d. The tenant may not sublease or let the unit.
- e. The tenant may not assign the lease or transfer the unit.

4. Rent to Owner

- a. The initial rent to owner may not exceed the amount approved by the PHA in accordance with HUD requirements.
- b. Changes in the rent to owner shall be determined by the provisions of the lease. However, the owner may not raise the rent during the initial term of the lease.
- c. During the term of the lease (including the initial term of the lease and any extension term), the rent to owner may at no time exceed:
 - The reasonable rent for the unit as most recently determined or redetermined by the PHA in accordance with HUD requirements, or

(2) Rent charged by the owner for comparable unassisted units in the premises.

5. Family Payment to Owner

- a. The family is responsible for paying the owner any portion of the rent to owner that is not covered by the PHA housing assistance payment.
- b. Each month, the PHA will make a housing assistance payment to the owner on behalf of the family in accordance with the HAP contract. The amount of the monthly housing assistance payment will be determined by the PHA in accordance with HUD requirements for a tenancy under the Section 8 youcher program.
- The monthly housing assistance payment shall be credited against the monthly rent to owner for the contract unit.
- d. The tenant is not responsible for paying the portion of rent to owner covered by the PHA housing assistance payment under the HAP contract between the owner and the PHA. A PHA failure to pay the housing assistance payment to the owner is not a violation of the lease. The owner may not terminate the tenancy for nonpayment of the PHA housing assistance payment.
- e. The owner may not charge or accept, from the family or from any other source, any payment for rent of the unit in addition to the rent to owner. Rent to owner includes all housing services, maintenance, utilities and appliances to be provided and paid by the owner in accordance with the lease
- The owner must immediately return any excess rent payment to the tenant.

6. Other Fees and Charges

- a. Rent to owner does not include cost of any meals or supportive services or furniture which may be provided by the owner.
- b. The owner may not require the tenant or family members to pay charges for any meals or supportive services or furniture which may be provided by the owner. Nonpayment of any such charges is not grounds for termination of tenancy.
- c. The owner may not charge the tenant extra amounts for items customarily included in rent to owner in the locality, or provided at no additional cost to unsubsidized tenants in the premises.

7. Maintenance, Utilities, and Other Services

a. Maintenance

- The owner must maintain the unit and premises in accordance with the HOS.
- (2) Maintenance and replacement (including redecoration) must be in accordance with the

standard practice for the building concerned as established by the owner.

b. Utilities and appliances

- (1) The owner must provide all utilities needed to comply with the HQS.
- (2) The owner is not responsible for a breach of the HOS caused by the tenant's failure to:
 - (a) Pay for any utilities that are to be paid by the tenant.
 - (b) Provide and maintain any appliances that are to be provided by the tenant.
- c. Family damage. The owner is not responsible for a breach of the HQS because of damages beyond normal wear and tear caused by any member of the household or by a guest.
- d. Housing services. The owner must provide all housing services as agreed to in the lease.

8. Termination of Tenancy by Owner

- Requirements. The owner may only terminate the tenancy in accordance with the lease and HUD requirements.
- b. Grounds. During the term of the lease (the initial term of the lease or any extension term), the owner may only terminate the tenancy because of:
 - (1) Serious or repeated violation of the lease;
 - (2) Violation of Federal, State, or local law that imposes obligations on the tenant in connection with the occupancy or use of the unit and the premises;
 - (3) Criminal activity or alcohol abuse (as provided in paragraph c); or
 - (4) Other good cause (as provided in paragraph d).

c. Criminal activity or alcohol abuse

- (1) The owner may terminate the tenancy during the term of the lease if any member of the household, a guest or another person under a resident's control commits any of the following types of criminal activity:
 - (a) Any criminal activity that threatens the health or safety of, or the right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by, other residents (including property management staff residing on the premises);
 - (b) Any criminal activity that threatens the health or safety of, or the right to peaceful enjoyment of their residences by, persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises;
 - (c) Any violent criminal activity on or near the premises; or
 - (d) Any drug-related criminal activity on or near the premises.
- (2) The owner may terminate the tenancy during the term of the lease if any member of the household is:
 - (a) 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
- (b) Violating a condition of probation or parole under Federal or State law.
- (3) The owner may terminate the tenancy for criminal activity by a household member in accordance with this section if the owner determines that the household member has committed the criminal activity, regardless of whether the household member has been arrested or convicted for such activity.
- (4) The owner may terminate the tenancy during the term of the lease if any member of the household has engaged in abuse of alcohol that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

d. Other good cause for termination of tenancy

- During the initial lease term, other good cause for termination of tenancy must be something the family did or failed to do.
- (2) During the initial lease term or during any extension term, other good cause may include:
 - (a) Disturbance of neighbors,
 - (b) Destruction of property, or
 - (c) Living or housekeeping habits that cause damage to the unit or premises.
- (3) After the initial lease term, such good cause may include:
 - (a) The tenant's failure to accept the owner's offer of a new lease or revision;
 - (b) The owner's desire to use the unit for personal or family use or for a purpose other than use as a residential rental unit; or
 - (c) A business or economic reason for termination of the tenancy (such as sale of the property, renovation of the unit, the owner's desire to rent the unit for a higher rent).
- (4) The examples of other good cause in this paragraph do not preempt any State or local laws to the contrary.
- (5) In the case of an owner who is an immediate successor in interest pursuant to foreclosure during the term of the lease, requiring the tenant to vacate the property prior to sale shall not constitute other good cause, except that the owner may terminate the tenancy effective on the date of transfer of the unit to the owner if the owner:
 - (a) Will occupy the unit as a primary residence; and
 - (b) Has provided the tenant a notice to vacate at least 90 days before the effective date of such notice. This provision shall not affect any State or local law that provides for longer time periods or addition protections for tenants.

9. Protections for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking

- a. Purpose: This section incorporates the protections for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking in accordance with subtitle N of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994, as amended (codified as amended at 42 U.S.C. 14043e et seq.) (VAWA) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 5, subpart L.
- b. Conflict with other Provisions: In the event of any conflict between this provision and any other provisions included in Part C of the HAP contract, this provision shall prevail.
- c. Effect on Other Protections: Nothing in this section shall be construed to supersede any provision of any Federal, State, or local law that provides greater protection than this section for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.
- d. Definition: As used in this Section, the terms "actual and imminent threat," "affiliated individual", "bifurcate", "dating violence," "domestic violence," "sexual assault," and "stalking" are defined in HUD's regulations at 24 CFR part 5, subpart L. The terms "Household" and "Other Person Under the Tenant's Control" are defined at 24 CFR part 5, subpart A.
- e. VAWA Notice and Certification Form: The PHA shall provide the tenant with the "Notice of Occupancy Rights under VAWA and the certification form described under 24 CFR 5.2005(a)(1) and (2).

f. Protection for victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking:

- (1) The landlord or the PHA will not deny admission to, deny assistance under, terminate from participation in, or evict the Tenant on the basis of or as a direct result of the fact that the Tenant is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, if the Tenant otherwise qualifies for admission, assistance, participation, or occupancy. 24 CFR 5.2005(b)(1).
- (2) The tenant shall not be denied tenancy or occupancy rights solely on the basis of criminal activity engaged in by a member of the Tenant's Household or any guest or Other Person Under the Tenant's Control, if the criminal activity is directly related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and the Tenant or an Affiliated Individual of the Tenant is the victim or the threatened victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. 24 CFR 5.2005(b)(2).
- (3) An incident or incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking will not be construed as serious or repeated violations of the lease by the victim or threatened victim of the incident. Nor shall it not be construed as other "good cause" for termination of the lease, tenancy, or occupancy rights of such a victim or threatened victim. 24 CFR 5.2005(c)(1) and (c)(2).
- g. Compliance with Court Orders: Nothing in this Addendum will limit the authority of the landlord, when notified by a court order, to comply with the court order with respect to the rights of access or control of property

- (including civil protection orders issued to protect a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking) or with respect to the distribution or possession of property among members of the Tenant's Household. 24 CFR 5.2005(d)(1).
- h. Violations Not Premised on Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking: Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit any otherwise available authority of the Landlord to evict or the public housing authority to terminate the assistance of a Tenant for any violation not premised on an act of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking that is in question against the Tenant or an Affiliated Individual of the Tenant. However, the Landlord or the PHA will not subject the tenant, who is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, to a more demanding standard than other tenants in determining whether to evict or terminate assistance. 24 CFR 5.2005(d)(2).

i. Actual and Imminent Threats:

- (1) Nothing in this section will be construed to limit the authority of the Landlord to evict the Tenant if the Landlord can demonstrate that an "actual and imminent threat" to other tenants or those employed at or providing service to the property would be present if the Tenant or lawful occupant is not evicted. In this context, words, gestures, actions, or other indicators will be construed as an actual and imminent threat if they meet the following standards for an actual and imminent threat: "Actual and imminent threat" refers to a physical danger that is real, would occur within an immediate time frame, and could result in death or serious bodily harm. 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, and the length of time before the potential harm would occur. 24 CFR 5.2005(d)(3).
- (2) If an actual and imminent threat is demonstrated, eviction should be used 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, developing other plans to keep the property safe, or seeking other legal remedies to prevent the perpetrator from acting on a threat. 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)(4).
- j. Emergency Transfer: A tenant who is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking may request an emergency transfer in accordance with the PHA's emergency transfer plan. 24 CFR 5.2005(e). The PHA's emergency transfer plan must be made available upon request, and incorporate strict confidentiality measures to ensure that the PHA does not disclose a tenant's dwelling unit location to a person who committed or threatened to commit an act of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against the tenant;

For transfers in which the tenant would not be considered a new applicant, the PHA must ensure that a request for an emergency transfer receives, at a minimum, any applicable additional priority that is already provided to other types of emergency transfer requests. For transfers in which the tenant would be considered a new applicant, the plan must include policies for assisting a tenant with this transfer.

k. Bifurcation: Subject to any lease termination requirements or procedures prescribed by Federal, State, or local law, if any member of the Tenant's Household engages in criminal activity directly relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, the Landlord may "bifurcate" the Lease, or remove that Household member from the Lease, without regard to whether that Household member is a signatory to the Lease, in order to evict, remove, or terminate the occupancy rights of that Household member without evicting, removing, or otherwise penalizing the victim of the criminal activity who is also a tenant or lawful occupant. Such eviction, removal, termination of occupancy rights, or termination of assistance shall be effected in accordance with the procedures prescribed by Federal, State, and local law for the termination of leases or assistance under the housing choice voucher program. 24 CFR 5.2009(a).

If the Landlord bifurcates the Lease to evict, remove, or terminate assistance to a household member, and that household member is the sole tenant eligible to receive assistance, the landlord shall provide any remaining tenants or residents a period of 30 calendar days from the date of bifurcation of the lease to:

- Establish eligibility for the same covered housing program under which the evicted or terminated tenant was the recipient of assistance at the time of bifurcation of the lease;
- Establish eligibility under another covered housing program; or
- (3) Find alternative housing.
- Family Break-up: If the family break-up results from an occurrence of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, the PHA must ensure that the victim retains assistance. 24 CFR 982.315.
- m. Move with Continued Assistance: The public housing agency may not terminate assistance to a family or member of the family that moves out of a unit in violation of the lease, with or without prior notification to the public housing agency if such a move occurred to protect the health or safety of a family member who is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; and who reasonably believed they were imminently threatened by harm from further violence if they remained in the dwelling unit, or if any family member has been the victim of sexual assault that occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the family's request to move.
 - The move is needed to protect the health or safety of the family or family member who is or has been a victim of domestic violence dating violence, sexual assault or stalking; and
 - (2) The family or member of the family reasonably believes that he or she was threatened with imminent harm from further violence if he or she remained in the dwelling unit. However, any family member that has been the victim of a sexual assault that occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar day period preceding the family's move or request to move is not required to believe that he or she was threatened with imminent harm from

further violence if he or she remained in the dwelling unit. 24 CFR 982.354.

n. Confidentiality.

- (1) The Landlord shall maintain in strict confidence any information the Tenant (or someone acting on behalf of the Tenant) submits to the Landlord concerning incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, including the fact that the tenant is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.
- (2) The Landlord shall not allow any individual administering assistance on its behalf, or any persons within its employ, to have access to confidential information unless explicitly authorized by the Landlord for reasons that specifically call for these individuals to have access to the information pursuant to applicable Federal, State, or local law.
- (3) The Landlord shall not enter confidential information into any shared database or disclose such information to any other entity or individual, except to the extent that the disclosure is requested or consented to in writing by the individual in a time-limited release; required for use in an eviction proceeding; or is required by applicable law.

10. Eviction by court action

The owner may only evict the tenant by a court action.

11. Owner notice of grounds

- a. At or before the beginning of a court action to evict the tenant, the owner must give the tenant a notice that specifies the grounds for termination of tenancy. The notice may be included in or combined with any owner eviction notice.
- b. The owner must give the PHA a copy of any owner eviction notice at the same time the owner notifies the tenant.
- c. Eviction notice means a notice to vacate, or a complaint or other initial pleading used to begin an eviction action under State or local law.

12. Lease: Relation to HAP Contract

If the HAP contract terminates for any reason, the lease terminates automatically.

13. PHA Termination of Assistance

The PHA may terminate program assistance for the family for any grounds authorized in accordance with HUD requirements. If the PHA terminates program assistance for the family, the lease terminates automatically.

14. Family Move Out

The tenant must notify the PHA and the owner before the family moves out of the unit.

15. Security Deposit

- a. The owner may collect a security deposit from the tenant. (However, the PHA may prohibit the owner from collecting a security deposit in excess of private market practice, or in excess of amounts charged by the owner to unassisted tenants. Any such PHA-required restriction must be specified in the HAP contract.)
- b. When the family moves out of the contract unit, the owner, subject to State and local law, may use the

security deposit, including any interest on the deposit, as reimbursement for any unpaid rent payable by the tenant, any damages to the unit or any other amounts that the tenant owes under the lease.

- c. The owner must give the tenant a list of all items charged against the security deposit, and the amount of each item. After deducting the amount, if any, used to reimburse the owner, the owner must promptly refund the full amount of the unused balance to the tenant.
- d. If the security deposit is not sufficient to cover amounts the tenant owes under the lease, the owner may collect the balance from the tenant.

16. Prohibition of Discrimination

In accordance with applicable nondiscrimination and equal opportunity laws, statutes, Executive Orders, and regulations, the owner must not discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex (including sexual orientation and gender identity), national origin, age, familial status or disability in connection with the lease. Eligibility for HUD's programs must be made without regard to actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status.

17. Conflict with Other Provisions of Lease

- a. The terms of the tenancy addendum are prescribed by HUD in accordance with Federal law and regulation, as a condition for Federal assistance to the tenant and tenant's family under the Section 8 voucher program.
- b. In case of any conflict between the provisions of the tenancy addendum as required by HUD, and any other provisions of the lease or any other agreement between the owner and the tenant, the requirements of the HUD-required tenancy addendum shall control.

18. Changes in Lease or Rent

- a. The tenant and the owner may not make any change in the tenancy addendum. However, if the tenant and the owner agree to any other changes in the lease, such changes must be in writing, and the owner must immediately give the PHA a copy of such changes. The lease, including any changes, must be in accordance with the requirements of the tenancy addendum.
- b. In the following cases, tenant-based assistance shall not be continued unless the PHA has approved a new tenancy in accordance with program requirements and has executed a new HAP contract with the owner:
 - If there are any changes in lease requirements governing tenant or owner responsibilities for utilities or appliances;
 - If there are any changes in lease provisions governing the term of the lease;
 - (3) If the family moves to a new unit, even if the unit is in the same building or complex.
- c. PHA approval of the tenancy, and execution of a new HAP contract, are not required for agreed changes in the lease other than as specified in paragraph b.
- d. The owner must notify the PHA of any changes in the amount of the rent to owner at least sixty days

before any such changes go into effect, and the amount of the rent to owner following any such agreed change may not exceed the reasonable rent for the unit as most recently determined or redetermined by the PHA in accordance with HUD requirements.

19. Notices

Any notice under the lease by the tenant to the owner or by the owner to the tenant must be in writing.

20. Definitions

Contract unit. The housing unit rented by the tenant with assistance under the program.

Family. The persons who may reside in the unit with assistance under the program.

HAP contract. The housing assistance payments contract between the PHA and the owner. The PHA pays housing assistance payments to the owner in accordance with the HAP contract.

Household. The persons who may reside in the contract unit. The household consists of the family and any PHA-approved live-in aide. (A live-in aide is a person who resides in the unit to provide necessary supportive services for a member of the family who is a person with disabilities.)

Housing quality standards (HQS). The HUD minimum quality standards for housing assisted under the Section 8 tenant-based programs.

HUD. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. HUD requirements. HUD requirements for the Section 8 program. HUD requirements are issued by HUD headquarters, as regulations, Federal Register notices or other binding program directives.

Lease. The written agreement between the owner and the tenant for the lease of the contract unit to the tenant. The lease includes the tenancy addendum prescribed by HUD.

PHA. Public Housing Agency.

Premises. The building or complex in which the contract unit is located, including common areas and grounds.

Program. The Section 8 housing choice voucher program.

Rent to owner. The total monthly rent payable to the owner for the contract unit. The rent to owner is the sum of the portion of rent payable by the tenant plus the PHA housing assistance payment to the owner.

Section 8. Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 United States Code 1437f).

Tenant. The family member (or members) who leases the unit from the owner.

Voucher program. The Section 8 housing choice voucher program. Under this program, HUD provides funds to a PHA for rent subsidy on behalf of eligible families. The tenancy under the lease will be assisted with rent subsidy for a tenancy under the voucher program.

HOUSING ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS (HAP) CONTRACT

FORM HUD-52641 (PAGES 1-13 of 13)

Housing Assistance Payments (HAP) Contract Section 8 Tenant-Based Assistance Housing Choice Voucher Program

OMB Burden Statement. The public reporting burden for this information collection is estimated to be up to 0.5 hours, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. This collection of information is required to establish the terms between a private market owner and a PHA for participating in the program, including whether the tenant or owner pays for utilities and services. Assurances of confidentiality are not provided under this collection. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions to reduce this burden, to the Office of Public and Indian Housing, US. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC 20410. HUD may not conduct and sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless the collection displays a valid control number.

Privacy Notice. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is authorized to collect the information on this form by 24 CFR § 982.451. The information is used to provide Section 8 tenant-based assistance under the Housing Choice Voucher program in the form of housing assistance payments. The Personally Identifiable Information (PII) data collected on this form are not stored or retrieved within a system of record.

Instructions for use of HAP Contract

This form of Housing Assistance Payments Contract (HAP contract) is used to provide Section 8 tenant-based assistance under the housing choice voucher program (voucher program) of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The main regulation for this program is 24 Code of Federal Regulations Part 982.

The local voucher program is administered by a public housing agency (PHA). The HAP contract is an agreement between the PHA and the owner of a unit occupied by an assisted family. The HAP contract has three parts:

Part A Contract information (fill-ins).

See section by section instructions.

Part B Body of contract

Part C Tenancy addendum

Use of this form

Use of this HAP contract is required by HUD. Modification of the HAP contract is not permitted. The HAP contract must be word-for-word in the form prescribed by HUD.

However, the PHA may choose to add the following:

Language that prohibits the owner from collecting a security deposit in excess of private market practice, or in excess of amounts charged by the owner to unassisted tenants. Such a prohibition must be added to Part A of the HAP contract.

Language that defines when the housing assistance payment by the PHA is deemed received by the owner (e.g., upon mailing by the PHA or actual receipt by the owner). Such language must be added to Part A of the HAP contract.

To prepare the HAP contract, fill in all contract information in Part A of the contract. Part A must then be executed by the owner and the PHA.

Use for special housing types

In addition to use for the basic Section 8 voucher program, this form must also be used for the following "special housing types" which are voucher program variants for special needs (see 24 CFR Part 982, Subpart M): (1) single room occupancy (SRO) housing; (2) congregate housing; (3) group home; (4) shared housing; and (5) manufactured home rental by a family that leases the manufactured home and space. When this form is used for a special housing type, the special housing type shall be specified in Part A of the HAP contract, as follows; "This HAP contract is used for the following special housing type under HUD regulations for the Section 8 voucher program: (Insert Name of Special Housing type)."

However, this form may not be used for the following special housing types: (1) manufactured home space rental by a family that owns the manufactured home and leases only the space; (2)

cooperative housing; and (3) the homeownership option under Section 8(y) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(y)).

How to fill in Part A

Section by Section Instructions

Section 2: Tenant

Enter full name of tenant.

Section 3. Contract Unit

Enter address of unit, including apartment number, if any.

Section 4. Household Members

Enter full names of all PHA-approved household members. Specify if any such person is a live-in aide, which is a person approved by the PHA to reside in the unit to provide supportive services for a family member who is a person with disabilities

Section 5. Initial Lease Term

Enter first date and last date of initial lease term.

The initial lease term must be for at least one year. However, the PHA may approve a shorter initial lease term if the PHA determines that:

- Such shorter term would improve housing opportunities for the tenant, and
- Such shorter term is the prevailing local market practice.

Section 6. Initial Rent to Owner

Enter the amount of the monthly rent to owner during the initial lease term. The PHA must determine that the rent to owner is reasonable in comparison to rent for other comparable unassisted units. During the initial lease term, the owner may not raise the rent to owner.

Section 7. Housing Assistance Payment

Enter the initial amount of the monthly housing assistance payment.

Section 8. Utilities and Appliances.

The lease and the HAP contract must specify what utilities and appliances are to be supplied by the owner, and what utilities and appliances are to be supplied by the tenant. Fill in section 8 to show who is responsible to provide or pay for utilities and appliances.

Housing Assistance Payments Contract (HAP Contract) Section 8 Tenant-Based Assistance Housing Choice Voucher Program

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Public and Indian Housing

Pa	Part A of the HAP Contract: Contract Information	n	
(To 1.	(To prepare the contract, fill out all contract information in Part A 1. Contents of Contract This HAP contract has three parts: Part A: Contract Information Part B: Body of Contract Part C: Tenancy Addendum)	•
2.	2. Tenant		
3.	3. Contract Unit		
4.	4. Household		
	The following persons may reside in the unit. Other persons the owner and the PHA.	s may not be added to the h	ousehold without prior written approval of
5.	5. Initial Lease Term		
	The initial lease term begins on (mm/dd/yyyy):		
	The initial lease term ends on (mm/dd/yyyy):		
6.	6. Initial Rent to Owner The initial rent to owner is: \$	nt to owner.	
7.	7. Initial Housing Assistance Payment		
of:	The HAP contract term commences on the first day of the initial of the housing assistance payment by the PHA to the owner is \$_The amount of the monthly housing assistance payment by the PI in accordance with HUD requirements.		
Pro	Previous editions are obsolete	Page 2 of 13	form HUD-52641 (4/2023)

Natural gas	Bottled gas	☐ Electric ☐ Heat Pump		
		Electric Heat Pump	Oil Other	
Natural gas	Bottled gas	☐ Electric	Other	
Natural gas	Bottled gas	☐ Electric	Oil Other	
				Provided by
artining for the second second				
ivil and administrativency		8 U.S.C. § 287, 1001, 1010, 101 Owner	2; U.S.C. § 3729, 3802	
		Signature		
				·
Title of Signatory		Print or Type Name a	and Title of Signatory	
Mail pa	yments to:	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)		,
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
		Name		
		Name		
	rtify under penalty o false claim or make ivil and administrativency	Title of Signatory	Triffy under penalty of perjury that the information provided above is false claim or makes a false statement is subject to criminal and/or ivil and administrative penalties. (18 U.S.C. § 287, 1001, 1010, 101 ency Owner PHA Print or Type Name of Signature Title of Signatory Print or Type Name of Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	Trify under penalty of perjury that the information provided above is true and correct. WAI false claim or makes a false statement is subject to criminal and/or civil penalties, includivil and administrative penalties. (18 U.S.C. § 287, 1001, 1010, 1012; U.S.C. § 3729, 3802 ency Owner PHA Print or Type Name of Owner Signature Title of Signatory Print or Type Name and Title of Signatory Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

Page 3 of 13

Previous editions are obsolete

form **HUD-52641** (4/2023)

Housing Assistance Payments Contract (HAP Contract) Section 8 Tenant-Based Assistance Housing Choice Voucher Program

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Public and Indian Housing

Part B of HAP Contract: Body of Contract

1. Purpose

- a. This is a HAP contract between the PHA and the owner. The HAP contract is entered to provide assistance for the family under the Section 8 voucher program (see HUD program regulations at 24 Code of Federal Regulations Part 982).
- The HAP contract only applies to the household and contract unit specified in Part A of the HAP contract.
- c. During the HAP contract term, the PHA will pay housing assistance payments to the owner in accordance with the HAP contract.
- d. The family will reside in the contract unit with assistance under the Section 8 voucher program. The housing assistance payments by the PHA assist the tenant to lease the contract unit from the owner for occupancy by the family.

2. Lease of Contract Unit

- a. The owner has leased the contract unit to the tenant for occupancy by the family with assistance under the Section 8 voucher program.
- b. The PHA has approved leasing of the unit in accordance with requirements of the Section 8 voucher program.
- c. The lease for the contract unit must include word-forword all provisions of the tenancy addendum required by HUD (Part C of the HAP contract).
- d. The owner certifies that:
 - The owner and the tenant have entered into a lease of the contract unit that includes all provisions of the tenancy addendum.
 - (2) The lease is in a standard form that is used in the locality by the owner and that is generally used for other unassisted tenants in the premises.
 - (3) The lease is consistent with State and local
- e. The owner is responsible for screening the family's behavior or suitability for tenancy. The PHA is not responsible for such screening. The PHA has no liability or responsibility to the owner or other persons for the family's behavior or the family's conduct in tenancy.

3. Maintenance, Utilities, and Other Services

- a. The owner must maintain the contract unit and premises in accordance with the housing quality standards (HQS).
- The owner must provide all utilities needed to comply with the HQS.

- c. If the owner does not maintain the contract unit in accordance with the HQS, or fails to provide all utilities needed to comply with the HQS, the PHA may exercise any available remedies. PHA remedies for such breach include recovery of overpayments, suspension of housing assistance payments, abatement or other reduction of housing assistance payments, termination of housing assistance payments, and termination of the HAP contract. The PHA may not exercise such remedies against the owner because of an HQS breach for which the family is responsible, and that is not caused by the owner.
- d. The PHA shall not make any housing assistance payments if the contract unit does not meet the HQS, unless the owner corrects the defect within the period specified by the PHA and the PHA verifies the correction. If a defect is life threatening, the owner must correct the defect within no more than 24 hours. For other defects, the owner must correct the defect within the period specified by the PHA.
- e. The PHA may inspect the contract unit and premises at such times as the PHA determines necessary, to ensure that the unit is in accordance with the HQS.
- f. The PHA must notify the owner of any HQS defects shown by the inspection.
- g. The owner must provide all housing services as agreed to in the lease.

4. Term of HAP Contract

- a. Relation to lease term. The term of the HAP contract begins on the first day of the initial term of the lease, and terminates on the last day of the term of the lease (including the initial lease term and any extensions).
- b. When HAP contract terminates.
 - The HAP contract terminates automatically if the lease is terminated by the owner or the tenant.
 - (2) The PHA may terminate program assistance for the family for any grounds authorized in accordance with HUD requirements. If the PHA terminates program assistance for the family, the HAP contract terminates automatically.
 - (3) If the family moves from the contract unit, the HAP contract terminates automatically.
 - (4) The HAP contract terminates automatically 180 calendar days after the last housing assistance payment to the owner.
 - (5) The PHA may terminate the HAP contract if the PHA determines, in accordance with HUD requirements, that available program funding is not sufficient to support continued assistance for families in the program.

- (6) The HAP contract terminates automatically upon the death of a single member household, including single member households with a live-in aide.
- (7) The PHA may terminate the HAP contract if the PHA determines that the contract unit does not provide adequate space in accordance with the HQS because of an increase in family size or a change in family composition.
- (8) If the family breaks up, the PHA may terminate the HAP contract, or may continue housing assistance payments on behalf of family members who remain in the contract unit.
- (9) The PHA may terminate the HAP contract if the PHA determines that the unit does not meet all requirements of the HQS, or determines that the owner has otherwise breached the HAP contract.

5. Provision and Payment for Utilities and Appliances

- a. The lease must specify what utilities are to be provided or paid by the owner or the tenant.
- b. The lease must specify what appliances are to be provided or paid by the owner or the tenant.
- c. Part A of the HAP contract specifies what utilities and appliances are to be provided or paid by the owner or the tenant. The lease shall be consistent with the HAP contract.

6. Rent to Owner: Reasonable Rent

- a. During the HAP contract term, the rent to owner may at no time exceed the reasonable rent for the contract unit as most recently determined or redetermined by the PHA in accordance with HUD requirements.
- b. The PHA must determine whether the rent to owner is reasonable in comparison to rent for other comparable unassisted units. To make this determination, the PHA must consider:
 - The location, quality, size, unit type, and age of the contract unit; and
 - (2) Any amenities, housing services, maintenance and utilities provided and paid by the owner.
- c. The PHA must redetermine the reasonable rent when required in accordance with HUD requirements. The PHA may redetermine the reasonable rent at any time.
- d. During the HAP contract term, the rent to owner may not exceed rent charged by the owner for comparable unassisted units in the premises. The owner must give the PHA any information requested by the PHA on rents charged by the owner for other units in the premises or elsewhere.

7. PHA Payment to Owner

- a. When paid
 - (1) During the term of the HAP contract, the PHA must make monthly housing assistance

- payments to the owner on behalf of the family at the beginning of each month.
- (2) The PHA must pay housing assistance payments promptly when due to the owner.
- If housing assistance payments are not paid promptly when due after the first two calendar months of the HAP contract term, the PHA shall pay the owner penalties if all of the following circumstances apply: (i) Such penalties are in accordance with generally accepted practices and law, as applicable in the local housing market, governing penalties for late payment of rent by a tenant; (ii) It is the owner's practice to charge such penalties for assisted and unassisted tenants; and (iii) The owner also charges such penalties against the tenant for late payment of family rent to owner. However, the PHA shall not be obligated to pay any late payment penalty if HUD determines that late payment by the PHA is due to factors beyond the PHA's control. Moreover, the PHA shall not be obligated to pay any late payment penalty if housing assistance payments by the PHA are delayed or denied as a remedy for owner breach of the HAP contract (including any of the following PHA remedies: recovery of overpayments, suspension of housing assistance payments, abatement or reduction of housing assistance payments, termination of housing assistance payments and termination of the contract).
- (4) Housing assistance payments shall only be paid to the owner while the family is residing in the contract unit during the term of the HAP contract. The PHA shall not pay a housing assistance payment to the owner for any month after the month when the family moves out.
- b. Owner compliance with HAP contract Unless the owner has complied with all provisions of the HAP contract, the owner does not have a right to receive housing assistance payments under the HAP contract.
- c. Amount of PHA payment to owner
 - (1) The amount of the monthly PHA housing assistance payment to the owner shall be determined by the PHA in accordance with HUD requirements for a tenancy under the voucher program.
 - (2) The amount of the PHA housing assistance payment is subject to change during the HAP contract term in accordance with HUD requirements. The PHA must notify the family and the owner of any changes in the amount of the housing assistance payment.
 - (3) The housing assistance payment for the first month of the HAP contract term shall be prorated for a partial month.
- d. Application of payment The monthly housing assistance payment shall be credited against the monthly rent to owner for the contract unit.

e. Limit of PHA responsibility

- The PHA is only responsible for making housing assistance payments to the owner in accordance with the HAP contract and HUD requirements for a tenancy under the voucher program.
- (2) The PHA shall not pay any portion of the rent to owner in excess of the housing assistance payment. The PHA shall not pay any other claim by the owner against the family.
- f. Overpayment to owner If the PHA determines that the owner is not entitled to the housing assistance payment or any part of it, the PHA, in addition to other remedies, may deduct the amount of the overpayment from any amounts due the owner (including amounts due under any other Section 8 assistance contract).

8. Owner Certification

During the term of this contract, the owner certifies that:

- a. The owner is maintaining the contract unit and premises in accordance with the HOS.
- b. The contract unit is leased to the tenant. The lease includes the tenancy addendum (Part C of the HAP contract), and is in accordance with the HAP contract and program requirements. The owner has provided the lease to the PHA, including any revisions of the lease.
- c. The rent to owner does not exceed rents charged by the owner for rental of comparable unassisted units in the premises.
- d. Except for the rent to owner, the owner has not received and will not receive any payments or other consideration (from the family, the PHA, HUD, or any other public or private source) for rental of the contract unit during the HAP contract term.
- The family does not own or have any interest in the contract unit.
- f. To the best of the owner's knowledge, the members of the family reside in the contract unit, and the unit is the family's only residence.
- g. The owner (including a principal or other interested party) is not the parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister, or brother of any member of the family, unless the PHA has determined (and has notified the owner and the family of such determination) that approving rental of the unit, notwithstanding such relationship, would provide reasonable accommodation for a family member who is a person with disabilities.
- 9. **Prohibition of Discrimination**. In accordance with applicable nondiscrimination and equal opportunity laws, statutes, Executive Orders, and regulations.
 - a. The owner must not discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex(including sexual orientation and gender identity), national origin, age, familial status, or disability in connection with the HAP contract. Eligibility for HUD's programs must be made without regard to actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status.

- b. The owner must cooperate with the PHA and HUD in conducting equal opportunity compliance reviews and complaint investigations in connection with the HAP contract.
- c. Violence Against Women Act. The owner must comply with the Violence Against Women Act, as amended, and HUD's implementing regulation at 24 CFR part 5, Subpart L, and program regulations.

10. Owner's Breach of HAP Contract

- a. Any of the following actions by the owner (including a principal or other interested party) is a breach of the HAP contract by the owner:
 - If the owner has violated any obligation under the HAP contract, including the owner's obligation to maintain the unit in accordance with the HQS.
 - (2) If the owner has violated any obligation under any other housing assistance payments contract under Section 8.
 - (3) If the owner has committed fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any Federal housing assistance program.
 - (4) For projects with mortgages insured by HUD or loans made by HUD, if the owner has failed to comply with the regulations for the applicable mortgage insurance or loan program, with the mortgage or mortgage note, or with the regulatory agreement; or if the owner has committed fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with the mortgage or loan.
 - (5) If the owner has engaged in any drug-related criminal activity or any violent criminal activity.
- b. If the PHA determines that a breach has occurred, the PHA may exercise any of its rights and remedies under the HAP contract, or any other available rights and remedies for such breach. The PHA shall notify the owner of such determination, including a brief statement of the reasons for the determination. The notice by the PHA to the owner may require the owner to take corrective action, as verified or determined by the PHA, by a deadline prescribed in the notice.
- c. The PHA's rights and remedies for owner breach of the HAP contract include recovery of overpayments, suspension of housing assistance payments, abatement or other reduction of housing assistance payments, termination of housing assistance payments, and termination of the HAP contract.
- d. The PHA may seek and obtain additional relief by judicial order or action, including specific performance, other injunctive relief or order for damages.
- e. Even if the family continues to live in the contract unit, the PHA may exercise any rights and remedies for owner breach of the HAP contract.
- f. The PHA's exercise or non-exercise of any right or remedy for owner breach of the HAP contract is not a

waiver of the right to exercise that or any other right or remedy at any time.

11. PHA and HUD Access to Premises and Owner's Records

- a. The owner must provide any information pertinent to the HAP contract that the PHA or HUD may reasonably require.
- b. The PHA, HUD and the Comptroller General of the United States shall have full and free access to the contract unit and the premises, and to all accounts and other records of the owner that are relevant to the HAP contract, including the right to examine or audit the records and to make copies.
- c. The owner must grant such access to computerized or other electronic records, and to any computers, equipment or facilities containing such records, and must provide any information or assistance needed to access the records.

12. Exclusion of Third Party Rights

- a. The family is not a party to or third party beneficiary of Part B of the HAP contract. The family may not enforce any provision of Part B, and may not exercise any right or remedy against the owner or PHA under Part B.
- b. The tenant or the PHA may enforce the tenancy addendum (Part C of the HAP contract) against the owner, and may exercise any right or remedy against the owner under the tenancy addendum.
- c. The PHA does not assume any responsibility for injury to, or any liability to, any person injured as a result of the owner's action or failure to act in connection with management of the contract unit or the premises or with implementation of the HAP contract, or as a result of any other action or failure to act by the owner.
- d. The owner is not the agent of the PHA, and the HAP contract does not create or affect any relationship between the PHA and any lender to the owner or any suppliers, employees, contractors or subcontractors used by the owner in connection with management of the contract unit or the premises or with implementation of the HAP contract.

13. Conflict of Interest

- a. "Covered individual" means a person or entity who is a member of any of the following classes:
 - Any present or former member or officer of the PHA (except a PHA commissioner who is a participant in the program);
 - (2) Any employee of the PHA, or any contractor, sub-contractor or agent of the PHA, who formulates policy or who influences decisions with respect to the program;
 - (3) Any public official, member of a governing body, or State or local legislator, who exercises functions or responsibilities with respect to the program; or
 - (4) Any member of the Congress of the United States.

- b. A covered individual may not have any direct or indirect interest in the HAP contract or in any benefits or payments under the contract (including the interest of an immediate family member of such covered individual) while such person is a covered individual or during one year thereafter.
- c. "Immediate family member" means the spouse, parent (including a stepparent), child (including a stepchild), grandparent, grandchild, sister or brother (including a stepsister or stepbrother) of any covered individual.
- d. The owner certifies and is responsible for assuring that no person or entity has or will have a prohibited interest, at execution of the HAP contract, or at any time during the HAP contract term.
- If a prohibited interest occurs, the owner shall promptly and fully disclose such interest to the PHA and HUD.
- f. The conflict of interest prohibition under this section may be waived by the HUD field office for good cause.
- g. No member of or delegate to the Congress of the United States or resident commissioner shall be admitted to any share or part of the HAP contract or to any benefits which may arise from it.

14. Assignment of the HAP Contract

- a. The owner may not assign the HAP contract to a new owner without the prior written consent of the PHA.
- b. If the owner requests PHA consent to assign the HAP contract to a new owner, the owner shall supply any information as required by the PHA pertinent to the proposed assignment.
- c. The HAP contract may not be assigned to a new owner that is debarred, suspended or subject to a limited denial of participation under HUD regulations (see 24 Code of Federal Regulations Part 24).
- d. The HAP contract may not be assigned to a new owner if HUD has prohibited such assignment because:
 - (1) The Federal government has instituted an administrative or judicial action against the owner or proposed new owner for violation of the Fair Housing Act or other Federal equal opportunity requirements, and such action is pending; or
 - (2) A court or administrative agency has determined that the owner or proposed new owner violated the Fair Housing Act or other Federal equal opportunity requirements.
- e. The HAP contract may not be assigned to a new owner if the new owner (including a principal or other interested party) is the parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister or brother of any member of the family, unless the PHA has determined (and has notified the family of such determination) that approving the assignment, notwithstanding such relationship, would provide reasonable accommodation for a family member who is a person with disabilities.

- f. The PHA may deny approval to assign the HAP contract if the owner or proposed new owner (including a principal or other interested party):
 - (1) Has violated obligations under a housing assistance payments contract under Section 8;
 - (2) Has committed fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any Federal housing program;
 - (3) Has engaged in any drug-related criminal activity or any violent criminal activity;
 - (4) Has a history or practice of non-compliance with the HQS for units leased under the Section 8 tenant-based programs, or non-compliance with applicable housing standards for units leased with project-based Section 8 assistance or for units leased under any other Federal housing program;
 - (5) Has a history or practice of failing to terminate tenancy of tenants assisted under any Federally assisted housing program for activity engaged in by the tenant, any member of the household, a guest or another person under the control of any member of the household that:
 - (a) Threatens the right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents;
 - (b) Threatens the health or safety of other residents, of employees of the PHA, or of owner employees or other persons engaged in management of the housing;
 - (c) Threatens the health or safety of, or the right to peaceful enjoyment of their residents by, persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises; or
 - (d) Is drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity;
 - (6) Has a history or practice of renting units that fail to meet State or local housing codes; or
 - (7) Has not paid State or local real estate taxes, fines or assessments.
- g. The new owner must agree to be bound by and comply with the HAP contract. The agreement must be in writing, and in a form acceptable to the PHA. The new owner must give the PHA a copy of the executed agreement.
- 15. Foreclosure. In the case of any foreclosure, the immediate successor in interest in the property pursuant to the foreclosure shall assume such interest subject to the lease between the prior owner and the tenant and to the HAP contract between the prior owner and the PHA for the occupied unit. This provision does not affect any State or local law that provides longer time periods or other additional protections for tenants.
- 16. Written Notices Any notice by the PHA or the owner in connection with this contract must be in writing.
- 17. Entire Agreement: Interpretation
 - a. The HAP contract contains the entire agreement between the owner and the PHA.

b The HAP contract shall be interpreted and implemented in accordance with all statutory requirements, and with all HUD requirements, including the HUD program regulations at 24 Code of Federal Regulations Part 982.

Housing Assistance Payments Contract (HAP Contract) Section 8 Tenant-Based Assistance Housing Choice Voucher Program

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Public and Indian Housing

Part C of HAP Contract: Tenancy Addendum

1. Section 8 Voucher Program

- a. The owner is leasing the contract unit to the tenant for occupancy by the tenant's family with assistance for a tenancy under the Section 8 housing choice voucher program (voucher program) of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).
- b. The owner has entered into a Housing Assistance Payments Contract (HAP contract) with the PHA under the voucher program. Under the HAP contract, the PHA will make housing assistance payments to the owner to assist the tenant in leasing the unit from the owner.

2. Lease

- a. The owner has given the PHA a copy of the lease, including any revisions agreed by the owner and the tenant. The owner certifies that the terms of the lease are in accordance with all provisions of the HAP contract and that the lease includes the tenancy addendum.
- b. The tenant shall have the right to enforce the tenancy addendum against the owner. If there is any conflict between the tenancy addendum and any other provisions of the lease, the language of the tenancy addendum shall control.

3. Use of Contract Unit

- During the lease term, the family will reside in the contract unit with assistance under the voucher program.
- b. The composition of the household must be approved by the PHA. The family must promptly inform the PHA of the birth, adoption or court-awarded custody of a child. Other persons may not be added to the household without prior written approval of the owner and the PHA.
- c. The contract unit may only be used for residence by the PHA-approved household members. The unit must be the family's only residence. Members of the household may engage in legal profit making activities incidental to primary use of the unit for residence by members of the family.
- d. The tenant may not sublease or let the unit.
- e. The tenant may not assign the lease or transfer the unit.

4. Rent to Owner

- a. The initial rent to owner may not exceed the amount approved by the PHA in accordance with HUD requirements.
- b. Changes in the rent to owner shall be determined by the provisions of the lease. However, the owner may not raise the rent during the initial term of the lease.
- c. During the term of the lease (including the initial term of the lease and any extension term), the rent to owner may at no time exceed:

- (1) The reasonable rent for the unit as most recently determined or redetermined by the PHA in accordance with HUD requirements, or
- (2) Rent charged by the owner for comparable unassisted units in the premises.

5. Family Payment to Owner

- a. The family is responsible for paying the owner any portion of the rent to owner that is not covered by the PHA housing assistance payment.
- b. Each month, the PHA will make a housing assistance payment to the owner on behalf of the family in accordance with the HAP contract. The amount of the monthly housing assistance payment will be determined by the PHA in accordance with HUD requirements for a tenancy under the Section 8 voucher program.
- c. The monthly housing assistance payment shall be credited against the monthly rent to owner for the contract unit
- d. The tenant is not responsible for paying the portion of rent to owner covered by the PHA housing assistance payment under the HAP contract between the owner and the PHA. A PHA failure to pay the housing assistance payment to the owner is not a violation of the lease. The owner may not terminate the tenancy for nonpayment of the PHA housing assistance payment.
- e. The owner may not charge or accept, from the family or from any other source, any payment for rent of the unit in addition to the rent to owner. Rent to owner includes all housing services, maintenance, utilities and appliances to be provided and paid by the owner in accordance with the lease.
- f. The owner must immediately return any excess rent payment to the tenant.

6. Other Fees and Charges

- a. Rent to owner does not include cost of any meals or supportive services or furniture which may be provided by the owner.
- b. The owner may not require the tenant or family members to pay charges for any meals or supportive services or furniture which may be provided by the owner. Nonpayment of any such charges is not grounds for termination of tenancy.
- c. The owner may not charge the tenant extra amounts for items customarily included in rent to owner in the locality, or provided at no additional cost to unsubsidized tenants in the premises.

7. Maintenance, Utilities, and Other Services

a. Maintenance

- (1) The owner must maintain the unit and premises in accordance with the HQS.
- (2) Maintenance and replacement (including redecoration) must be in accordance with the

standard practice for the building concerned as established by the owner.

b. Utilities and appliances

- (1) The owner must provide all utilities needed to comply with the HQS.
- (2) The owner is not responsible for a breach of the HQS caused by the tenant's failure to:
 - (a) Pay for any utilities that are to be paid by the
 - (b) Provide and maintain any appliances that are to be provided by the tenant.
- c. Family damage. The owner is not responsible for a breach of the HQS because of damages beyond normal wear and tear caused by any member of the household or by a guest.
- d. **Housing services**. The owner must provide all housing services as agreed to in the lease.

8. Termination of Tenancy by Owner

- Requirements. The owner may only terminate the tenancy in accordance with the lease and HUD requirements.
- b. Grounds. During the term of the lease (the initial term of the lease or any extension term), the owner may only terminate the tenancy because of:
 - Serious or repeated violation of the lease;
 - (2) Violation of Federal, State, or local law that imposes obligations on the tenant in connection with the occupancy or use of the unit and the premises;
 - (3) Criminal activity or alcohol abuse (as provided in paragraph c); or
 - (4) Other good cause (as provided in paragraph d).

c. Criminal activity or alcohol abuse.

- (1) The owner may terminate the tenancy during the term of the lease if any member of the household, a guest or another person under a esident's control commits any of the following types of criminal activity:
 - (a) Any criminal activity that threatens the health or safety of, or the right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by, other residents (including property management staff residing on the premises);
 - (b) Any criminal activity that threatens the health, or safety of, or the right to peaceful enjoyment of their residences by, persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises;
 - (c) Any violent criminal activity on or near the premises; or
 - (d) Any drug-related criminal activity on or near the premises.
- (2) The owner may terminate the tenancy during the term of the lease if any member of the household is:
 - (a) 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
- (b) Violating a condition of probation or parole under Federal or State law.
- (3) The owner may terminate the tenancy for criminal activity by a household member in accordance with this section if the owner determines that the household member has committed the criminal activity, regardless of whether the household member has been arrested or convicted for such activity.
- (4) The owner may terminate the tenancy during the term of the lease if any member of the household has engaged in abuse of alcohol that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

d. Other good cause for termination of tenancy

- During the initial lease term, other good cause for termination of tenancy must be something the family did or failed to do.
- (2) During the initial lease term or during any extension term, other good cause may include:
 - (a) Disturbance of neighbors,
 - (b) Destruction of property, or
 - (c) Living or housekeeping habits that cause damage to the unit or premises.
- (3) After the initial lease term, such good cause may include:
 - (a) The tenant's failure to accept the owner's offer of a new lease or revision;
 - (b) The owner's desire to use the unit for personal or family use or for a purpose other than use as a residential rental unit; or
 - (c) A business or economic reason for termination of the tenancy (such as sale of the property, renovation of the unit, the owner's desire to rent the unit for a higher rent).
- (4) The examples of other good cause in this paragraph do not preempt any State or local laws to the contrary.
- (5) In the case of an owner who is an immediate successor in interest pursuant to foreclosure during the term of the lease, requiring the tenant to vacate the property prior to sale shall not constitute other good cause, except that the owner may terminate the tenancy effective on the date of transfer of the unit to the owner if the owner:
 - (a) Will occupy the unit as a primary residence;
 and
 - (b) Has provided the tenant a notice to vacate at least 90 days before the effective date of such notice. This provision shall not affect any State or local law that provides for longer time periods or addition protections for tenants.

Protections for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking.

- a. Purpose: This section incorporates the protections for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking in accordance with subtitle N of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994, as amended (codified as amended at 42 U.S.C. 14043e et seq.) (VAWA) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 5, subpart L.
- b. Conflict with other Provisions: In the event of any conflict between this provision and any other provisions included in Part C of the HAP contract, this provision shall prevail.
- c. Effect on Other Protections: Nothing in this section shall be construed to supersede any provision of any Federal, State, or local law that provides greater protection than this section for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.
- d. Definition: As used in this Section, the terms "actual and imminent threat," "affiliated individual", "bifurcate", "dating violence," "domestic violence," "sexual assault," and "stalking" are defined in HUD's regulations at 24 CFR part 5, subpart L. The terms "Household" and "Other Person Under the Tenant's Control" are defined at 24 CFR part 5, subpart A.
- e. VAWA Notice and Certification Form: The PHA shall provide the tenant with the "Notice of Occupancy Rights under VAWA and the certification form described under 24 CFR 5.2005(a)(1) and (2).

f. Protection for victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking:

- (1) The landlord or the PHA will not deny admission to, deny assistance under, terminate from participation in, or evict the Tenant on the basis of or as a direct result of the fact that the Tenant is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, if the Tenant otherwise qualifies for admission, assistance, participation, or occupancy. 24 CFR 5.2005(b)(1).
- (2) The tenant shall not be denied tenancy or occupancy rights solely on the basis of criminal activity engaged in by a member of the Tenant's Household or any guest or Other Person Under the Tenant's Control, if the criminal activity is directly related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and the Tenant or an Affiliated Individual of the Tenant is the victim or the threatened victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. 24 CFR 5.2005(b)(2).
- (3) An incident or incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking will not be construed as serious or repeated violations of the lease by the victim or threatened victim of the incident. Nor shall it not be construed as other "good cause" for termination of the lease, tenancy, or occupancy rights of such a victim or threatened victim. 24 CFR 5.2005(c)(1) and (c)(2).
- g. Compliance with Court Orders: Nothing in this Addendum will limit the authority of the landlord, when notified by a court order, to comply with the court order with respect to the rights of access or control of property

- (including civil protection orders issued to protect a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking) or with respect to the distribution or possession of property among members of the Tenant's Household. 24 CFR 5.2005(d)(1).
- h. Violations Not Premised on Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking: Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit any otherwise available authority of the Landlord to evict or the public housing authority to terminate the assistance of a Tenant for any violation not premised on an act of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking that is in question against the Tenant or an Affiliated Individual of the Tenant. However, the Landlord or the PHA will not subject the tenant, who is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, to a more demanding standard than other tenants in determining whether to evict or terminate assistance. 24 CFR 5.2005(d)(2).

i. Actual and Imminent Threats:

- (1) Nothing in this section will be construed to limit the authority of the Landlord to evict the Tenant if the Landlord can demonstrate that an "actual and imminent threat" to other tenants or those employed at or providing service to the property would be present if the Tenant or lawful occupant is not evicted. In this context, words, gestures, actions, or other indicators will be construed as an actual and imminent threat if they meet the following standards for an actual and imminent threat: "Actual and imminent threat" refers to a physical danger that is real, would occur within an immediate time frame, and could result in death or serious bodily harm. 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, and the length of time before the potential harm would occur. 24 CFR 5.2005(d)(3).
- (2) If an actual and imminent threat is demonstrated, eviction should be used 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, developing other plans to keep the property safe, or seeking other legal remedies to prevent the perpetrator from acting on a threat. 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)(4).
- j. Emergency Transfer: A tenant who is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking may request an emergency transfer in accordance with the PHA's emergency transfer plan. 24 CFR 5.2005(e). The PHA's emergency transfer plan must be made available upon request, and incorporate strict confidentiality measures to ensure that the PHA does not disclose a tenant's dwelling unit location to a person who committed or threatened to commit an act of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against the tenant;

For transfers in which the tenant would not be considered a new applicant, the PHA must ensure that a request for an emergency transfer receives, at a minimum, any applicable additional priority that is already provided to other types of emergency transfer requests. For transfers in which the tenant would be considered a new applicant, the plan must include policies for assisting a tenant with this transfer.

Bifurcation: Subject to any lease termination requirements or procedures prescribed by Federal, State, or local law, if any member of the Tenant's Household engages in criminal activity directly relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, the Landlord may "bifurcate" the Lease, or remove that Household member from the Lease, without regard to whether that Household member is a signatory to the Lease, in order to evict, remove, or terminate the occupancy rights of that Household member without evicting, removing, or otherwise penalizing the victim of the criminal activity who is also a tenant or lawful occupant. Such eviction, removal, termination of occupancy rights, or termination of assistance shall be effected in accordance with the procedures prescribed by Federal, State, and local law for the termination of leases or assistance under the housing choice voucher program. 24 CFR 5.2009(a).

If the Landlord bifurcates the Lease to evict, remove, or terminate assistance to a household member, and that household member is the sole tenant eligible to receive assistance, the landlord shall provide any remaining tenants or residents a period of 30 calendar days from the date of bifurcation of the lease to:

- Establish eligibility for the same covered housing program under which the evicted or terminated tenant was the recipient of assistance at the time of bifurcation of the lease;
- (2) Establish eligibility under another covered housing program; or
- (3) Find alternative housing.
- Family Break-up: If the family break-up results from an occurrence of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, the PHA must ensure that the victim retains assistance. 24 CFR 982.315.
- m. Move with Continued Assistance: The public housing agency may not terminate assistance to a family or member of the family that moves out of a unit in violation of the lease, with or without prior notification to the public housing agency if such a move occurred to protect the health or safety of a family member who is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; and who reasonably believed they were imminently threatened by harm from further violence if they remained in the dwelling unit, or if any family member has been the victim of sexual assault that occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the family's request to move.
 - The move is needed to protect the health or safety of the family or family member who is or has been a victim of domestic violence dating violence, sexual assault or stalking; and
 - (2) The family or member of the family reasonably believes that he or she was threatened with imminent harm from further violence if he or she remained in the dwelling unit. However, any family member that has been the victim of a sexual assault that occurred on the premises during the

90-calendar day period preceding the family's move or request to move is not required to believe that he or she was threatened with imminent harm from further violence if he or she remained in the dwelling unit. 24 CFR 982.354

n. Confidentiality.

- (1) The Landlord shall maintain in strict confidence any information the Tenant (or someone acting on behalf of the Tenant) submits to the Landlord concerning incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, including the fact that the tenant is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.
- (2) The Landlord shall not allow any individual administering assistance on its behalf, or any persons within its employ, to have access to confidential information unless explicitly authorized by the Landlord for reasons that specifically call for these individuals to have access to the information pursuant to applicable Federal, State, or local law.
- (3) The Landlord shall not enter confidential information into any shared database or disclose such information to any other entity or individual, except to the extent that the disclosure is requested or consented to in writing by the individual in a time-limited release; required for use in an eviction proceeding; or is required by applicable law.

10. Eviction by court action

The owner may only evict the tenant by a court action.

11. Owner notice of grounds

- (1) At or before the beginning of a court action to evict the tenant, the owner must give the tenant a notice that specifies the grounds for termination of tenancy. The notice may be included in or combined with any owner eviction notice.
- (2) The owner must give the PHA a copy of any owner eviction notice at the same time the owner notifies the tenant.
- (3) Eviction notice means a notice to vacate, or a complaint or other initial pleading used to begin an eviction action under State or local law.

12. Lease: Relation to HAP Contract

If the HAP contract terminates for any reason, the lease terminates automatically.

13. PHA Termination of Assistance

The PHA may terminate program assistance for the family for any grounds authorized in accordance with HUD requirements. If the PHA terminates program assistance for the family, the lease terminates automatically.

14. Family Move Out

The tenant must notify the PHA and the owner before the family moves out of the unit.

15. Security Deposit

a. The owner may collect a security deposit from the tenant. (However, the PHA may prohibit the owner from collecting a security deposit in excess of private market practice, or in excess of amounts charged by the owner to unassisted tenants. Any such PHA-required restriction must be specified in the HAP contract.)

- b. When the family moves out of the contract unit, the owner, subject to State and local law, may use the security deposit, including any interest on the deposit, as reimbursement for any unpaid rent payable by the tenant, any damages to the unit or any other amounts that the tenant owes under the lease.
- c. The owner must give the tenant a list of all items charged against the security deposit, and the amount of each item. After deducting the amount, if any, used to reimburse the owner, the owner must promptly refund the full amount of the unused balance to the tenant.
 - d. If the security deposit is not sufficient to cover amounts the tenant owes under the lease, the owner may collect the balance from the tenant.

16. Prohibition of Discrimination

In accordance with applicable nondiscrimination and equal opportunity laws, statutes, Executive Orders, and regulations, the owner must not discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex (including sexual orientation and gender identity), national origin, age, familial status or disability in connection with the lease. Eligibility for HUD's programs must be made without regard to actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status.

17. Conflict with Other Provisions of Lease

- a. The terms of the tenancy addendum are prescribed by HUD in accordance with Federal law and regulation, as a condition for Federal assistance to the tenant and tenant's family under the Section 8 voucher program.
- b. In case of any conflict between the provisions of the tenancy addendum as required by HUD, and any other provisions of the lease or any other agreement between the owner and the tenant, the requirements of the HUD-required tenancy addendum shall control.

18. Changes in Lease or Rent

- a. The tenant and the owner may not make any change in the tenancy addendum. However, if the tenant and the owner agree to any other changes in the lease, such changes must be in writing, and the owner must immediately give the PHA a copy of such changes. The lease, including any changes, must be in accordance with the requirements of the tenancy addendum.
- b. In the following cases, tenant-based assistance shall not be continued unless the PHA has approved a new tenancy in accordance with program requirements and has executed a new HAP contract with the owner:
 - If there are any changes in lease requirements governing tenant or owner responsibilities for utilities or appliances;
 - (2) If there are any changes in lease provisions governing the term of the lease;
 - (3) If the family moves to a new unit, even if the unit is in the same building or complex.
- PHA approval of the tenancy, and execution of a new HAP contract, are not required for agreed

- changes in the lease other than as specified in paragraph b.
- d. The owner must notify the PHA of any changes in the amount of the rent to owner at least sixty days before any such changes go into effect, and the amount of the rent to owner following any such agreed change may not exceed the reasonable rent for the unit as most recently determined or redetermined by the PHA in accordance with HUD requirements.

19. Notices

Any notice under the lease by the tenant to the owner or by the owner to the tenant must be in writing.

20. Definitions

Contract unit. The housing unit rented by the tenant with assistance under the program.

Family. The persons who may reside in the unit with assistance under the program.

HAP contract. The housing assistance payments contract between the PHA and the owner. The PHA pays housing assistance payments to the owner in accordance with the HAP contract.

Household. The persons who may reside in the contract unit. The household consists of the family and any PHA-approved live-in aide. (A live-in aide is a person who resides in the unit to provide necessary supportive services for a member of the family who is a person with disabilities.)

Housing quality standards (HQS). The HUD minimum quality standards for housing assisted under the Section 8 tenant-based programs.

HUD. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

HUD requirements. HUD requirements for the Section 8 program. HUD requirements are issued by HUD headquarters, as regulations, Federal Register notices or other binding program directives.

Lease. The written agreement between the owner and the tenant for the lease of the contract unit to the tenant. The lease includes the tenancy addendum prescribed by HUD.

PHA. Public Housing Agency.

Premises. The building or complex in which the contract unit is located, including common areas and grounds.

Program. The Section 8 housing choice voucher program.

Rent to owner. The total monthly rent payable to the owner for the contract unit. The rent to owner is the sum of the portion of rent payable by the tenant plus the PHA housing assistance payment to the owner.

Section 8. Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 United States Code 1437f).

Tenant. The family member (or members) who leases the unit from the owner

Voucher program. The Section 8 housing choice voucher program. Under this program, HUD provides funds to a PHA for rent subsidy on behalf of eligible families. The tenancy under the lease will be assisted with rent subsidy for a tenancy under the voucher program.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Office of Public and Indian Housing

MOVING TO WORK (MTW) RIDER TO THE HOUSING ASSISTANCE PAYMENT (HAP) CONTRACT FOR THE SECTION 8 TENANT-BASED ASSISTANCE HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER PROGRAM (HCV) AND/OR THE SECTION 8 PROJECT-BASED VOUCHER (PBV) PROGRAM

Pursuant to the Public Housing Agency's (PHA) participation in the MTW demonstration, the PHA may establish Section 8 HCV or PBV policies or requirements that differ from statutory requirements for both programs contained in the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, the relevant regulatory requirements, and applicable Public and Indian Housing Notices. Where any particular provisions of this HAP Contract differ from, or conflict with the MTW activities included in the PHA's approved MTW Supplement to its PHA Plan, the provisions of the MTW Operations Notice and the approved MTW Supplement to the PHA Plan shall supersede any conflicting or differing HAP Contract language. Further, the MTW Activity authorized by the MTW Operations Notice shall govern the PHA's administration of the program notwithstanding a conflicting or differing provision of the HAP Contract. This rider shall be in effect for the term of the HAP Contract or the term of the PHA's participation in the MTW demonstration, whichever ends sooner.

Extensions:

At its discretion the Oil City Housing Authority may grant a family a thirty (30)-day extension of the initial term for the following reasons:

- The family has demonstrated a reasonable effort to locate suitable housing during the initial term without success.
- The family has submitted a Request for Tenancy Approval prior to the expiration of the 60-day period, but the unit has not passed the Housing Quality Standards.

The OCHA may extend the term for an additional thirty (30) days (total of 120 days) for the following special conditions:

- Extenuating circumstances such as hospitalization, family emergency, etc., that affected the family's ability to locate an acceptable unit within the initial term, but are not expected to affect their search during the additional period.
- The family requires an extension because of the disability of a family member.
- Other special circumstances with the approval and at the discretion of the Executive Director.

The initial term plus any extensions may not exceed a total period of 120 calendar days from the beginning of the initial term. HUD may grant an additional extension beyond the maximum of 120 days as reasonable accommodation for a family who includes a member who has a disability.

HAP CONTRACT TERMINATION

The OCHA will terminate a HAP Contract for non-compliance with the HQS requirements. An advance notice of termination (usually 30 days) will be sent by First Class Mail to the owner to inform him/her of the termination date and the reason for the termination. In addition, the family will be notified promptly of the termination notice and will be offered a Voucher to relocate, as appropriate. Generally, the termination will be effective the day following

the last day of the suspension period. However, depending upon the seriousness or reoccurrence of the deficiency, the OCHA may not provide a suspension period and may simply terminate the HAP Contract for non-compliance.

In the event that a unit under an active HAP Contract passes inspection during a suspension period or after the OCHA provides notice of the termination, the owner and family may agree to continue the lease if the family has not yet relocated. No assistance payment can be made for the period that the unit did not pass inspection during a suspension period.

If the unit passes inspection after the HAP Contract termination effective date, the owner and family may agree that the family may remain in the unit. If less than 120 days have elapsed between the Contract termination date and the date the unit passed inspection, a new Request for Tenancy Approval can be submitted by the family and a new lease approved by the OCHA.

11. TERMINATIONS AND FAMILY MOVES

A. LEASE TERMINATION

Owner:

- 1. During the initial term of the lease or during any renewal term, the owner may only terminate the tenancy because of:
 - a. Serious or repeated violations of the lease.
 - b. Criminal activity, which includes, but is not limited to:
 - (1) Illegal use of a controlled substance
 - (2) Any drug-related criminal activity on or near the premises
 - (3) Alcohol abuse and any criminal activity that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents
 - (4) Other good cause, which includes, but is not limited to: Disturbance of neighbors.
 - (5) Destruction of property

- (6) Living or housekeeping habits that cause damage to the unit or premises.
- 2. After the first year of the lease, the owner must give at least 90 days' notice to terminate the lease for other good cause as follows:
 - a. A business or economic reason for the termination of the tenancy, such as sale of the property, renovation of the unit, or the owner's desire to rent the unit for a higher rent.
 - b. At expiration of the HAP Contract.

Family:

3. The family may terminate the lease without cause at any time after the first year provided that the family notifies the owner and the OCHA at least 30 calendar days, but no more than 60 calendar days, before the termination.

Mutual Agreement:

4. During the first year of the lease, the tenant and owner may agree to termination of the lease. A copy of the termination agreement must be provided to OCHA at least 30 calendar days prior to the move.



SECTION 8 HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER BRIEFING PACKET PART. 2

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section 8 Utility Allowance

Inspection Zones

Map of Venango County

What is Portability?

List of Housing Authorities for Portability

Notice of Occupancy Rights under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) form HUD-5380

Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking for HUD-5382

Emergency transfer request for victims form HUD-5383

Are You A Victim of Housing Discrimination?

HUD Equal Access Rule Fact Sheet

Preventing Harassment in Housing

Family Obligations

Community Services Directory

SECTION 8 UTILITY ALLOWANCE

City of Oil City

Allowances for Tenant-Furnished Utilities and Other Services

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Public and Indian Housing

		Green Discount	iUn	t Type		1	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	
ocality		- ,	ar				1/1/2024	
Oil City/Venango County		None	None Single Family House Monthly Dollar Allowances					
Jillity or Service							5 BR	
		OBR	1 BR .	\$47	\$51	4 BR \$56	\$61	
Space Heating	Natural Gas	\$38	\$42.		3D	\$0		
	Bottled Gas	\$0:	\$0	\$0	\$121	\$126		
	Electric Resistance	\$83;	\$96	\$111		\$67	****	
	Electric Heat Pump	\$39	\$45	\$54	\$60	\$221	\$24	
	Fuel Oil	\$124	\$146	\$171	\$196			
Cooking	Natural Gas	\$2	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5		
CONTRACTOR IN	Bottled Gas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
	Electric	\$7	\$8!	\$11	\$15	\$19		
	Other	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Other Electric		\$37	\$44	\$61	\$79:	\$96		
Air Conditioning		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Water Heating	Natural Gas	\$5	\$6	\$9	\$12	\$15		
Marier Liebning	Bottled Gas	\$0	\$0	\$0!	\$0	\$0		
	Electric	\$22	\$26	\$34.	\$41	\$48	\$5	
1,	Fuel Oil	\$29	\$34	\$49:	\$63	\$78		
144-4	Fdei Oil	\$44	\$47	\$64	\$90	\$98		
Water	wi	\$27	\$29	\$38	\$51	\$55	\$5	
Sewer		\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25		
Trash Collection		\$12	\$12	\$12	· \$12	\$12		
Range/Microwave		\$13	\$13	\$13	\$13.	\$13	3 \$	
Refrigerator			\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10		
Other-specify		\$10:	Ψ10			t (veri3) based on	form HUD-52667 (12/	

Previous editions are obsolete

ref. Handbook 7420,8

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Public and Indian Housing

Locality		Green Discount	Uni	l Type			Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
Oil City/Venan	go County	None	Si	ngle Family Att	ached		1/1/2024
Utility or Service				Monthly Dollar Alle	owances		
•		0 BR	1 8R	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR	5 BR
Space Heating	Natural Gas	\$35	\$39	\$43	\$47	\$50	
•	Bottled Gas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	Electric Resistance	\$55	\$63	\$79	\$95	\$108	
	Electric Heat Pump	\$33	\$39	\$46	\$51	\$57	
	Fuel Oil	\$110	\$130	\$150	\$171	\$192	\$212
Cooking	Natural Gas	\$2	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5	
•	Bottled Gas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	Electric	\$7	\$8	\$11	\$15	\$19	\$22
	Other	\$0}	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Electric		\$32	\$38	\$53	\$68	\$82	
Air Conditioning		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Water Healing	Natural Gas	\$5	\$6	\$9	\$12	\$15	
•	Bottled Gas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	Electric	\$22	\$26	\$34	\$41	\$48	\$5
	Fuel Oil	\$29	\$34	\$49	\$63	\$78	\$93
Water		\$44	\$47	\$64	\$90	\$98	\$ \$98
Sewer		\$27	\$29	\$38	\$51	\$55	
Trash Collection		\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	
Range/Microwave		\$12	\$12	\$12	\$12	\$12	
Refrigerator		\$13	\$13	\$13	\$13	\$13	
Other - specify		\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10): \$1(

Spreadsheet (ver13) based on form HUD-52657 (12/97).

ref. Handbook 7420.8

Previous editions are obsolete

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Public and Indian Housing

Locality Oil City/Venango County Utility or Service		Green Discount	ì	Unit Type		Da	ie (mm/dd/yyyy)			
		None Lowrise Apa		Lowrise Apartme	Apartment (2 - 4 units)		1/1/2024			
			Monthly Dollar Allowances							
		0 BR	1 B R	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR	5 BR			
Space Heating	Natural Gas	\$43	\$48	\$51	\$54	\$56	\$59			
	Bottled Gas	\$0;	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			
	Electric Resistance	\$55	\$63	\$79	\$95	\$108	\$116			
	Electric Heat Pump	\$35	\$41	\$4B	\$54	\$60	\$66			
	Fuel Oil	\$153	\$180	\$194	\$208	\$222	\$236			
Cooking	Natural Gas	\$2	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5	\$6			
	Bottled Gas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			
	Electric	\$7	\$8	\$11	\$15	\$19	\$2:			
	Other	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			
Other Electric		\$31	\$37	\$51	\$65	\$80	\$94			
Air Conditioning		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6			
Water Heating	Natural Gas	\$5	\$6	\$9	\$12	\$15	\$1			
	Bottled Gas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1			
	Electric	\$22	\$26	\$34	\$41	\$48	\$5			
	Fuel Oil	\$29	\$34	\$49	\$63	\$78	\$9			
Water		\$44	\$47	\$64	\$90	\$98	\$9			
Sewer		\$27	\$29	\$38	\$51	\$55:	\$5			
Trash Collection		\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$2			
Range/Microwave		\$12	\$12	\$12	\$12	\$12	\$1			
Refrigerator		\$13.	\$13	\$13	\$13	\$13	\$1			
Other - specify		\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$1			

Spreadsheet (ver13) based on form HUD-52667 (12/97).

Previous editions are obsolete

ref. Handbook 7420.8

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Public and Indian Housing

Locality Oll City/Venango County Utility or Service		Green Discount		Unit Type			Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
		None Larger Apartment Bldgs. (5+ units)			nits)	1/1/2024	
		Monthly Dollar Allowances					
dully or during		OBR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR	5 BR
Space Heating	Natural Gas	\$31	\$33	\$37	\$40	\$43	
-,	Bottled Gas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	Electric Resistance	\$42	\$47	\$60	- \$73	\$86	
	Electric Heat Pump	\$27	\$32	\$38	\$42	\$47	t
	Fuel Oil	\$87	\$102	\$120	\$137	\$154	
Caoking	Natural Gas	\$2	\$2		\$4:	\$5	
3	Bottled Gas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	Electric	\$7	\$8		\$15	\$19	
	Other	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Other Electric		\$25	\$30		\$53	\$65	
Air Conditioning		\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	
Water Heating	Natural Gas	\$4	\$5		\$10'	\$12	
_	Bottled Gas	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	
	Electric	\$18	\$21		\$33	\$38	
	Fuel Cil	\$23	\$27	\$39	\$51!	\$63	
Water		\$44	\$47	\$64	\$90	\$98	
Sewer		\$27	\$29	\$38	\$51 [†]	\$55	
Trash Collection		\$25	\$28	\$25	\$25	\$25	
Range/Microwave		\$12	\$12	\$12	\$12	\$12	
Refrigerator		\$13	\$13		\$13	\$13	
Other - specify	:	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	51 \$1

Spreadsheet (ver13) based on form HUD-52667 (12/97).

ref. Handbook 7420.8

Previous editions are obsolute

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Public and Indian Housing

Locality Oil City/Venango County Utility or Service		Green Discount		Unit Type		:	ate (mm/dd/yyyy)	
		None Manufactured Homes				<u>i1</u>	1/1/2024	
		Monthly Dollar Allowances						
Dillity of Service		OBR	1 8R	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR	5BR	
Space Heating	Natural Gas	534	\$38	\$42	\$46	\$50	\$54	
opace (icaiii)	Bottled Gas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	Electric Resistance	\$87	\$100	\$103	\$105	\$105	\$102	
	Electric Heat Pump	\$33	\$39	\$46	\$51	\$57	\$63	
	Fuel Oil	\$106	\$124	\$145	\$166	\$188	\$209	
Cooking	Natural Gas	\$2	\$2	\$3	\$4:	\$ 5 i	\$6	
Convers	Bottled Gas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0;	\$0	\$(
	Electric	\$7	\$8	\$11	\$15	\$19	\$2	
	Other	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Other Electric		\$37	\$44	\$61	\$79	\$96	\$11	
Air Conditioning		\$0	\$0	\$0!	\$0	\$0	\$	
Water Heating	Natural Gas	\$5	\$6		\$12	\$15	\$1	
AASIEL LIEBULIS	Bottled Gas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$	
	Electric	\$22	\$26		\$41	\$48	\$5	
	Fuel Oil	\$29	\$34	\$49:	\$63	\$78	\$9	
Water	7.40.00	\$44	\$47		\$90	\$98	\$9	
Sewer		\$27	\$29	\$38!	\$51¦	\$55	\$5	
Trash Collection		\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$2	
		\$12	\$12		\$12	\$12	\$1	
Range/Microwave		\$13	\$13		\$13	\$13	\$1	
Refrigerator Other - specify		\$10	\$10		\$10	\$10	\$1	

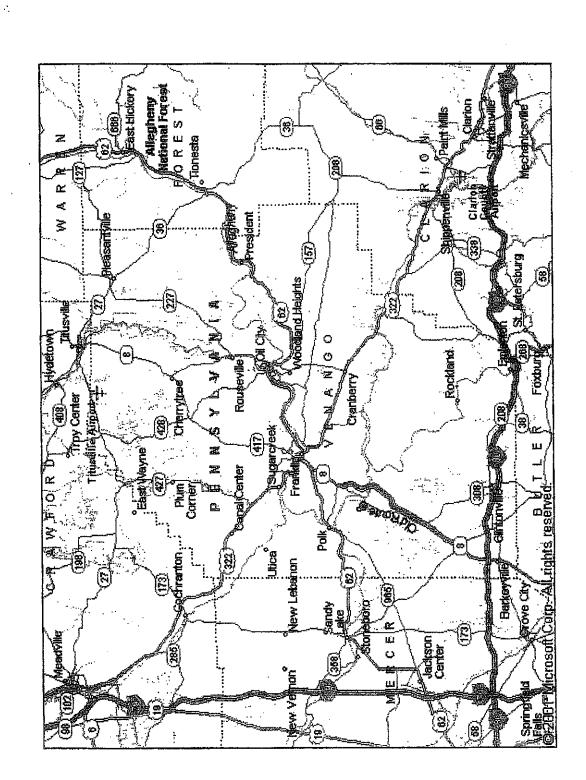
Spreadsheet (ver13) based on form HUD-52667 (12/97).

ref. Handbook 7420,8

Previous editions are obsolete

Inspection Zones

Zone Number	Zone Name	Zone Match Key
1	Harrisville	16038
2	Oil City	16301
3	Cochranton	16314
4	Cooperstown	16317
5	Cranberry	16319
6	Franklin	16323
7	Pleasantville	16341
8	Polk	16342
9	Reno	16343
10	Rouseville	16344
11	Seneca	16346
12	Tionesta	16353
13	Titusville	16354
14	Utica	16362
15	Venus	16364
16	Clintonville	16372
17	Emlenton	16373
18	Kennerdell	16374
19	Rocky Grove	16323
20	Sugarcreek	16323



WHAT IS PORTABILITY?

Portability is the ability of a family to move from Oil City Housing Authority to a location in another housing authority's jurisdiction.

Who is eligible for portability?

Any voucher holder that is in good standing with the housing authority where you lived when you applied for rental assistance will automatically qualify for eligibility. Otherwise, you are required to live in the jurisdiction of the Housing Authority issuing your Housing Choice Voucher for the first 12 months of that assistance.

Example: You live in the Oil City Housing Authority's jurisdiction when you applied for assistance, you received a voucher from the Oil City Housing Authority; you can port this voucher immediately to another jurisdiction. You live outside the Oil City Housing Authority's jurisdiction when you applied for assistance, you received a voucher from the Oil City Housing Authority; you must use the voucher in the Oil City Housing Authority jurisdiction for 12 months before being eligible to port your voucher.

Where can I transfer my Housing Choice Voucher?

If you meet the qualifications, for either initial porting or continually assisted porting, you may transfer your voucher to any other Housing Authority in the United States that runs a Housing Choice Voucher program. However, if you choose to move to an area where there is no housing agency to administer your Housing Choice Voucher the housing authority can deny you portability to that area.

What you should do if you choose to move under the portability provision:

You must notify your Housing Authority (initial Housing Authority) of your desire to move under portability and of where you want to move.

The Housing Authority will counsel the family on the proper procedures for termination of the current lease and any other necessary requirements such as paying any monies owed to the Housing Authority.

The Housing Authority will find out whether there is a housing authority operating a Housing Choice Program in the area the family wants to move to.

If there is a Housing Authority operating in the area the family wants to move, The Housing Authority (PHA) will contact that Housing Authority to determine whether it will issue their own Voucher or administer on behalf of the initial Housing Authority.

The Housing Authority will send necessary documents to the receiving Housing Authority and notify the client of whom they should contact at the receiving Housing Authority.

Will the programs work the same if I transfer under the Portability provision?

Yes and no. All the programs are governed according to the Federal Regulations therefore, there are many similarities. However, Housing Authorities do have areas in which they can create their own rules regarding criminal background checks. A receiving Housing Authority can redetermine eligibility based on their own policies prior to approving the porting voucher to be used in their jurisdiction.

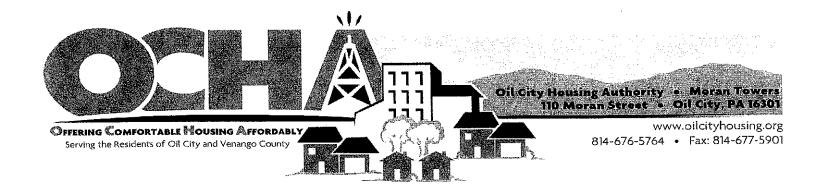
Additionally, Voucher Payment Standards (VPS) vary from one Housing Authority to another. Some areas are higher than Oil City Housing Authority and some are lower. You will have to locate housing that fits within the guidelines of the area you have chosen to live in.

You must also meet the income guidelines for the area in which you want to transfer your Housing Choice Voucher. Please remember that receiving PHAs may have different policies that may affect your assistance.

What are the advantages of moving under the portability provision?

The most obvious advantage is to give you more options without you sacrificing your rental assistance.

If you live in a high poverty area, portability enables you to get away from those areas. Better living conditions usually means lower crime rates, better public services, better schools, and better shopping areas.



LIST OF HOUSING AUTHORITIES FOR PORTABILITY

Portability regulations apply and may require initial 12-month residence in Oil City/Venango County jurisdiction before utilizing Portability.

Housing Authority of The City of Franklin 1212 Chestnut Street Franklin, PA 16323 Phone: 814-432-3416

Fax: 814-432-2359

Clarion County Housing Authority 8 West Main Street Clarion, PA 16214

Phone: 814-226-8910 Fax: 814-226-0639

Titusville Housing Authority 217 E. Central Ave. Titusville, PA 16354 Phone; 814-827-3732 Fax: 814-827-4847

Housing Authority of The City of Meadville 112 Market Street Meadville, PA 16335 Phone: 814-336-3177

Fax: 814-333-2833

Housing Authority of The County of Butler 114 Woody Drive Butler, PA 16001 Phone: 724-287-6797

Fax: 724-287-7906

Mercer County Housing Authority 80 Jefferson Street Sharon, PA 16159 Phone: 724-342-4000

Fax: 724-342-4029

Notice of Occupancy Rights Under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Form HUD-5380 NOTICE OF OCCUPANCY RIGHTS UNDER THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT HUD-5380: Housing Rights for Victims

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development OMB Approval No. 2577-0286 Expires 1/31/2028

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 to 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

or go to

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.
- ° 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 program¹ includes the following HUD programs:
 - o 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
 - o Section 221(d)(3)/(d)(5) Multifamily Rental Housing
 - Section 236 Multifamily Rental Housing
 - o Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) program
 - o HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) program
 - o The Housing Trust Fund
 - o Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) program
 - o Continuum of Care program
 - o Rural Housing Stability Assistance program
- Overed 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.

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. Page 1 of 5

NOTICE OF OCCUPANCY RIGHTS UNDER THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT HUD-5380: Rights for Survivors U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development OMB Approval No. 2577-0286 Expires 1/31/2028

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. To request an emergency transfer or to read the covered housing provider's 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.

Page 2 of 5 Form HUD-5380

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	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.
Vouchers (e.g., HUD- VASH, FUP, FYI, etc.), see also program specific guidance)	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.
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.

NOTICE OF OCCUPANCY RIGHTS UNDER THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT HUD-5380: Rights for Survivors

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development OMB Approval No. 2577-0286 Expires 1/31/2028

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**
- 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 with 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.

Page 4 of 5 Form HUD-5380

NOTICE OF OCCUPANCY RIGHTS UNDER THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT HUD-5380: Rights for Survivors U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development OMB Approval No. 2577-0286 Expires 1/31/2028

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

. 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

. 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.

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

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.

Page 5 of 5 Form HUD-5380

Certification of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking
Form HUD-5382

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, 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

or go to

. 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.

Page 1 of 3 Form HUD-5382

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 m	nember(s) of the household:	
4.	Name of the perpe	trator (if known and can be safely disclosed):	
5. 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 house provider.			
	Phone	Phone Number:	
	Safe to receive	a voicemail: Yes No	
	E-mail	E-mail Address:	
	Safe to receive	an email: Yes No	

☐ No

6. Anything else your housing provider should know to safely communicate with you?

Safe to receive mail from your housing provider: Yes

Other Please List:

Mailing Address:

_ Mail

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.

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.

Page 3 of 3 Form HUD-5382

Emergency transfer request for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking

Form HUD-5383

EMERGENCY TRANSFER REQUEST FOR VICTIMS 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, 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 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.

Page 1 of 3 Form HUD-5383

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

or go to

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

TO BE COMPLETED BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE TENANT REQUESTING AN EMERGENCY TRANSFER

	Name(s) of victim(s):				
	Your name (if different from victim's):				
•	Name(s) of other household member(s):				
	Name(s) of other household member(s) who would transfer with the victim:				
Name of the perpetrator (if known and can be safely disclosed):					
. Address of location from which the victim seeks to transfer:					
	Current Unit Size (# of bedrooms):				
	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 email: Yes No				
	Mail Mailing Address: Safe to receive mail from your housing provider: Yes No				
	Other Please List:				

	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 I New Building I First Floor unit I Second Floor unit (and above) I Near an Exit I Well-lit hallways/walkways 		
	24-hour Security Accessible unit		
	Other:		
	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 <u>any one</u> of the following types of documentation:		
 Form HUD-5382 Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking 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 homember) are a victim of VAWA violence/abuse; OR 			
	• If permitted by your covered housing provider, a statement or other evidence provided by you.		
cor	rtification of Tenant: By signing below, I am certifying that the information provided on this form is true and rect to the best of my knowledge and recollection, and that I meet the conditions described on this form to qualify an emergency transfer.		
Sig	nature Date		

9. Anything else your housing provider should know to safely communicate with you?

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.

Page 3 of 3 Form HUD-5383

Area Oual Victim of Victim of Justine Fourier Discrimination?

Fair Housing is Your Right!

If you have been denied your housing rights...you may have experienced unlawful discrimination.



U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

WHERE TO MAIL YOUR FORM OR

INQUIRE ABOUT YOUR CLAIM

For Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont: NEW ENGLAND OFFICE

Fair Housing Hub
U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. Federal Building
10 Causeway Street, Room 321
Boston, MA 02222-1092
Telephone (617) 994-8320 or 1-800-827-5005
Fax (617) 565-7313 • TTY (617) 565-5453
E-mail: Complaints_office_01@hud.gov

For New Jersey and New York: NEW YORK/NEW JERSEY OFFICE

Fair Housing Hub
U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
26 Federal Plaza, Room 3532
New York, NY 10278-0068
Telephone (212) 264-1290 or 1-800-496-4294
Fax (212) 264-9829 • TTY (212) 264-0927
E-mail: Complaints_office_02@hud.gov

For Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia: MID-ATLANTIC OFFICE

Fair Housing Hub
U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
The Wanamaker Building
100 Penn Square East
Philadelphia, PA 19107
Telephone (215) 656-0663 or 1-888-799-2085
Fax (215) 656-3419 - TTY (215) 656-3450
E-mail: Complaints_office_03@hud.gov

For Alabama, the Caribbean, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee: SOUTHEAST/CARIBBEAN OFFICE

Fair Housing Hub
U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
Five Points Plaza
40 Marietta Street, 16th Floor
Atlanta, GA 30303-2808
Telephone (404) 331-5140 or 1-800-440-8091
Fax (404) 331-1021 • TTY (404) 730-2654
E-mail: Complaints_office_04@hud.gov

For Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin:

MIDWEST OFFICE
Fair Housing Hub
U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
Ralph H. Metcalfe Federal Building
77 West Jackson Boulevard, Room 2101
Chicago, IL 60604-3507
Telephone (312) 353-7776 or 1-800-765-9372
Fax (312) 886-2837 • TTY (312) 353-7143
E-mall: Complaints_office_05@hud.gav

For Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas: SOUTHWEST OFFICE

Southwest urrice
Fair Housing Hub
U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
801 North Cherry, 27th Floor
Fort Worth, TX 76102
Telephone (817) 978-5900 or 1-888-560-8913
Fax (817) 978-5876 or 5851 - TTY (817) 978-5595
E-mail: Complaints_office_06@hud.gov

For Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska: GREAT PLAINS OFFICE

Gateway Tower II

400 State Avenue, Room 200, 4th Floor
Kansas City, KS 66101-2406
Fake (913) 551-6958 or 1-800-743-5323
Fak (913) 551-6856 +TTY (913) 551-6972
E-mail: Complaints_office_07@hud.gov

For Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming: ROCKY MOUNTAINS OFFICE

Fair Housing Hub
U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
1670 Broadway
Denver, CO 80202-4801
Telephone (303) 672-5437 or 1-800-877-7353
Fax (303) 672-5026 - TTY (303) 672-5248
E-mail: Complaints_office_08@hud.gov

For Arizona, California, Hawaii, and Nevada: PACIFIC/HAWAII OFFICE

Fair Housing Hub
U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
600 Harrison Street, Third Floor
San Francisco, CA 94107-1300
Telephone (415) 489-6524 or 1-800-347-3739
Fax (415) 489-6558 * TTY (415) 436-6594
E-mail: Complaints_office_09@huil.gov

For Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington: NORTHWEST/ALASKA OFFICE

Numinvest/ALASKA OFFICE
Fair Housing Hub
U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
Seattle Federal Office Building
909 First Avenue, Room 205
Seattle, WA 98104-1000
Telephone (206) 220-5170 or 1-800-877-0246
Fax (206) 220-5447 ·TTY (206) 220-5185
E-mail: Complaints_office_10@hud.gov

If after contacting the local office nearest you, you still have questions -- you may contact HUD further at:

U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity 451 7th Street, S.W., Room 5204 Washington, DC 20410-2000 Telephone (202) 708-0836 or 1-800-669-9777 Fax (202) 708-1425 - TTY 1-800-927-9275

To file electronically, visit: www.hud.gov

-		

PLACE POSTAGE HERE

MAIL TO:		`
	•	

Public Reporting Burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 20 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development is authorized to collect this information by Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, as amended by the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988, (P.L. 100-430); Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, (P.L. 88-352); Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, (P.L. 93-112); Section 109 of Title I- Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, (P.L. 97-35); Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, (P.L. 101-336); and by the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, (42-U.S.C. 6103).

The information will be used to investigate and to process housing discrimination complaints. The information may be disclosed to the United States Department of Justice for its use in the filing of pattern and practice suits of housing discrimination or the prosecution of the person(s) who committed that discrimination where violence is involved; and to State or local fair housing agencies that administer substantially equivalent fair housing laws for complaint processing. Failure to provide some or all of the requested information will result in delay or denial of HUD assistance.

Disclosure of this information is voluntary.





Housing Discrimination Information

Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano — Oficina de Derecho Equitativo a la Vivienda U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development — Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity

Instructions: (Please type or print) Read this form carefully. Try to answer all questions. If you do not know the answer or a question does not apply to you, leave the space blank. You have one year from the date of the alleged discrimination to file a complaint. Your form should be signed and dated.

Your Name						
Your Address						
City	State	Zip Code				
Best time to call	Your Daytime Phone No	Evening Phone No				
Who else can	Who else can we call if we cannot reach you?					
Contact's Name		Best Time to call				
Daytime Phone No		Evening Phone No				
Contact's Name		Best Time to call				
Daytime Phone No		Evening Phone No				
W. V*	minated against? ou refused an opportunity to rent or bu was? Treated differently from others see	uy housing? Denied a loan? Told that housing was not avail- eking housing?				

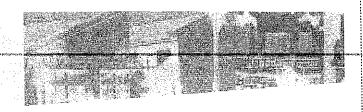
Housing Discrimination Information

Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano - Oficina de Derecho Equitativo a la Vivienda U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development - Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity

Why do you think you are a victim of housing discrimination? Is it because of your: ·race · color · religion · sex · national origin · familial status (families with children under 18) · disability? For example: were you denied housing because of your race? Were you denied a mortgage loan because of your religion? Or turned down for an apartment because you have children? Briefly explain why you think your housing rights were denied and circle the factor(s) listed above that you believe apply. Who do you believe discriminated against you? For example: was it a landlord, owner, bank, real estate agent, broker, company, or organization? Identify who you believe discriminated against you. Name Address Where did the alleged act of discrimination occur? For example: Was it at a rental unit? Single family home? Public or Assisted Housing? A Mobile Home? Did it occur at a bank or other lending institution? Provide the address. Address Zip Code City State When did the last act of discrimination occur? Enter the date Is the alleged discrimination continuing or ongoing? Date Signature

Send this form to HUD or to the fair housing agency nearest you. If you are unable to complete this form, you may call that office directly. See address and telephone listings on back page.





It is Unlawful to Discriminate in Housing Based on These Factors...

- Race
- Color
- · National origin
- Religion
- Sex
- Familial status (families with children under the age of 18, or who are expecting a child)
- Handicap (if you or someone close to you has a disability)

If You Believe Your Rights Have Been Violated...

- HUD or a State or local fair housing agency is ready to help you file a complaint.
- After your information is received, HUD or a State or local fair housing agency will contact you to discuss the concerns you raise.

Keep this information Date you mailed your Address to which you	for your records.			
Office		Telephone		
Street	<u> </u>			
City	State	Zip Code		

If you have not heard from HUD or a State or local fair housing agency within three weeks from the date you mailed this form, you may call to inquire about the status of your complaint. See address and telephone listings on back page.

ARE YOU A VICTIM OF HOUSING DISCRIMINATION?

"The American Dream of having a safe and decent place to call 'home' reflects our shared belief that in this nation, opportunity and success are within everyone's reach.

Under our Fair Housing laws, every citizen is assured the opportunity to build a better life in the home or apartment of their choice — regardless of their race, color, religion, sex, national origin, family status or disability."

Alphonso Jackson Secretary

How do you recognize Housing Discrimination?

Under the Fair Housing Act, it is Against the Law to:

- Refuse to rent to you or sell you housing
- Tell you housing is unavailable when in fact it is available
- Show you apartments or homes only in certain neighborhoods
- Set different terms, conditions, or privileges for sale or rental of a dwelling
- Provide different housing services or facilities
- Advertise housing to preferred groups of people only
- Refuse to provide you with information regarding mortgage loans, deny you a mortgage loan, or impose different terms or conditions on a mortgage loan
- · Deny you property insurance
- Conduct property appraisals in a discriminatory manner
- Refuse to make reasonable accommodations for persons with a disability if the accommodation may be necessary to afford such person a reasonable and equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling.
- Fail to design and construct housing in an accessible manner
- Harass, coerce, intimidate, or interfere with anyone exercising or assisting someone else with his/her fair housing rights

HUD EQUAL ACCESS RULE FACT SHEET

EVACE/REDIVID

HUD's final rule on Equal Access in accordance with an individual's gender in Community Planning and Development Program's was published on September 21, 2016. Its purpose is to protect lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender individuals and families from discrimination in Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) programs and to set an example to the private market.

Note: This rule is not a law, or an amendment to the federal Fair Housing Act, which protects against discrimination in housing based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, disability, or familial status (whether or not you have children). It is simply a new regulation applied to HUD-funded housing and housing providers.



Sexual Crientation: Refers to whether a person identifies as homosexual, heterosexual, or bisexual.

Perceived Gender Identity: Refers to the gender with which a person is perceived to identify based on that person's appearance, behavior, expression, or gender-related characteristics, sex assigned at birth, or identification in documents. This includes types of gender expression not stereotypically associated with the sex a person was assigned at birth.

eeuaeacess provision

The rule establishes a new Equal Access Provision

- Housing that is financed, insured, or assisted by HUD must be made available without regard to actual or perceived sexual
 orientation, gender identity, or marital status.
- Types of HUD funding the rule covers: HUD Community Planning and Development (CPD) Programs, including the
 Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), Housing Opportunities for Persons with Aids (HOPWA), Shelter Plus Care (S+C),
 Supportive Housing Program and any other HUD-assisted programs. Private housing providers with no FHA loan are not
 subject.



EEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION LOANS

The rule adds sexual orientation and gender identity to the existing FHA equal access provision

 Prohibits lenders from determining eligibility for FHA-insured loans on actual or perceived sexual orientation and gender identity.



The rule clarifies the definition of "family" and "household" to include LGBT inclusive language

- "Farnily" now includes persons regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status.
- This is crucial because the definition of family determines who is eligible to participate in a HUD program.
- Applies to certain programs only: Emergency Solution Grant (ESG), Section 8, Public Housing, FHA, Community
 Development Block Grants, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA), 202/811 (elderly and disabled assisted
 housing).



The rule prohibits inquiries about sexual orientation and gender identity

- Prohibits owners and operators of HUD-funded housing, or HUD insured housing (FHA loans), from inquiring about an applicant or occupant's sexual orientation or gender identity, or denying an applicant housing on that basis.
- Any mortgage lender that provides FHA loans must follow this provision, even if an individual is seeking a non-FHA loan.





PREVENTING HARASSMENT in Housing Fact Sheet for Public Housing and Voucher Program Applicants and Tenants

S exual Harassment in housing is illegal, as is harassment based on race, color, religion, disability, national origin, or familial status. You have a right to live in housing that is safe, secure, and free from harassment. Housing providers—including public housing agencies (PHAs) and landlords that accept tenant-based or project-based vouchers—are responsible for protecting residents from discriminatory harassment of any type. This fact sheet explains what harassment is and steps you can take to report it. Reporting harassment helps keep housing safe for you and everyone else.

Understanding Harassment in Housing:

The Fair Housing Act & Equal Access Rule Protect Public Housing and Voucher Program Applicants and Tenants.

The **Fair Housing Act** prohibits harassment, retaliation, and other types of discrimination in housing because of race, color, religion, sex, disability, national origin, or familial status (households with children under age 18, including persons seeking custody or who are pregnant).

Under HUD's **Equal Access Rule**, landlords that accept vouchers cannot deny housing based on an applicant's or resident's actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity or marital status.



Sexual Harassment is Illegal When:

A landlord, employee, or agent demands sex or other unwelcome sexual conduct in exchange for housing or housing-related services.

Examples:

- A landlord demands nude photos in return for approving a rental application.
- A maintenance person requests sexual favors in return for making needed repairs.
- A property manager evicts a person because that person refuses to have sex.

— AND/OR —

A landlord, employee, agent, or another tenant engages in unwelcome sexual conduct that is severe or pervasive and interferes with a person's right to access, maintain, or use and enjoy housing or housing-related services.

Examples:

- A landlord persistently makes unwelcome and lewd comments about a resident's body.
- A property manager touches an applicant's intimate body parts without his or her consent.
- A maintenance person repeatedly sends unwelcome sexually explicit text messages and photos to a tenant.

Other Types of Illegal Harassment Include:

Severe or pervasive offensive remarks or hostile behavior because of a person's race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin.

Examples of harassment by landlords, their staff or other tenants, include:

- Repeatedly yelling anti-Muslim slurs at a Muslim tenant.
- Taunting and threatening a person with a mental disability.
- Subjecting a person to pervasive racial slurs or defacing a person's home with racially insulting or threatening words or images.

Your Right to Live Free from Sexual Harassment:

- Your landlord must make sure that your housing is free from discrimination. All landlords and property managers, as well as their agents and employees, are responsible for preventing and addressing harassment in your housing.
- You have a right to complain and have the harassment stopped.
- You can complain to your landlord or your PHA. You also have the right to complain directly to HUD, without first complaining to your landlord or PHA.
- If you file a complaint with HUD, HUD will seek remedies for you (and possibly others), where appropriate. Remedies may include money damages for harm caused by the harassment, transfer to new housing, and an order requiring the landlord to stop the harassment and take steps to prevent future occurrences.



To Protect Your Right to
Harassment-Free Housing,
PHAs and Private Landlords Should:

- Ensure that their agents and employees do not harass you.
- Take all complaints seriously by investigating allegations and informing you about the findings and any actions taken to stop the harassment.
- Protect from retaliation anyone who reports harassment or makes a complaint.
- Tell residents and voucher program participants how to file a Fair Housing Act or Equal Access Rule complaint with HUD.

File a Fair Housing Act or Equal Access Rule complaint with HUD:

Fair Housing:

- Online: https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/ fair_housing_equal_opp/online-complaint;
- By Phone: (800) 669-9777; Federal Relay Service/TTY: (800) 877-8339

Equal Access Rule:

- Contact the PHA that issued the housing assistance voucher.
- You can also contact your local HUD office, which can be found at: https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/ field_policy_mgt/localoffices.
- For more information: https://www.hud.gov/program_ offices/fair_housing_equal_opp/housing_discrimination and persons identifying_lgbtq

FAMILY OBLIGATIONS

The Family Must:

- Supply such information that the Housing Authority of the City of Oil City (OCHA) or HUD
 determines to be necessary, including submission of required evidence of citizenship or
 eligible alien status, and submissions required for an annual or interim reexamination of
 family composition.
- Disclose and certify social security numbers and sign and submit consent forms for obtaining information.
- Supply any information requested by the OCHA to verify that the family is living in the unit or information related to family absence from the unit.
- Promptly notify the OCHA in writing when the family is away from the unit for an extended period of time in accordance with the FHA's policies.
- Allow the OCHA to inspect the dwelling unit at reasonable times and after reasonable notice.
- Notify the OCHA and the owner before vacating the dwelling unit or terminate the lease.
- Use the dwelling unit solely for residence by the family, and as the family's principal place
 of residence.
- Promptly notify the OCHA in writing of the birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody of a child.
- Promptly notify the OCHA of any change in income.
- Promptly notify the OCHA in writing if any family member no longer lives in the unit.
- Five the OCHA a copy of any owner eviction.
- Pay utility bills and supply appliances that the owner is not required to supply under the lease.

The Family Must Not:

- Own or have any interest in the dwelling unit except ownership in a cooperative.
- Commit any fraud in connection with the Housing Choice Voucher Program.
- Commit any bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with the program.
- Receive housing assistance under the Housing Choice Voucher Program while occupying
 or receiving housing assistance for occupancy of any other unit assisted under any
 Federal Housing Assistance Program (including any rental assistance program).
- Sublease/assign the lease or transfer the unit.
- Engage in any drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity, including criminal
 activity by any family member. Threaten or physically abuse any employee of the OCHA.
- Abuse alcohol in a way that may interfere with the health, safety, or tight to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.
- Damage the unit or premises (other that may be damage from ordinary wear and tear) or permit any guest to damage the unit or premises.
- Do not let anyone that is not on your lease use your address as their mailing address.

Voucher

Housing Choice Voucher Program

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

OMB No. 2577-0169 (exp. 04/30/2026)

Office of Public and Indian Housing

OMB Burden Statement: The public reporting burden for this information collection is estimated to be up to 0.05 hours, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. This collection of information is required for participation in the housing choice voucher program. Assurances of confidentiality are not provided under this collection. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions to reduce this burden, to the Office of Public and Indian Housing, US. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC 20410. HUD may not conduct and sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless the collection displays a valid control number.

Privacy Act Statement. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is authorized to collect the information on this form by 24 CFR § 982.302. The information is used to authorize a family to look for an eligible unit and specifies the size of the unit. The information also sets forth the family's obligations under the Housing Choice Voucher Program. The Personally Identifiable Information (PII) data collected on this form are not stored or retrieved within a system of record.

Please read entire document before completing form Fill in all blanks below. Type or print clearly.	Voucher Number		
 Insert unit size in number of bedrooms. (This is the number of bedrooms for wand is used in determining the amount of assistance to be paid on behalf of the 		1. Unit Size	
2. Date Voucher Issued (mm/dd/yyyy) Insert actual date the Voucher is issued	ed to the Family.	2. Issue Date (mm/di	d/yyyy)
 Date Voucher Expires (mm/dd/yyyy) must be at least sixty days after date (See Section 6 of this form.) 	Voucher is issued.	3. Expiration Date (n	nm/dd/yyyy)
Date Extension Expires (if applicable)(mm/dd/yyyy) (See Section 6. of this form)	1	4. Date Extension Exp	oires (mm/dd/yyyy)
5. Name of Family Representative	6. Signature of Family Representa	tive	Date Signed (mm/dd/yyyy)
7. Name of Public Housing Agency (PHA)			
8. Name and Title of PHA Official	9. Signature of PHA Official		Date Signed (mm/dd/yyyy)

1. Housing Choice Voucher Program

A. The public housing agency (PHA) has determined that the above named family (item 5) is eligible to participate in the housing choice voucher program. Under this program, the family chooses a decent, safe and sanitary unit to live in. If the owner agrees to lease the unit to the family under the housing choice voucher program, and if the PHA approves the unit, the PHA will enter into a housing assistance payments (HAP) contract with the owner to make monthly payments to the owner to help the family pay the rent.

B. The PHA determines the amount of the monthly housing assistance payment to be paid to the owner. Generally, the monthly housing assistance payment by the PHA is the difference between the applicable payment standard and 30 percent of monthly adjusted family income. In determine the maximum initial housing assistance payment for the family, the PHA will use the payment standard in effect on the date the tenancy is approved by the PHA. The family may choose to rent a unit for more than the payment standard, but this choice does not change the amount of the PHA's assistance payment. The actual amount of the PHA's assistance payment will be determined using the gross rent for the unit selected by the family.

2. Voucher

- A. When issuing this voucher the PHA expects that if the family finds an approval unit, the PHA will have the money available to enter into a HAP contract with the owner. However, the PHA is under no obligation to the family, to any owner, or to any other person, to approve a tenancy. The PHA does not have any liability to any party by the issuance of this voucher.
- party by the issuance of this voucher.

 B. The voucher does not give the family any right to participate in the PHA's housing choice voucher program. The family becomes participant in the PHA's housing choice voucher program when the HAP contract between the PHA and the owner takes effect.
- C. During the initial or any extended term of this voucher, the PHA may require the family to report progress in leasing a unit at such intervals and times as determined by the PHA.

3. PHA Approval or Disapproval of Unit or Lease

- A. When the family finds a suitable unit where the owner is willing to participate in the program, the family must give the PHA the request for tenancy approval (of the form supplied by the PHA), signed by the owner and the family, and a copy of the lease, including the HUD-prescribed tenancy addendum. Note: Both documents must be given to the PHA no later than the expiration date stated in item 3 or 4 on top of page one of this voucher.
- B. The family must submit these documents in the manner that is required by the PHA. PHA policy may prohibit the family from submitting more than one request for tenancy approval at a time.
- C. The lease must include, word-for-word, all provisions of the tenancy addendum required by HUD and supplied by the PHA. This is done by adding the HUD tenancy addendum to the lease used by the owner. If there is a difference between any provisions of the HUD tenancy addendum and any provisions of the owner's lease, the provision of the HUD tenancy addendum shall control.
- D. After receiving the request for tenancy approval and a copy of the lease, the PHA will inspect the unit. The PHA may not give approval for the family to lease the unit or execute the HAP contract until the PHA has determined that all the following program requirements are met: the unit is eligible; the unit has been inspected by the PHA and passes the housing quality standards (HQS); the rent is reasonable; and the landlord and tenant have executed the lease including the HUD-prescribed tenancy addendum.
- E. If the PHA approves the unit, the PHA will notify the family and the owner, and will furnish two copies of the HAP contract to the owner.
 - 1. The owner and the family must execute the lease.
 - The owner must sign both copies of the HAP contract and must furnish to the PHA a copy of the executed lease and both copies of the executed HAP contract.
 - The PHA will execute the HAP contract and return an executed copy to the owner.
- F. If the PHA determined that the unit or lease cannot be approved for any reason, the PHA will notify the owner and the family that:
 - 1. The proposed unit or lease is disapproved for specified reasons, and
 - 2. If the conditions requiring disapproval are remedied to the satisfaction of the PHA on or before the date specified by the PHA, the unit or lease will be approved.

4. Obligations of the Family

- A. When the family's unit is approved and the HAP contract is executed, the family must follow the rules listed below in order to continue participating in the housing choice voucher program.
- B. The family must:
 - Šupply any information that the PHA or HUD determined to be necessary including evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status, and information for use in a regularly schedule reexamination or interim reexamination of family income and composition.

- Disclose and verify social security numbers and sign and submit consent forms for obtaining 2.
- 3. Supply any information requested by the PHA to verify that the family is living in the unit or information related to family absence from the unit.
- Promptly notify the PHA in writing when the family is away from the unit for an extended period of time in accordance with PHA policies.

Allow the PHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times and after reasonable notice.

- Notify the PHA and the owner in writing before moving out of the unit or terminating the lease. Use the assisted unit for residence by the family. The unit must be the family's only residence.
- Promptly notify the PHA in writing of the birth, adopting, or court-awarded custody of a child. Request PHA written approval to add any other family member as an occupant of the unit.

- 10. Promptly notify the PHA in writing if any family member no longer lives in the unit, Give the PHA a copy of any owner eviction notice.

 Pay utility bills and provide and maintain any appliances that the owner is not required to provide under
- the lease.
- Any information the family supplies must be true and complete.

The family (including each family member) must not:

Own or have any interest in the unit (other than in a cooperative, or the owner of a manufactured home leasing a manufactured home space).

2. Commit any serious or repeated violation of the lease.

Commit fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with the program.

Engage in drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity or other criminal activity that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of other residents and persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises.

Sublease or let the unit or assign the lease or transfer the unit.

Receive housing choice voucher program housing assistance while receiving another housing subsidy. for the same unit or a different unit under any other Federal, State, or local housing assistance program.

Damage the unit or premises (other than damage from ordinary wear and tear) or permit any guest to

damage the unit or premises.

- Receive housing choice voucher program housing assistance while residing in a unit owned by a parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister, or brother of any member of the family, unless the PHA has determined (and has notified the owner and the family of such determination) that approving rental of the unit, notwithstanding such relationship, would provide reasonable accommodation for a family member who is a person with disabilities.
- Engage in abuse of alcohol in a way that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the other residents and persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises.

5. Illegal Discrimination

If the family has reason to believe that, in its search for suitable housing, it has been discriminated against on the basis of age, race, color, religion, sex (including sexual orientation and gender identity), disability, national origin, or familial status, the family may file a housing discrimination complaint with any HUD Field Office in person, by mail, or by telephone. The PHA will give the family information on how to fill out and file a complaint.

Expiration and Extension of Voucher

The voucher will expire on the date stated in item 3 on the top of page one of the voucher unless the family requests an extension in writing and the PHA grants a written extension of the voucher in which case the voucher will expire on the date stated in item 4. At its discretion, the PHA may grant a family's request for one or more extensions of the initial term.

If the family needs and requests an extension of the initial voucher term as a reasonable accommodation, in accordance with part 8 of this title, to make the program accessible to a family member who is a person with disabilities, the PHA must extend the voucher term up to the term reasonably required for that purpose.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Public and Indian Housing

A Good Place to Live!

Introduction

Having a good place to live is important. Through your Public Housing Agency (or PHA) the Section 8 Certificate Program and the Housing Voucher Program help you to rent a good place. You are free to choose any house or apartment you like, as long as it meets certain requirements for quality. Under the Section 8 Certificate Program, the housing cannot cost more than the Fair Market Rent. However, under the Housing Voucher Program, a family may choose to rent an expensive house or apartment and pay the extra amount. Your PHA will give you other information about both programs and the way your part of the rent is determined.

Housing Quality Standards

Housing quality standards help to insure that your home will be safe, healthy, and comfortable. In the Section 8 Certificate Program and the Housing Voucher Program there are two kinds of housing quality standards.

Things that a home must have in order approved by the PHA, and Additional things that you should think about for the special needs of your own family. These are items that you can decide.

The Section 8 Certificate Program and Housing Voucher Program

The Section 8 Certificate Program and Housing Voucher Program allow you to *choose* a house or apartment that you like. It may be where you are living now or somewhere else. The *must have* standards are very basic items that every apartment must have. But a home that has all of the *must have* standards may still not have everything you need or would like. With the help of Section 8 Certificate Program or Housing Voucher Program, you *should* be able to afford a good home, so you should think about what you would like your home to have. You may want a big kitchen or a lot of windows or a first floor apartment. Worn wallpaper or paint may bother you. Think of these things as you are looking for a home. Please take the time to read A Good Place to Live. If you would like to stay in your present home, use this booklet to see if your home meets the housing quality standards. If you want to move, use it each time you go to look for a new house or apartment, and good luck in finding your good place to live.

Read each section carefully. After you find a place to live, you can start the *Request for Lease Approval* process. You may find a place you like that has some problems with it. Check with your PHA about what to do, since it may be possible to correct the problems.

The Requirements

Every house or apartment must have at least a living room, kitchen, and bathroom. A one-room efficiency apartment with a kitchen area is all right. However, there must be a separate bathroom for the private use of your family. Generally there must be one living/sleeping room for every two family members.

1. Living Room

The Living Room must have:

Ceiling

A ceiling that is in good condition.

 Not acceptable are large cracks or holes that allow drafts, severe bulging, large amounts of loose or falling surface material such as plaster.

Walls

Walls that are in good condition.

 Not acceptable are large cracks or holes that allow drafts, severe bulging or leaning, large amounts of loose or falling surface material such as plaster.

Electricity

At least two electric outlets, or one outlet and one permanent overhead light fixture. Do not count table or floor lamps, ceiling lamps plugged into a socket, and extension cords: they are not permanent.

 Not acceptable are broken or frayed wiring, light fixtures hanging from wires with no other firm support (such as a chain), missing cover plates on switches or outlets, badly cracked outlets.

Floor

A floor that is in good condition.

Not acceptable are large cracks or holes, missing or warped floorboards or covering that could
cause someone to trip.

Window

At least one window. Every window must be in good condition.

 Not acceptable are windows with badly cracked, broken or missing panes, and windows that do not shut or, when shut, do not keep out the weather.

Lock

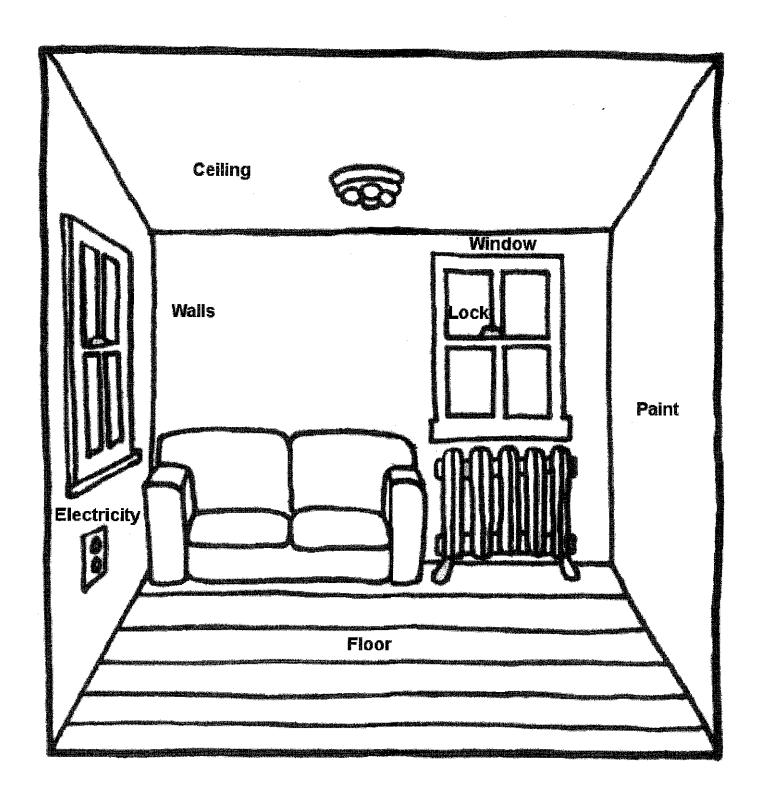
A lock that works on all windows and doors that can be reached from the outside, a common public hallway, a fire escape, porch or other outside place that cannot be reached from the ground. A window that cannot be opened is acceptable.

Paint

 No peeling or chipping paint if you have children under the age of seven and the house or apartment was built before 1978.

You should also think about:

- The types of locks on windows and doors
 - -- Are they safe and secure?
 - -- Have windows that you might like to open been nailed shut?
- The condition of the windows.
 - -- Are there small cracks in the panes?
- The amount of weatherization around doors and windows.
 - -- Are there storm windows?
 - -- Is there weather stripping? If you pay your own utilities, this may be important.
- The location of electric outlets and light fixtures.
- The condition of the paint and wallpaper
 - -- Are they worn, faded, or dirty?
- The condition of the floor.
 - -- Is it scratched and worn?



2. Kitchen

The Kitchen must have:

Ceiling

A ceiling that is in good condition.

Not acceptable are large cracks or holes that allow drafts, severe bulging, large amounts of loose
or falling surface material such as plaster.

Storage

Some space to store food.

Electricity

At least one electric outlet and one permanent light fixture.

Do not count table or floor lamps, ceiling lamps plugged into a socket, and extension cards; they are not permanent.

 Not acceptable are broken or frayed wiring, light fixtures hanging from wires with no other firm support (such as a chain), missing cover plates on switches or outlets, badly cracked outlets.

Stove and Oven

A stove (or range) and oven that works (This can be supplied by the tenant)

Floor

A floor that is in good condition.

Not acceptable are large cracks or holes, missing or warped floorboards or covering that could cause someone to trip.

Preparation Area

Some space to prepare food.

Paint

No peeling or chipping paint if you have children under the age of seven and the house or apartment was built before 1978.

Window

If there is a window, it must be in good condition.

Lock

A lock that works on all windows and doors that can be reached from the outside, a common public hallway, a fire escape, porch or other outside place that can be reached from the ground. A window that cannot be opened is acceptable.

Walls

Walls that are in good condition.

 Not acceptable are large cracks or holes that allow drafts, severe bulging or leaning, large amounts of loose or falling surface material such as plaster.

Serving Area

Some space to serve food.

A separate dining room or dining area in the living room is all right.

Refrigerator

A refrigerator that keeps temperatures low enough so that food does not spoil. (This can be supplied by the tenant.)

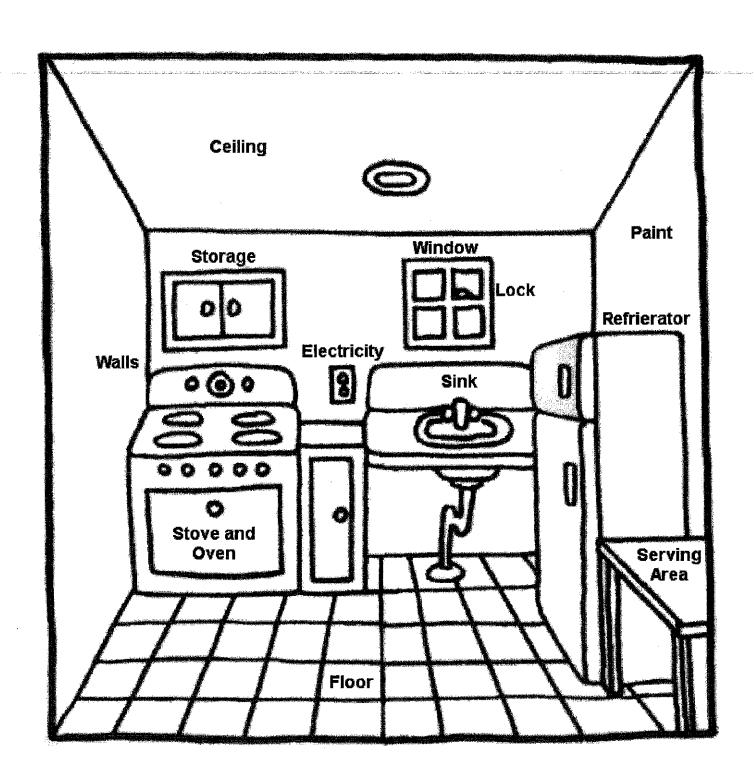
Sink

A sink with hot and cold running water.

· A bathroom sink will not satisfy this requirement.

You should also think about:

- The size of the kitchen.
- The amount, location, and condition of space to store, prepare, and serve food. Is it adequate for the size of your family?
- The size, condition, and location of the refrigerator. Is it adequate for the size of your family?
- The size, condition, and location of your sink.
- Other appliances you would like provided.
- Extra outlets.



3. Bathroom

The Bathroom must have:

Ceiling

A ceiling that is in good condition.

 Not acceptable are large cracks or holes that allow drafts, severe bulging, large amounts of loose or falling surface material such as plaster.

Window

A window that opens or a working exhaust fan.

Lock

A lock that works on all windows and doors that can be reached from the outside, a common public hallway, a fire escape, porch or other outside place that can be reached from the ground.

Toilet

A flush toilet that works.

Tub or Shower

A tub or shower with hot and cold running water.

Floor

A floor that is in good condition.

 Not acceptable are large cracks or holes, missing or warped floorboards or covering that could cause someone to trip.

Paint

 No chipping or peeling paint if you have children under the age of seven and the house or apartment was built before 1978.

Walls

Walls that are in good condition.

 Not acceptable are large cracks or holes that allow drafts, severe bulging or leaning, large amounts of loose or falling surface such as plaster.

Electricity

At least one permanent overhead or wall light fixture.

 Not acceptable are broken or frayed wiring, light fixtures hanging from wires with no other firm support (such as a chain), missing cover plates on switches or outlets, badly cracked outlets.

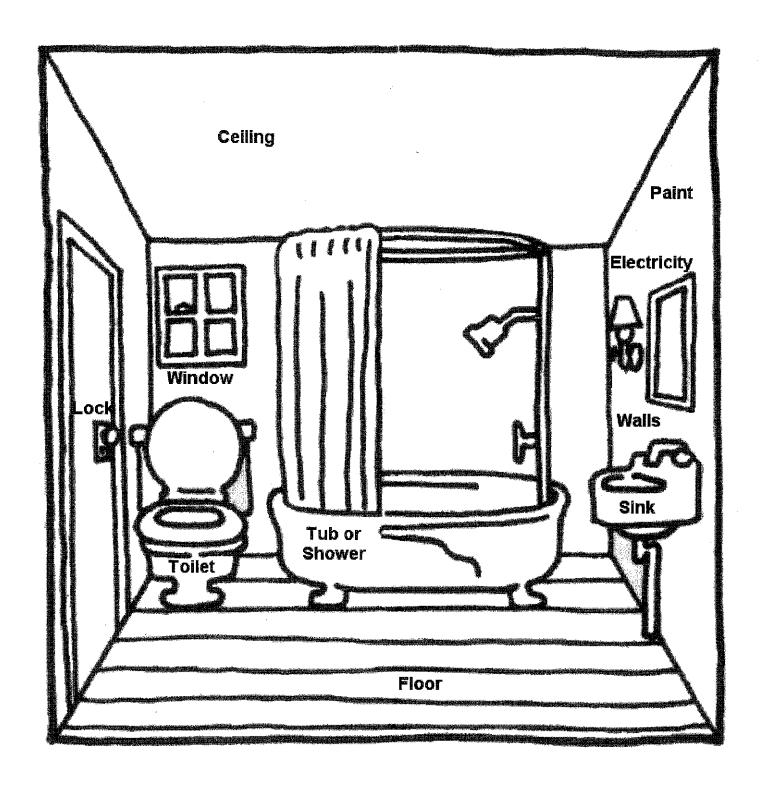
Sink

A sink with hot and cold running water.

A kitchen sink will not satisfy this requirement.

You should also think about:

- The size of the bathroom and the amount of privacy.
- The appearances of the toilet, sink, and shower or tub.
- The appearance of the grout and seal along the floor and where the tub meets the wall.
- The appearance of the floor and walls.
- The size of the hot water heater.
- · A cabinet with a mirror.



4. Other Rooms

Other rooms that are lived in include: bedrooms, dens, halls, and finished basements or enclosed, heated porches. The requirements for other rooms that are lived in are similar to the requirements for the living room as explained below.

Other Rooms Used for Living must have:

Ceiling

A ceiling that is in good condition.

Not acceptable are large cracks or holes that allow drafts, severe bulging, large amounts of loose
or falling surface material such as plaster,

Walls

Walls that are in good condition.

 Not acceptable are large cracks or holes that allow drafts, severe bulging or leaning, large amounts of loose or falling surface material such as plaster.

Paint

 No chipping or peeling paint if you have children under the age of seven and the house or apartment was built before 1978.

Electricity in Bedrooms

Same requirement as for living room.

In All Other Rooms Used for Living: There is no specific standard for electricity, but there must be either natural illumination (a window) or an electric light fixture or outlet.

Floor

A floor that is in good condition.

 Not acceptable are large cracks or holes, missing or warped floorboards or covering that could cause someone to trip.

Lock

A lock that works on all windows and doors that can be reached from the outside, a common public hallway, a fire escape, porch or other outside place that can be reached from the ground.

Window

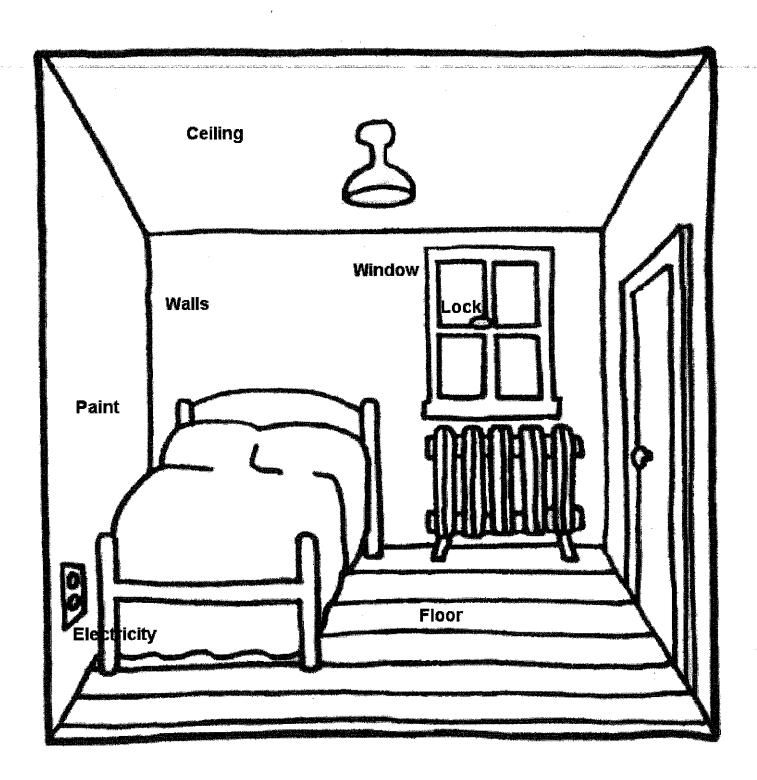
At least one window, which must be openable if it was designed to be opened, in every rooms used for sleeping. Every window must be in good condition.

 Not acceptable are windows with badly cracked, broken or missing panes, and windows that do not shut or, when shut, do not keep out the weather.

Other rooms that are not lived in may be: a utility room for washer and dryer, basement or porch. These must be checked for security and electrical hazards and other possible dangers (such as walls or ceilings in danger of falling), since these items are important for the safety of your entire apartment. You should also look for other possible dangers such as large holes in the walls, floors, or ceilings, and unsafe stairways. Make sure to look for these things in all other rooms not lived in.

You should also think about:

- What you would like to do with the other rooms.
 - -- Can you use them the way you want to?
- The type of locks on windows and doors.
 - -- Are they safe and secure?
 - -- Have windows that you might like to open been nailed shut?
- The condition of the windows.
 - -- Are there small cracks in the panes?
- The amount of weatherization windows.
 - -- Are there storm windows?
 - -- Is there weather-stripping? If you pay your own utilities, this may be important.
- The location of electric outlets and light fixtures.
- The condition of the paint and wallpaper
 - -- Are they worn, faded, or dirty?
- The condition of the floors.
 - -- Are they scratched and worn?



5. Building Exterior, Plumbing, and Heating

The Building must have:

Roof

A roof in good condition that does not leak, with gutters and downspouts, if present, in good condition and securely attached to the building.

Evidence of leaks can usually be seen from stains on the ceiling inside the building.

Outside Handrails

Secure handrails on any extended length of stairs (e.g. generally four or more steps) and any porches, balconies, or decks that are 30 inches or more above the ground.

Walls

Exterior walls that are in good condition, with no large holes or cracks that would let a great amount of air get inside.

Foundation

A foundation in good condition that has no serious leaks.

Water Supply

A plumbing system that is served by an approvable public or private water supply system. Ask the manager or owner.

Sewage

A plumbing system that in connected to an approvable public or private sewage disposal system. Ask the manager or owner.

Chimneys

No serious leaning or defects (such as big cracks or many missing bricks) in any chimneys.

Paint

No cracking, peeling, or chipping paint if you have children under the age of seven and the house or apartment was built before 1978.

This includes exterior walls, stairs, decks, porches, railings, windows, and doors.

Cooling

Some windows that open, or some working ventilation or cooling equipment that can provide air circulation during warm months.

Plumbing

Pipes that are in good condition, with no leaks and no serious rust that causes the water to be discolored.

Water Heater

A water heater located, equipped, and installed in a safe manner. Ask the manager.

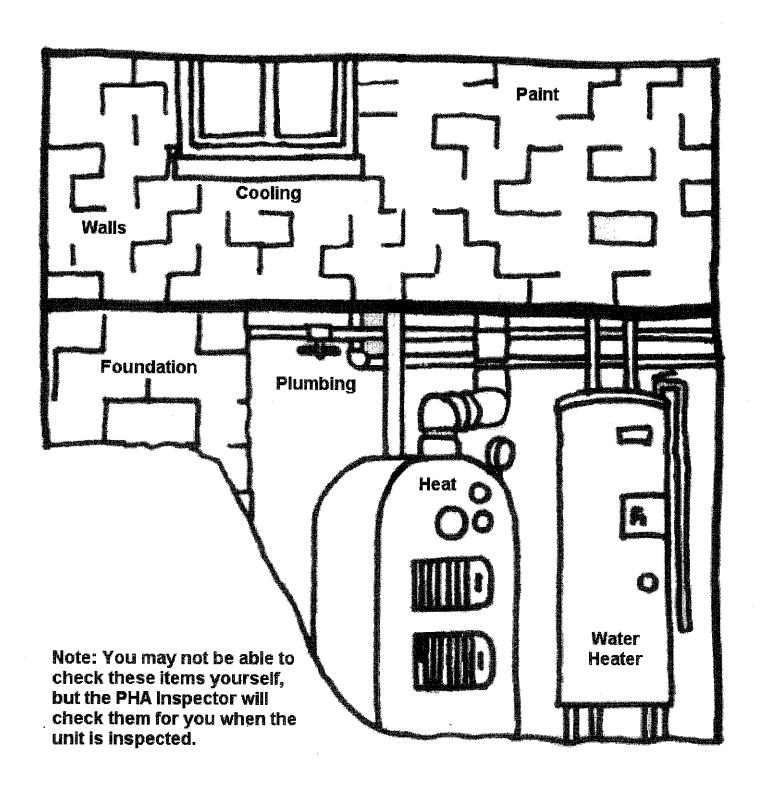
Heat

Enough heating equipment so that the unit can be made comfortably warm during cold months.

 Not acceptable are space heaters (or room heaters) that burn oil or gas and are not vented to a chimney. Space heaters that are vented may be acceptable if they can provide enough heat.

You should also think about:

- How well maintained the apartment is.
- The type of heating equipment.
 - --Will it be able to supply enough heat for you in the winter, to all rooms used for living?
- The amount and type of weatherization and its affect on utility costs.
 - -- Is there insulation?
 - -- Are there storm windows?
 - -- Is there weather-stripping around the windows and doors?
- Air circulation or type of cooling equipment (if any).
 - -- Will the unit be cool enough for you in the summer?



6. Health and Safety

The Building and Site must have:

Smoke Detectors

At least one working smoke detector on each level of the unit, including the basement. If any member of your family is hearing-impaired, the smoke detector must have an alarm designed for hearing-impaired persons.

Fire Exits

The building must provide an alternate means of exit in care of fire (such as fire stairs or exit through windows, with the use of a ladder if windows are above the second floor).

Elevators

Make sure the elevators are safe and work properly.

Entrance

An entrance from the outside or from a public hall, so that it is not necessary to go through anyone else's private apartment to get into the unit.

Neighborhood

No dangerous places, spaces, or things in the neighborhood such as:

- Nearby buildings that are falling down
- Unprotected cliffs or quarries
- Fire hazards
- Evidence of flooding

Garbage

No large piles of trash and garbage inside or outside the unit, or in common areas such as hallways. There must be a space to store garbage (until pickup) that is covered tightly so that rats and other animals cannot get into it. Trash should be picked up regularly.

Lights

Lights that work in all common hallways and interior stairs.

Stairs and Hallways

Interior stairs with railings, and common hallways that are safe and in good condition. Minimal cracking, peeling or chipping in these areas.

Pollution

No serious air pollution, such as exhaust fumes or sewer gas.

Rodents and Vermin

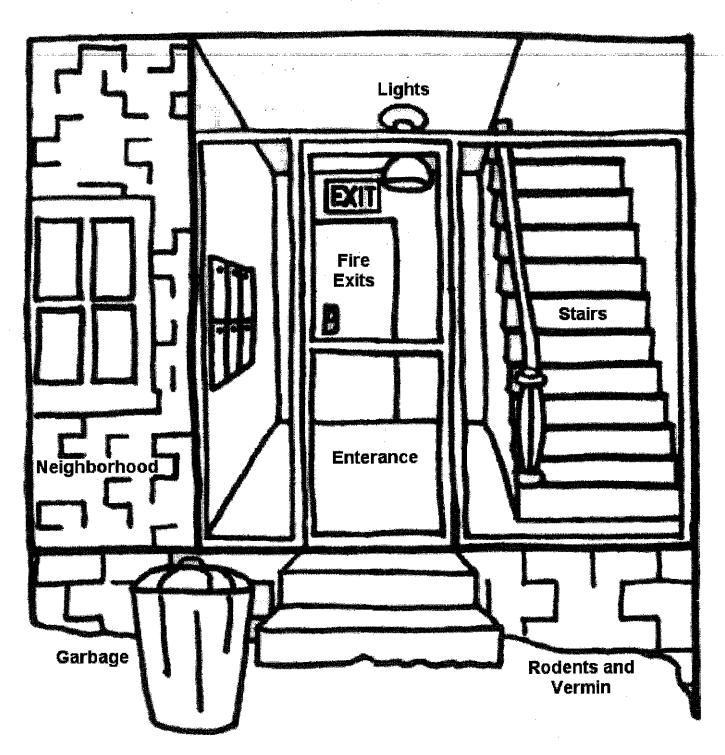
No sign of rats or large numbers of mice or vermin (like roaches).

For Manufactured Homes: Tie Downs

Manufactured homes must be place on the site in a stable manner and be free from hazards such as sliding or wind damage.

You should also think about:

- The type of fire exit.
 - -- Is it suitable for your family?
- How safe the house or apartment is for your family.
- The presence of screens and storm windows.
- Services in the neighborhood.
 - -- Are there stores nearby?
 - -- Are there schools nearby?
 - -- Are there hospitals nearby?
 - -- Is there transportation nearby?
- Are there job opportunities nearby?
- Will the cost of tenant-paid utilizes be affordable and is the unit energy-efficient?
- Be sure to read the lead-based paint brochure give to you by the PHA or owner, especially if the housing or apartment is older (built before 1978).



Note: You may not be able to check these items listed here yourself, but the PHA Inspector will check them for you when the unit is inspected.

Now that you have finished this booklet, you know that for a house or apartment to be a good place to live, it must meet two kinds of housing quality standards:

- Things it must have in order to be approved for the Section 8 Rental Certificate Program and the Rental Voucher Program.
- Additional things that you should think about for the special needs of your family.

You know that these standards apply in six areas of a house or apartment.

- 1. Living Room
- 2. Kitchen
- 3. Bathroom
- 4. Other Rooms
- 5. Building Exterior, Plumbing and Heating
- 6. Health and Safety

You know that when a house or apartment meets the housing quality standards, it will be safe, healthy, and comfortable home for your family. It will be a good place to live.

After you find a good place to live, you can begin the Request for Lease Approval process. When both you and the owner have signed the Request for Lease Approval and the PHA has received it, an official inspection will take place. The PHA will inform both you and the owner of the inspection results.

If the house or apartment passed, a lease can be signed. There may still be some items that you or the PHA would like improved. If so, you and your PHA may be able to bargain for the improvements when you sign the lease. If the owner is not willing to do the work, perhaps you can get him or her to pay for the materials and do if yourself.

It the house or apartment fails, you and/or your PHA may try to convince the owner to make the repairs so it will pass. The likelihood of the owner making the repairs may depend on how serious or costly they are.

If it fails, all repairs must be made, and the house or apartment must be re-inspected before any lease is signed. If the owner cannot or will not repair the house or apartment, even if the repairs are minor, you must look for another home. Make sure you understand why the house or apartment failed, so that you will be more successful in your next search.

Responsibilities of the Public Housing Authority:

- Ensure that all units in the Section 8 Certificate Program and the Housing Voucher Program meet the housing quality standards.
- Inspect unit in response to Request for Lease Approval. Inform potential tenant and owner of results and necessary actions.
- Encourage tenants and owners to maintain units up to standards.
- Make inspection in response to tenant or owner complaint or request. Inform the tenant and owner
 of the results, necessary actions, and time period for compliance.
- Make annual inspection of the unit to ensure that it still meets the housing quality standards.
 Inform the tenant and owner of the results, necessary actions, and time period for compliance.

Responsibilities of the tenant:

- Live up to the terms of your lease.
- Do your part to keep the unit safe and sanitary.
- Cooperate with the owner by informing him or her of any necessary repairs.
- Cooperate with the PHA for initial, annual, and complaint inspections.

Responsibilities of the owner:

- Comply with the terms of the lease.
- Generally maintain the unit and keep it up to the housing quality standards outlined in this booklet.
- Cooperate with the tenant by responding promptly to requests for needed repairs.
- Cooperate with the PHA on initial, annual, and complaint inspections, including making necessary repairs.







Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home



United States Environmental Protection Agency



United States Consumer Product Safety Commission



United States
Department of Housing
and Urban Development

Are You Planning to Buy or Rent a Home Built Before 1978?

Did you know that many homes built before 1978 have lead-based paint? Lead from paint, chips, and dust can pose serious health hazards.

Read this entire brochure to learn:

- How lead gets into the body
- How lead affects health
- What you can do to protect your family
- Where to go for more information

Before renting or buying a pre-1978 home or apartment, federal law requires:

- Sellers must disclose known information on lead-based paint or leadbased paint hazards before selling a house.
- Real estate sales contracts must include a specific warning statement about lead-based paint. Buyers have up to 10 days to check for lead.
- Landlords must disclose known information on lead-based paint or lead-based paint hazards before leases take effect. Leases must include a specific warning statement about lead-based paint.

If undertaking renovations, repairs, or painting (RRP) projects in your pre-1978 home or apartment:

 Read EPA's pamphlet, The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right, to learn about the lead-safe work practices that contractors are required to follow when working in your home (see page 12).



Simple Steps to Protect Your Family from Lead Hazards

If you think your home has lead-based paint:

- · Don't try to remove lead-based paint yourself.
- Always keep painted surfaces in good condition to minimize deterioration.
- Get your home checked for lead hazards. Find a certified inspector or risk assessor at epa.gov/lead.
- Talk to your landlord about fixing surfaces with peeling or chipping paint.
- Regularly clean floors, window sills, and other surfaces.
- Take precautions to avoid exposure to lead dust when remodeling.
- When renovating, repairing, or painting, hire only EPA- or stateapproved Lead-Safe certified renovation firms.
- Before buying, renting, or renovating your home, have it checked for lead-based paint.
- Consult your health care provider about testing your children for lead. Your pediatrician can check for lead with a simple blood test.
- Wash children's hands, bottles, pacifiers, and toys often.
- Make sure children eat healthy, low-fat foods high in iron, calcium, and vitamin C.
- Remove shoes or wipe soil off shoes before entering your house.

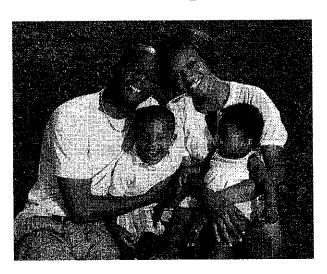
Lead Gets into the Body in Many Ways

Adults and children can get lead into their bodies if they:

- Breathe in lead dust (especially during activities such as renovations, repairs, or painting that disturb painted surfaces).
- Swallow lead dust that has settled on food, food preparation surfaces, and other places.
- Eat paint chips or soil that contains lead.

Lead is especially dangerous to children under the age of 6.

- At this age, children's brains and nervous systems are more sensitive to the damaging effects of lead.
- Children's growing bodies absorb more lead.
- Babies and young children often put their hands and other objects in their mouths. These objects can have lead dust on them.



Women of childbearing age should know that lead is dangerous to a developing fetus.

 Women with a high lead level in their system before or during pregnancy risk exposing the fetus to lead through the placenta during fetal development.

Health Effects of Lead

Lead affects the body in many ways. It is important to know that even exposure to low levels of lead can severely harm children.

In children, exposure to lead can cause:

- Nervous system and kidney damage
- Learning disabilities, attention-deficit disorder, and decreased intelligence
- Speech, language, and behavior problems
- Poor muscle coordination
- Decreased muscle and bone growth
- Hearing damage

While low-lead exposure is most common, exposure to high amounts of lead can have devastating effects on children, including seizures, unconsciousness, and in some cases, death.

Digestive Problems Reproductive Problems (Adults)

Brain Nerve Damage

Hearing

Problems

Although children are especially susceptible to lead exposure, lead can be dangerous for adults, too.

In adults, exposure to lead can cause:

- · Harm to a developing fetus
- Increased chance of high blood pressure during pregnancy
- · Fertility problems (in men and women)
- High blood pressure
- Digestive problems
- Nerve disorders
- Memory and concentration problems
- · Muscle and joint pain

Check Your Family for Lead

Get your children and home tested if you think your home has lead.

Children's blood lead levels tend to increase rapidly from 6 to 12 months of age, and tend to peak at 18 to 24 months of age.

Consult your doctor for advice on testing your children. A simple blood test can detect lead. Blood lead tests are usually recommended for:

- Children at ages 1 and 2
- Children or other family members who have been exposed to high levels of lead
- Children who should be tested under your state or local health screening plan

Your doctor can explain what the test results mean and if more testing will be needed.

Where Lead-Based Paint Is Found

In general, the older your home or childcare facility, the more likely it has lead-based paint.¹

Many homes, including private, federally-assisted, federally-owned housing, and childcare facilities built before 1978 have lead-based paint. In 1978, the federal government banned consumer uses of lead-containing paint.²

Learn how to determine if paint is lead-based paint on page 7.

Lead can be found:

- In homes and childcare facilities in the city, country, or suburbs,
- · In private and public single-family homes and apartments,
- On surfaces inside and outside of the house, and
- In soil around a home. (Soil can pick up lead from exterior paint or other sources, such as past use of leaded gas in cars.)

Learn more about where lead is found at epa.gov/lead.

[&]quot;Lead-based paint" is currently defined by the federal government as paint with lead levels greater than or equal to 1.0 milligram per square centimeter (mg/cm²), or more than 0.5% by weight.

² "Lead-containing paint" is currently defined by the federal government as lead in new dried paint in excess of 90 parts per million (ppm) by weight.

Identifying Lead-Based Paint and Lead-Based Paint Hazards

Deteriorated lead-based paint (peeling, chipping, chalking, cracking, or damaged paint) is a hazard and needs immediate attention. **Lead-based paint** may also be a hazard when found on surfaces that children can chew or that get a lot of wear and tear, such as:

- On windows and window sills
- Doors and door frames
- Stairs, railings, banisters, and porches

Lead-based paint is usually not a hazard if it is in good condition and if it is not on an impact or friction surface like a window.

Lead dust can form when lead-based paint is scraped, sanded, or heated. Lead dust also forms when painted surfaces containing lead bump or rub together. Lead paint chips and dust can get on surfaces and objects that people touch. Settled lead dust can reenter the air when the home is vacuumed or swept, or when people walk through it. EPA currently defines the following levels of lead in dust as hazardous:

- 10 micrograms per square foot (μg/ft²) and higher for floors, including carpeted floors
- 100 µg/ft² and higher for interior window sills

Lead in soil can be a hazard when children play in bare soil or when people bring soil into the house on their shoes. EPA currently defines the following levels of lead in soil as hazardous:

- 400 parts per million (ppm) and higher in play areas of bare soil
- 1,200 ppm (average) and higher in bare soil in the remainder of the yard

Remember, lead from paint chips—which you can see—and lead dust—which you may not be able to see—both can be hazards.

The only way to find out if paint, dust, or soil lead hazards exist is to test for them. The next page describes how to do this.

Checking Your Home for Lead

You can get your home tested for lead in several different ways:

- A lead-based paint inspection tells you if your home has lead-based paint and where it is located. It won't tell you whether your home currently has lead hazards. A trained and certified testing professional, called a lead-based paint inspector, will conduct a paint inspection using methods, such as:
 - Portable x-ray fluorescence (XRF) machine
 - Lab tests of paint samples
- A risk assessment tells you if your home currently has any lead hazards from lead in paint, dust, or soil. It also tells you what actions to take to address any hazards. A trained and certified testing professional, called a risk assessor, will:
 - Sample paint that is deteriorated on doors, windows, floors, stairs, and walls
 - Sample dust near painted surfaces and sample bare soil in the yard
 - Get lab tests of paint, dust, and soil samples
- A combination inspection and risk assessment tells you if your home has any lead-based paint and if your home has any lead hazards, and where both are located.

Be sure to read the report provided to you after your inspection or risk assessment is completed, and ask questions about anything you do not understand.

Checking Your Home for Lead, continued

In preparing for renovation, repair, or painting work in a pre-1978 home, Lead-Safe Certified renovators (see page 12) may:

- Take paint chip samples to determine if lead-based paint is present in the area planned for renovation and send them to an EPA-recognized lead lab for analysis. In housing receiving federal assistance, the person collecting these samples must be a certified lead-based paint inspector or risk assessor
- Use EPA-recognized tests kits to determine if lead-based paint is absent (but not in housing receiving federal assistance)
- Presume that lead-based paint is present and use lead-safe work practices

There are state and federal programs in place to ensure that testing is done safely, reliably, and effectively. Contact your state or local agency for more information, visit epa.gov/lead, or call 1-800-424-LEAD (5323) for a list of contacts in your area.³

³ Hearing- or speech-challenged individuals may access this number through TTY by calling the Federal Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339.

What You Can Do Now to Protect Your Family

If you suspect that your house has lead-based paint hazards, you can take some immediate steps to reduce your family's risk:

- If you rent, notify your landlord of peeling or chipping paint.
- Keep painted surfaces clean and free of dust. Clean floors, window frames, window sills, and other surfaces weekly. Use a mop or sponge with warm water and a general all-purpose cleaner. (Remember: never mix ammonia and bleach products together because they can form a dangerous gas.)
- Carefully clean up paint chips immediately without creating dust.
- Thoroughly rinse sponges and mop heads often during cleaning of dirty or dusty areas, and again afterward.
- Wash your hands and your children's hands often, especially before they eat and before nap time and bed time.
- Keep play areas clean. Wash bottles, pacifiers, toys, and stuffed animals regularly.
- Keep children from chewing window sills or other painted surfaces, or eating soil.
- When renovating, repairing, or painting, hire only EPA- or stateapproved Lead-Safe Certified renovation firms (see page 12).
- Clean or remove shoes before entering your home to avoid tracking in lead from soil.
- Make sure children eat nutritious, low-fat meals high in iron, and calcium, such as spinach and dairy products. Children with good diets absorb less lead.

Reducing Lead Hazards

Disturbing lead-based paint or removing lead improperly can increase the hazard to your family by spreading even more lead dust around the house.

 In addition to day-to-day cleaning and good nutrition, you can temporarily reduce lead-based paint hazards by taking actions, such as repairing damaged painted surfaces and planting grass to cover leadcontaminated soil. These actions are not permanent solutions and will need ongoing attention.



- You can minimize exposure to lead when renovating, repairing, or painting by hiring an EPA- or statecertified renovator who is trained in the use of lead-safe work practices. If you are a do-it-yourselfer, learn how to use lead-safe work practices in your home.
- To remove lead hazards permanently, you should hire a certified lead abatement contractor. Abatement (or permanent hazard elimination) methods include removing, sealing, or enclosing lead-based paint with special materials. Just painting over the hazard with regular paint is not permanent control.

Always use a certified contractor who is trained to address lead hazards safely.

- Hire a Lead-Safe Certified firm (see page 12) to perform renovation, repair, or painting (RRP) projects that disturb painted surfaces.
- To correct lead hazards permanently, hire a certified lead abatement contractor. This will ensure your contractor knows how to work safely and has the proper equipment to clean up thoroughly.

Certified contractors will employ qualified workers and follow strict safety rules as set by their state or by the federal government.

Reducing Lead Hazards, continued

If your home has had lead abatement work done or if the housing is receiving federal assistance, once the work is completed, dust cleanup activities must be conducted until clearance testing indicates that lead dust levels are below the following levels:

- 10 micrograms per square foot ($\mu g/ft^2$) for floors, including carpeted floors
- 100 μg/ft² for interior windows sills
- 400 µg/ft² for window troughs

Abatements are designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards. However, lead dust can be reintroduced into an abated area.

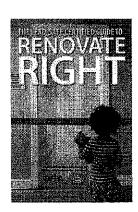
- Use a HEPA vacuum on all furniture and other items returned to the area, to reduce the potential for reintroducing lead dust.
- Regularly clean floors, window sills, troughs, and other hard surfaces with a damp cloth or sponge and a general all-purpose cleaner.

Please see page 9 for more information on steps you can take to protect your home after the abatement. For help in locating certified lead abatement professionals in your area, call your state or local agency (see pages 15 and 16), epa.gov/lead, or call 1-800-424-LEAD.

Renovating, Repairing or Painting a Home with Lead-Based Paint

If you hire a contractor to conduct renovation, repair, or painting (RRP) projects in your pre-1978 home or childcare facility (such as pre-school and kindergarten), your contractor must:

- Be a Lead-Safe Certified firm approved by EPA or an EPA-authorized state program
- Use qualified trained individuals (Lead-Safe Certified renovators) who follow specific lead-safe work practices to prevent lead contamination
- Provide a copy of EPA's lead hazard information document, The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right



RRP contractors working in pre-1978 homes and childcare facilities must follow lead-safe work practices that:

- **Contain the work area.** The area must be contained so that dust and debris do not escape from the work area. Warning signs must be put up, and plastic or other impermeable material and tape must be used.
- Avoid renovation methods that generate large amounts of lead-contaminated dust. Some methods generate so much leadcontaminated dust that their use is prohibited. They are:
 - Open-flame burning or torching
 - Sanding, grinding, planing, needle gunning, or blasting with power tools and equipment not equipped with a shroud and HEPA vacuum attachment
 - Using a heat gun at temperatures greater than 1100°F
- Clean up thoroughly. The work area should be cleaned up daily.
 When all the work is done, the area must be cleaned up using special cleaning methods.
- **Dispose of waste properly.** Collect and seal waste in a heavy duty bag or sheeting. When transported, ensure that waste is contained to prevent release of dust and debris.

To learn more about EPA's requirements for RRP projects, visit epa.gov/getleadsafe, or read *The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right*.

Other Sources of Lead

Lead in Drinking Water

The most common sources of lead in drinking water are lead pipes, faucets, and fixtures.

Lead pipes are more likely to be found in older cities and homes built before 1986.

You can't smell or taste lead in drinking water.

To find out for certain if you have lead in drinking water, have your water tested.

Remember older homes with a private well can also have plumbing materials that contain lead.

Important Steps You Can Take to Reduce Lead in Drinking Water

- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking and making baby formula.
 Remember, boiling water does not remove lead from water.
- Before drinking, flush your home's pipes by running the tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing a load of dishes.
- Regularly clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator).
- If you use a filter certified to remove lead, don't forget to read the
 directions to learn when to change the cartridge. Using a filter after it
 has expired can make it less effective at removing lead.

Contact your water company to determine if the pipe that connects your home to the water main (called a service line) is made from lead. Your area's water company can also provide information about the lead levels in your system's drinking water.

For more information about lead in drinking water, please contact EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. If you have other questions about lead poisoning prevention, call 1-800 424-LEAD.*

Call your local health department or water company to find out about testing your water, or visit epa.gov/safewater for EPA's lead in drinking water information. Some states or utilities offer programs to pay for water testing for residents. Contact your state or local water company to learn more.

^{*} Hearing- or speech-challenged individuals may access this number through TTY by calling the Federal Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339.

Other Sources of Lead, continued

- Lead smelters or other industries that release lead into the air.
- Your job. If you work with lead, you could bring it home on your body or clothes. Shower and change clothes before coming home. Launder your work clothes separately from the rest of your family's clothes.
- Hobbies that use lead, such as making pottery or stained glass, or refinishing furniture. Call your local health department for information about hobbies that may use lead.
- Old toys and furniture may have been painted with lead-containing paint. Older toys and other children's products may have parts that contain lead.⁴
- Food and liquids cooked or stored in lead crystal or lead-glazed pottery or porcelain may contain lead.
- Folk remedies, such as "greta" and "azarcon," used to treat an upset stomach.

⁴ In 1978, the federal government banned toys, other children's products, and furniture with lead-containing paint. In 2008, the federal government banned lead in most children's products. The federal government currently bans lead in excess of 100 ppm by weight in most children's products.

For More Information

The National Lead Information Center

Learn how to protect children from lead poisoning and get other information about lead hazards on the Web at epa.gov/lead and hud.gov/lead, or call **1-800-424-LEAD** (5323).

EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline

For information about lead in drinking water, call **1-800-426-4791**, or visit epa.gov/safewater for information about lead in drinking water.

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) Hotline

For information on lead in toys and other consumer products, or to report an unsafe consumer product or a product-related injury, call **1-800-638-2772**, or visit CPSC's website at cpsc.gov or saferproducts.gov.

State and Local Health and Environmental Agencies

Some states, tribes, and cities have their own rules related to lead-based paint. Check with your local agency to see which laws apply to you. Most agencies can also provide information on finding a lead abatement firm in your area, and on possible sources of financial aid for reducing lead hazards. Receive up-to-date address and phone information for your state or local contacts on the Web at epa.gov/lead, or contact the National Lead Information Center at **1-800-424-LEAD**.

Hearing- or speech-challenged individuals may access any of the phone numbers in this brochure through TTY by calling the toll-free Federal Relay Service at **1-800-877-8339**.

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Regional Offices

The mission of EPA is to protect human health and the environment. Your Regional EPA Office can provide further information regarding regulations and lead protection programs.

Region 1 (Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont)

Regional Lead Contact U.S. EPA Region 1 5 Post Office Square, Suite 100, OES 05-4 Boston, MA 02109-3912 (888) 372-7341

Region 2 (New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)

Regional Lead Contact U.S. EPA Region 2 2890 Woodbridge Avenue Building 205, Mail Stop 225 Edison, NJ 08837-3679 (732) 906-6809

Region 3 (Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, DC, West Virginia)

Regional Lead Contact U.S. EPA Region 3 1650 Arch Street Philadelphia, PA 19103 (215) 814-2088

Region 4 (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee)

Regional Lead Contact U.S. EPA Region 4 AFC Tower, 12th Floor, Air, Pesticides & Toxics 61 Forsyth Street, SW Atlanta, GA 30303 (404) 562-8998

Region 5 (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin)

Regional Lead Contact U.S. EPA Region 5 (LL-17J) 77 West Jackson Boulevard Chicago, IL 60604-3666 (312) 353-3808 **Region 6** (Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and 66 Tribes)

Regional Lead Contact U.S. EPA Region 6 1445 Ross Avenue, 12th Floor Dallas, TX 75202-2733 (214) 665-2704

Region 7 (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)

Regional Lead Contact U.S. EPA Region 7 11201 Renner Blvd. Lenexa, KS 66219 (800) 223-0425

Region 8 (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming)

Regional Lead Contact U.S. EPA Region 8 1595 Wynkoop St. Denver, CO 80202 (303) 312-6966

Region 9 (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada)

Regional Lead Contact U.S. EPA Region 9 (CMD-4-2) 75 Hawthorne Street San Francisco, CA 94105 (415) 947-4280

Region 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

Regional Lead Contact U.S. EPA Region 10 (20-C04) Air and Toxics Enforcement Section 1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 155 Seattle, WA 98101 (206) 553-1200

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)

The CPSC protects the public against unreasonable risk of injury from consumer products through education, safety standards activities, and enforcement. Contact CPSC for further information regarding consumer product safety and regulations.

CPSC

4330 East West Highway Bethesda, MD 20814-4421 1-800-638-2772 cpsc.gov or saferproducts.gov

U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

HUD's mission is to create strong, sustainable, inclusive communities and quality affordable homes for all. Contact to Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes for further information regarding the Lead Safe Housing Rule, which protects families in pre-1978 assisted housing, and for the lead hazard control and research grant programs.

HUD

451 Seventh Street, SW, Room 8236 Washington, DC 20410-3000 (202) 402-7698 hud.gov/lead

This document is in the public domain. It may be produced by an individual or organization without permission. Information provided in this booklet is based upon current scientific and technical understanding of the issues presented and is reflective of the jurisdictional boundaries established by the statutes governing the co-authoring agencies. Following the advice given will not necessarily provide complete protection in all situations or against all health hazards that can be caused by lead exposure.

U. S. EPA Washington DC 20460

U. S. CPSC Bethesda MD 20814

U.S. HUD Washington DC 20410

IMPORTANT!

Lead From Paint, Dust, and Soil in and Around Your Home Can Be Dangerous if Not Managed Properly

- Children under 6 years old are most at risk for lead poisoning in your home.
- Lead exposure can harm young children and babies even before they are born.
- Homes, schools, and child care facilities built before 1978 are likely to contain lead-based paint.
- Even children who seem healthy may have dangerous levels of lead in their bodies.
- Disturbing surfaces with lead-based paint or removing lead-based paint improperly can increase the danger to your family.
- People can get lead into their bodies by breathing or swallowing lead dust, or by eating soil or paint chips containing lead.
- People have many options for reducing lead hazards.
 Generally, lead-based paint that is in good condition is not a hazard (see page 10).