



Ashland Assisted Housing Authority

The Housing Choice Voucher/Section 8 Program provides rental assistance to low-income families in the private rental market. The program was designed to achieve the following goals:

- To provide improved living conditions for low-income families while maintaining their rent payments at an affordable level;
- To promote freedom of housing choice and integrate lower income and minority families into mainstream society; and
- To provide decent, safe and sanitary housing for eligible participants.

Ashland Assisted Housing serves families in Boyd County, Kentucky. Hours of operation: Monday - Friday 8:30am-5pm

Phone Number: 606-385-3327

Walk-in Hours (**Tenants**): **Monday & Wednesday 9am-11am and 2pm-4pm**

Appointments only Tuesday and Thursday 8:30am-12pm and 1pm-5pm

Landlords only: Friday 8:30am-12pm and 1pm-5pm

Physical Address: 1700 Greenup Avenue, Suite 212, Ashland, Kentucky 41101

Mailing address: PO Box 1839, Ashland, Kentucky 41105

Email: sect8@ashlandky.org

Housing Contacts:

Ronda Connor
Recertification, Ports,
Harbor Hill, GlaLow.
VASH

Email:
rconnor@ashlandky.gov

Tracey Wilks
Section 8 Administrator
Email:
twilks@ashlandky.gov

Reasonable Accommodation

A Reasonable Accommodation ensures that persons with disabilities have full access to all Ashland Assisted Housing Authority's programs and services. Any applicant or participant may at any time during the application process or tenancy, request a reasonable accommodation to allow a disabled family to meet lease requirements or other requirements of tenancy. Persons with disabilities who need a reasonable accommodation in order to participate in the Housing Choice Voucher program should contact the AAHA at 606-385-3327

Violence Against Women Authorization Act of 2005

The Violence Against Women Act of 2005 (VAWA) prohibits denial of admission to an otherwise qualified applicant on the basis that the applicants or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Specifically, Section 606(4) (A) of VAWA adds the provision to Section 8 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, which lists provisions and requirements for the housing choice voucher program: That an applicant or participant is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking is not an appropriate reason for denial of program assistance or the denial of admission, if the applicant otherwise qualifies for admission to program.

Equal Housing Opportunity

The Ashland Assisted Housing Authority's does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, handicap, sexual orientation, familial status or national origin in the admission, access to, or treatment in its federally assisted programs.

The purpose of the briefing is to acquaint you with information about your rental assistance that you need to know to participate successfully in the program. Please refer to this information when you are unsure of how to proceed as a participant.

Ashland Assisted Housing Authority will subsidize your rent and utilities based upon your income and household composition. We will pay rent directly to your landlord on your behalf. You may also pay a portion of your rent. You must find a unit to lease under this program. You may rent a house, apartment, duplex, or mobile home. *Ashland Assisted Housing is not your landlord.* You will sign a lease with your landlord. It is voluntary for a landlord to participate in the program. We encourage you to ask new landlords to participate in the program.

The Head-of-Household on rental assistance simply refers to the person who conducts all business with Ashland Assisted Housing Authority and whose name the assistance is in. Please be consistent with who is listed as Head-of-Household when completing documents for rental assistance purposes.

Your Voucher

Please review your voucher for the following information:

- Check the voucher bedroom size. This is the unit size on which your subsidy is based. However, you can rent a different size unit. The gross rent (contract rent **plus** tenant-paid utilities) of the unit you choose to rent must not exceed the payment standard.
- You will pay a minimum total tenant payment (TTP) = no more than 40 percent of your monthly adjusted income towards rent and utilities.
- The estimated subsidy plus maximum TTP is the most your unit can cost for rent and utilities.
- Minimum TTP is **\$50**.
- Effective/Expiration date. You must find a unit prior to the expiration date.
- Contract rent **plus** tenant-paid utilities (using utility schedule enclosed) **equals** gross rent.

Your voucher is good for 60 days. If you are having difficulty finding a unit, please call your housing specialist **prior to the expiration date and request an extension**. You must find a unit prior to the expiration date or your voucher will expire, and you will lose your assistance.

What to Look For In a Unit

What to consider when deciding on a unit to lease:

- Condition of the unit. Find a good place to live; the unit must pass Housing Quality Standards (HQS) inspection. Review "A Good Place to Live" attached.
- How reasonable is the rent compared to other similar housing in the area? A landlord may not charge you more rent than other tenants just because you have rental assistance.
- Review the cost of tenant-paid utilities and how efficient the unit is.
- Consider the location of the unit in relation to schools, jobs, transportation, etc.
- ***Make sure you can afford the unit.*** Consider the amount of rent and utilities you will be responsible for paying each month.

Be a Good Tenant

Do your best to be a good tenant. New Federal regulations may cause your assistance to be terminated if you neglect to do the things mentioned below. Some of the things you can do are:

- Comply with your lease provisions.
- Pay your portion of rent on time.
- Take care of the unit and keep it clean.
- Don't disturb your neighbors.
- Do not move in violation of your lease (you will lose your rental assistance.)
- Keep all utilities on.

Good tenants are able to obtain and keep better housing. Tenants who do not do these things may get evicted and lose their rental assistance.

Subsidy Standards

Ashland Assisted Housing subsidy standards used to determine your voucher size are enclosed for your information.

Steps to Lease-Up

- Ensure the landlord will rent to you under Section 8.
- Make sure you want to live there for at least a year.
- Make sure you can afford the rent based upon your maximum TTP.
- Make sure the unit will pass the HQS inspection. Assistance does not begin until the unit passes inspection.
- You and the landlord must complete the following forms:
 - Complete the Request for Tenancy Approval (tenant & landlord sign). Be sure you understand what utilities you pay for and which are included in rent.
 - Landlord & tenant complete move-in inspection form.
 - Landlord completes W9 form.
 - Landlord completed Landlord Responsibility form
 - If you need assistance with these forms, you may ask a housing specialist for help.
- Pay the landlord a security deposit. This amount is set by the landlord and should be comparable to the amount for other tenants.
- Remember if you move into a unit prior to passing inspection, you are responsible for the full amount of rent.

Please read your lease before signing it.

HQS Inspection

- The day your unit passes inspection is the day your lease and subsidy may begin.
- If your unit fails inspection, ask the landlord to make repairs quickly or look for a new unit. If the landlord makes repairs quickly, call your housing specialist and request a re-inspection.
- Review “A Good Place to Live” and the enclosed listing of “Common Reasons Units Fail”.

- If you need an extension on your voucher, please call your housing specialist.
- If you look for another unit, you must obtain new leasing documents from the housing representative.
- All units must meet rent comparability tests before approved for this program.

When you wish to move, a 30 day written notice to your landlord is required. (A copy is enclosed for your use. Page 155) If you move without prior notice to Ashland Assisted Housing Authority, you will lose your rental assistance. If you move in violation of your lease without the landlord's approval, you will lose your rental assistance.

If you receive an eviction notice from your landlord, you must provide a copy to the housing specialist. For a landlord to legally evict you, they must take you to court.

Annual Recertification

All participating families must recertify family composition and income annually. We will send a notice of when to begin the process. All units must be annually inspected.

It is your responsibility to have the unit ready for the inspection.

Safe, Decent, & Sanitary Housing

Your unit must be safe, decent, and sanitary at all times. You must report any problems in your unit to your landlord quickly. If your landlord does not respond, send a letter to the landlord and a copy to your housing specialist. If the landlord still does not respond, call your housing specialist and request a "special inspection".

Poor housekeeping habits lead to damages in the unit and roach infestations. If you will be away from your unit for 30 days, you must contact your housing specialist and provide an explanation. Ashland Assisted Housing will not assist families who do not occupy the unit on a full-time basis.

Report Changes

You must report any changes in your household income or composition to your housing specialist within 10 days of the change. All changes must be in writing.

You must obtain approval from your landlord and Ashland Assisted Housing Authority to add a member to your household.

Rent Amount

Your rent portion is determined by Ashland Assisted Housing Authority. Do not pay more in rent than what we tell you in writing. You will pay your rent directly to your landlord. You will pay any utilities you are responsible for to the utility company.

Family Obligations

You must abide by your family obligations. You must abide by your obligations or you will jeopardize your housing assistance.

Ashland Assisted Housing

Family Obligations

When a family's unit is approved and the HAP contract executed, the *family* must follow the rules listed below in order to continue participating in the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program. The family's failure to comply is grounds for termination of assistance and may make the family ineligible to reapply for assistance in the future.

No Show Policy:

If a family fails to attend two schedule appointments (inspections included), without COA approval, the family will be terminated. The family will have to reapply for assistance.

The *family* may be terminated from the housing choice voucher program, if the family fails to comply with the following:

Supply any information that the Housing Agency determines to be necessary including evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status and information for the use in a regularly scheduled re-examination or interim re-examination of family income and composition.

Disclose and verify social security numbers and sign and submit consent forms for obtaining such information.

Supply any information requested by the housing authority related to family absence in the unit.

Promptly notify the housing agency in writing when the family is away from the unit for an extended amount of time.

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

Notify the housing agency and owner in writing 30 days before moving out of the unit.

Use the assistance for residence of the approved family only.

Promptly notify the housing agency in writing of the birth, adoption or court-awarded custody of a child.

Request housing agency approval to add an occupant of the unit.

Promptly notify the housing agency if a family member no longer lives in the unit.

Notify the housing agency and provide a copy of any owner eviction notice.

Pay utility bills and supply appliances that the owner is not required to supply under the lease.

The COA may deny assistance based on the following actions:

Own or have any interest in the unit (other than the owner of a manufactured or a participant of the home ownership program).

Commit any serious or repeated violation of the lease.

Commit fraud or criminal act in connection with the Housing Choice Voucher program.

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

Damage to the unit or permit any guest to damage the unit or premise.

Fail to report any changes within ten days, including income, family composition or deductions.

Default on a repayment agreement with the housing agency (5 Years and Repayment).

Participate in illegal drug, alcohol or violent criminal activity.

The COA must deny assistance based on the following actions:

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

Any household member has been charged/arrested/convicted for using/distributing/manufacturing methamphetamine.

Registration requirement under a lifetime state/federal sex registry offender registration program

Revised 10/16/2015

Signature _____

Date _____



**Ashland Assisted Housing Authority
Relationship Between Owner & Tenant**

CFR 982.306(d) states: The Public Housing Authority (PHA) must not approve a unit if the owner is the parent, child, grandparent, sister, or brother of any member of the family, unless the PHA determines that approving the unit would provide reasonable accommodation for a family member with disabilities.

For this accommodation, you must provide the following information in writing:

- Explain the relationship between the perspective tenant and landlord.
- Explain why renting this unit would be a reasonable accommodation of the tenant's disability.
- A statement from a physician may be necessary to verify the need for an accommodation.



Ashland Assisted Housing Authority
1700 Greenup Ave
Ashland, Kentucky 41101
www.ashlandky.gov
606-327-3327

Preponderance of evidence is defined as evidence which is of greater weight or more convincing than the evidence which is offered in opposition to it; that is, evidence which as a whole shows that the fact sought to be proved is more probable than not. The intent is not to prove criminal liability, but to establish that the act(s) occurred. Preponderance of evidence may not be determined by the number of witnesses, but by the greater weight of all evidence. Credible evidence may be obtained from police and/or court records. Testimony from neighbors, when combined with other factual evidence can be considered credible evidence.

The Ashland Assisted Housing Authority will consider all credible evidence, including, but not limited to, any record of arrests, convictions, or eviction of household members related to the use of illegal drugs. Other credible evidence includes documentation of drug raids or arrest warrants.

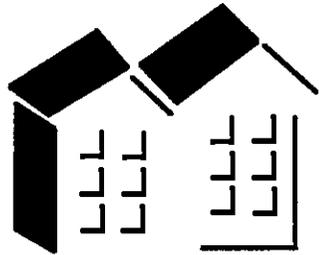
If the Ashland Assisted Housing Authority determines, based on a preponderance of the evidence, that a household member, or guest, has engaged in prohibited criminal activity or violated family obligations, regardless of whether the household member or guest has been arrested or convicted for the activity, the Ashland Assisted Housing Authority will terminate assistance.

The Ashland Assisted Housing Authority will pursue fact-finding efforts as needed to obtain credible evidence.



U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH)



RHIP

RENTAL HOUSING INTEGRITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

What You Should Know About EIV

A Guide for Applicants & Tenants of Public Housing & Section 8 Programs

What is EIV?

The Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system is a web-based computer system that contains employment and income information of individuals who participate in HUD rental assistance programs. All Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) are required to use HUD's EIV system.

What information is in EIV and where does it come from?

HUD obtains information about you from your local PHA, the Social Security Administration (SSA), and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

HHS provides HUD with wage and employment information as reported by employers; and unemployment compensation information as reported by the State Workforce Agency (SWA).

SSA provides HUD with death, Social Security (SS) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) information.

What is the EIV information used for?

Primarily, the information is used by PHAs (and management agents hired by PHAs) for the following purposes to:

1. Confirm your name, date of birth (DOB), and Social Security Number (SSN) with SSA.
2. Verify your reported income sources and amounts.
3. Confirm your participation in only one HUD rental assistance program.
4. Confirm if you owe an outstanding debt to any PHA.
5. Confirm any negative status if you moved out of a subsidized unit (in the past) under the Public Housing or Section 8 program.
6. Follow up with you, other adult household members, or your listed emergency contact regarding deceased household members.

EIV will alert your PHA if you or anyone in your household has used a false SSN, failed to report complete and accurate income information, or is receiving rental assistance at another address. **Remember, you may receive rental assistance at only one home!**

EIV will also alert PHAs if you owe an outstanding debt to any PHA (in any state or U.S. territory) and any negative status when you voluntarily or involuntarily moved out of a subsidized unit under the Public Housing or Section 8 program. This information is used to determine your eligibility for rental assistance at the time of application.

The information in EIV is also used by HUD, HUD's Office of Inspector General (OIG), and auditors to ensure that your family and PHAs comply with HUD rules.

Overall, the purpose of EIV is to identify and prevent fraud within HUD rental assistance programs, so that limited taxpayer's dollars can assist as many eligible families as possible. EIV will help to improve the integrity of HUD rental assistance programs.

Is my consent required in order for information to be obtained about me?

Yes, your consent is required in order for HUD or the PHA to obtain information about you. By law, you are required to sign one or more consent forms. When you sign a form HUD-9886 (*Federal Privacy Act Notice and Authorization for Release of Information*) or a PHA consent form (which meets HUD standards), you are giving HUD and the PHA your consent for them to obtain information about you for the purpose of determining your eligibility and amount of rental assistance. The information collected about you will be used only to determine your eligibility for the program, unless you consent in writing to authorize additional uses of the information by the PHA.

Note: *If you or any of your adult household members refuse to sign a consent form, your request for initial or continued rental assistance may be denied. You may also be terminated from the HUD rental assistance program.*

What are my responsibilities?

As a tenant (participant) of a HUD rental assistance program, you and each adult household member must disclose complete and accurate information to the PHA, including full name, SSN, and DOB; income information; and certify that your reported household composition (household members), income, and expense information is true to the best of your knowledge.

February 2010

Remember, you must notify your PHA if a household member dies or moves out. You must also obtain the PHA's approval to allow additional family members or friends to move in your home **prior** to them moving in.

What are the penalties for providing false information?

Knowingly providing false, inaccurate, or incomplete information is **FRAUD** and a **CRIME**.

If you commit fraud, you and your family may be subject to any of the following penalties:

1. Eviction
2. Termination of assistance
3. Repayment of rent that you should have paid had you reported your income correctly
4. Prohibited from receiving future rental assistance for a period of up to 10 years
5. Prosecution by the local, state, or Federal prosecutor, which may result in you being fined up to \$10,000 and/or serving time in jail.

Protect yourself by following HUD reporting requirements. When completing applications and reexaminations, you must include all sources of income you or any member of your household receives.

If you have any questions on whether money received should be counted as income or how your rent is determined, **ask your PHA**. When changes occur in your household income, **contact your PHA immediately** to determine if this will affect your rental assistance.

What do I do if the EIV information is incorrect?

Sometimes the source of EIV information may make an error when submitting or reporting information about you. If you do not agree with the EIV information, let your PHA know.

If necessary, your PHA will contact the source of the information directly to verify disputed income information. Below are the procedures you and the PHA should follow regarding incorrect EIV information.

Debts owed to PHAs and termination information reported in EIV originates from the PHA who provided you assistance in the past. If you dispute this information, contact your former PHA directly in writing to dispute this information and provide any documentation that supports your dispute. If the PHA determines that the disputed information is incorrect, the PHA will update or delete the record from EIV.

Employment and wage information reported in EIV originates from the employer. If you dispute this information, contact the employer in writing to dispute **and** request correction of the disputed employment and/or wage information. Provide your PHA with a copy of the letter that you sent to the employer. If you are unable to get the employer to correct the information, you should contact the SWA for assistance.

Unemployment benefit information reported in EIV originates from the SWA. If you dispute this information, contact the SWA in writing to dispute **and** request correction of the disputed unemployment benefit information. Provide your PHA with a copy of the letter that you sent to the SWA.

Death, SS and SSI benefit information reported in EIV originates from the SSA. If you dispute this information, contact the SSA at (800) 772-1213, or visit their website at: www.socialsecurity.gov. You may need to visit your local SSA office to have disputed death information corrected.

Additional Verification. The PHA, with your consent, may submit a third party verification form to the provider (or reporter) of your income for completion and submission to the PHA.

You may also provide the PHA with third party documents (i.e. pay stubs, benefit award letters, bank statements, etc.) which you may have in your possession.

Identity Theft. Unknown EIV information to you can be a sign of identity theft. Sometimes someone else may use your SSN, either on purpose or by accident. So, if you suspect someone is using your SSN, you should check your Social Security records to ensure your income is calculated correctly (call SSA at (800) 772-1213); file an identity theft complaint with your local police department or the Federal Trade Commission (call FTC at (877) 438-4338, or you may visit their website at: <http://www.ftc.gov>). Provide your PHA with a copy of your identity theft complaint.

Where can I obtain more information on EIV and the income verification process?

Your PHA can provide you with additional information on EIV and the income verification process. You may also read more about EIV and the income verification process on HUD's Public and Indian Housing EIV web pages at: <http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/pihtripliv.cfm>.

The information in this Guide pertains to applicants and participants (tenants) of the following HUD-PIH rental assistance programs:

1. Public Housing (24 CFR 960); and
2. Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV), (24 CFR 982); and
3. Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation (24 CFR 882); and
4. Project-Based Voucher (24 CFR 983)

My signature below is confirmation that I have received this Guide.

Signature

Date



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 must 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, real estate, 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



**Ashland Assisted Housing Agency
99 15th Street
Ashland, Kentucky 41101**

MISSED APPOINTMENTS AND DEADLINES POLICY

It is a family obligation to supply information, documentation, and certification as needed for the Ashland Assisted Housing Agency (AAHA) to fulfill its responsibilities. The AAHA schedules appointments and sets deadlines in order to obtain the required information. The family obligations require that the families allow the AAHA to inspect the unit with a reasonable advance notice.

The AAHA will issue a notice to deny or terminate assistance, when an applicant or participant fails to keep an appointment, supply information by the deadline, or fails to allow a scheduled AAHA inspection.

In most instances, the family will be given two opportunities before a notice of termination of assistance or denial of participation is issued. The family must call to reschedule a missed appointment, and if not, a termination of assistance or denial of participation may be issued.

The family will be informed of the requirement to keep appointments. Appointments or deadlines may be required in the following circumstances:

- Eligibility for admissions
- Verification procedures
- Voucher issuance and briefings
- Housing Quality Inspections
- Re-certifications
- Appeals
- Quality Control Inspections

The following documented extenuating circumstances may be considered for missed appointments or deadlines:

- Medical emergency
- Incarceration
- Family emergency

The AAHA may rescind the notice, if the family then calls to reschedule the appointment. The AAHA will not reschedule a missed appointment more than once, unless it determines extenuating circumstances.

The AAHA may rescind a notice, if the family offers to correct a breach in program requirements within the 10-day informal hearing/review request deadline. The notice may not be rescinded, if the family has a history of non-compliance.



Ashland Assisted Housing Authority's mission is to provide safe, clean and affordable housing for the residents of Boyd County. All units require a Housing Quality Inspection in order to receive housing assistance through the Housing Choice Voucher program.

The tenant is responsible for correcting the following HQS deficiencies *before* the inspection:

- Damage to the unit or premises caused by a household member or guest beyond regular wear and tear. Damage may be repaired by the landlord, and invoiced to the tenant. The tenant is responsible for payment of repair.
- Inoperable smoke detectors. Tenants are required to supply batteries for smoke detectors. All smoke detectors should be operable at all times while living in the unit.
- Inoperable lights. Tenants are required to supply light bulbs in light fixtures.
- Tenant-paid utilities not in service.
- Failure to provide or maintain family-supplied appliances.
- Unclean or unhealthy condition of unit.

The tenant and the landlord will be given reasonable notice of all inspections. It is the tenant's responsibility to be in attendance or provide alternate adult for the inspection. 24-hour notice must be given for cancelling or rescheduling an appointment. The family will be given two opportunities before a notice of termination of assistance will be issued.

The Top 10 Failed Housing Inspection Items listed on the back of this letter should be used as a checklist to prepare for your inspection.

If you have any questions, please contact your housing specialist at 606-327-3327.

Sincerely,

Ashland Assisted Housing Team

Top Ten Failed Housing Inspection Items

- Inoperable smoke detectors (no batteries) (Tenant Responsibility)
- No light bulbs in fixtures (Tenant Responsibility)
- Tenant-paid utilities not in service (Tenant Responsibility)
- Cleanliness issues or presence of insects/vermin (Tenant Responsibility)
- Damage caused by the tenant (Tenant Responsibility)
- Chipping peeling paint
- Broken window locks
- No window or fan in bathroom
- No handrail on steps or porches over 30 inches high
- Faucets that leak or do not work

Top 10 Reasons for Cancellation of a Voucher

- Failure to attend appointments and inspections
- Nonpayment of rent
- Damages to unit
- Unclean or unhealthy condition of unit
- Moving without notice to another unit
- Domestic Violence
- Criminal Charges
- Unreported income
- Unauthorized individuals living in the unit (anyone not listed on the lease)
- Failure to report changes to the housing authority

**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

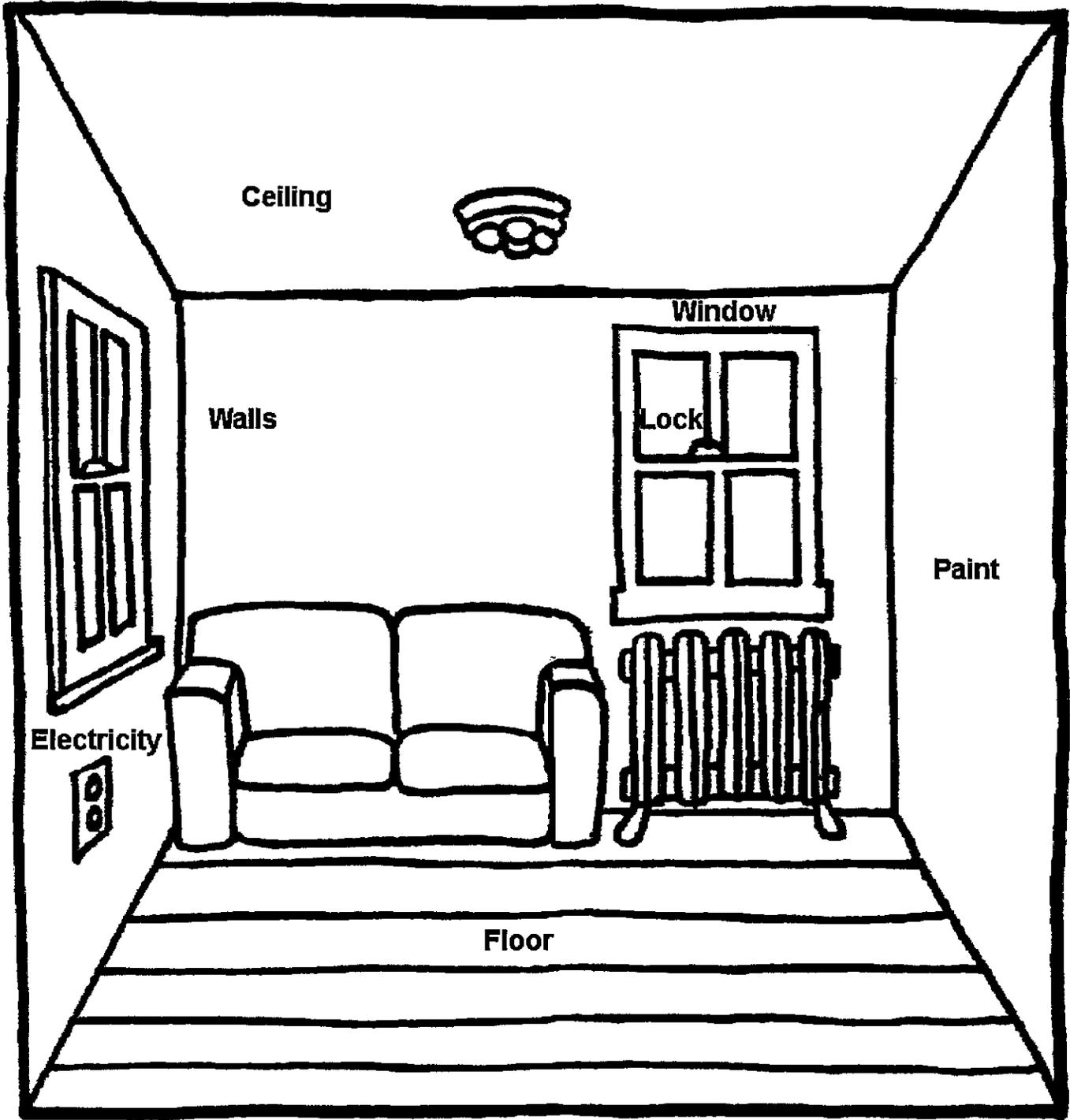
A lock that works on all windows and doors that can be reached from the outside, a common public hallway, a fire escape, porch or other outside place that cannot be reached from the ground. A window that cannot be opened is acceptable.

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?



Ceiling



Walls

Window

Lock

Paint

Electricity



Floor

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.)

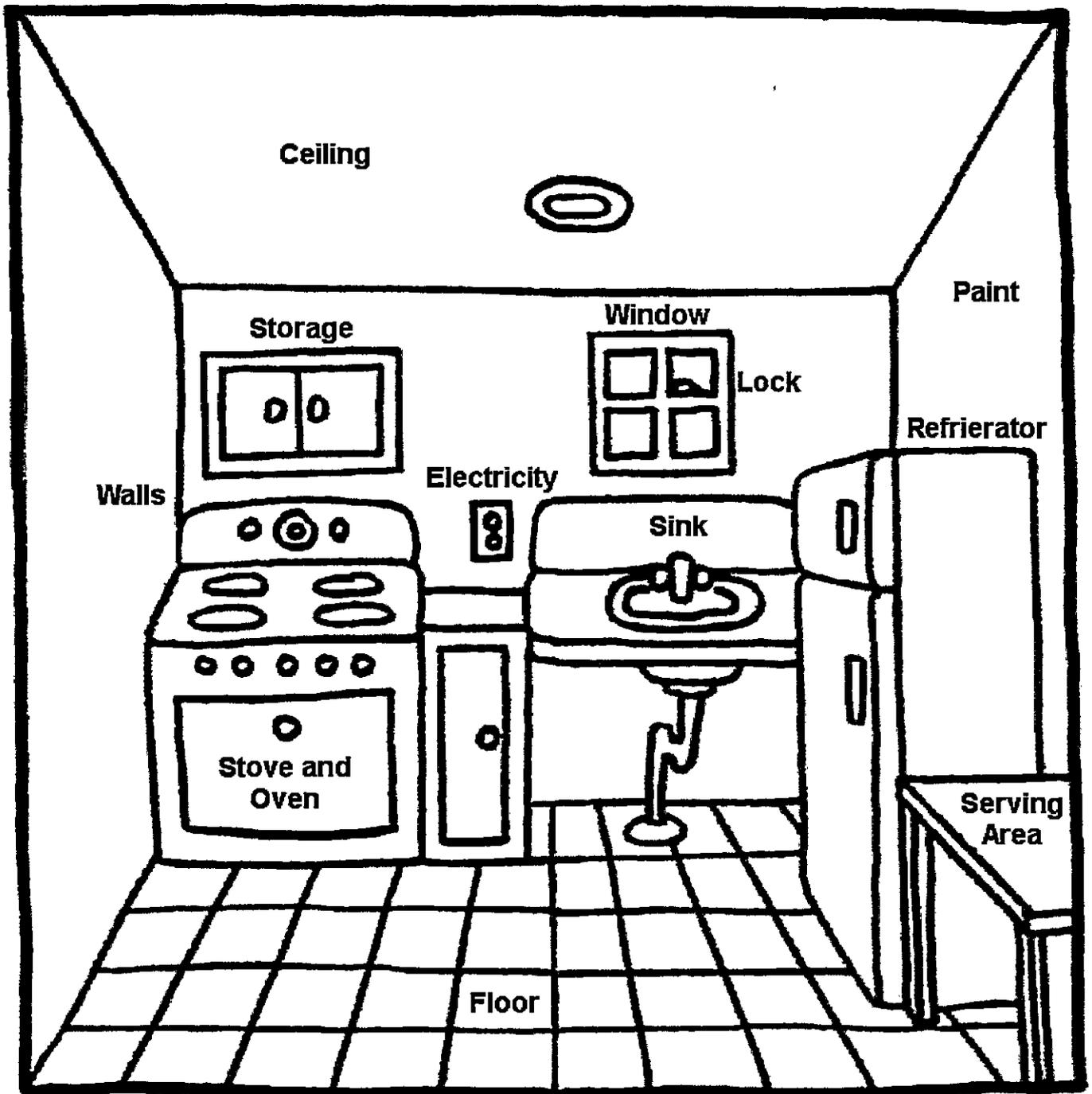
Sink

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.

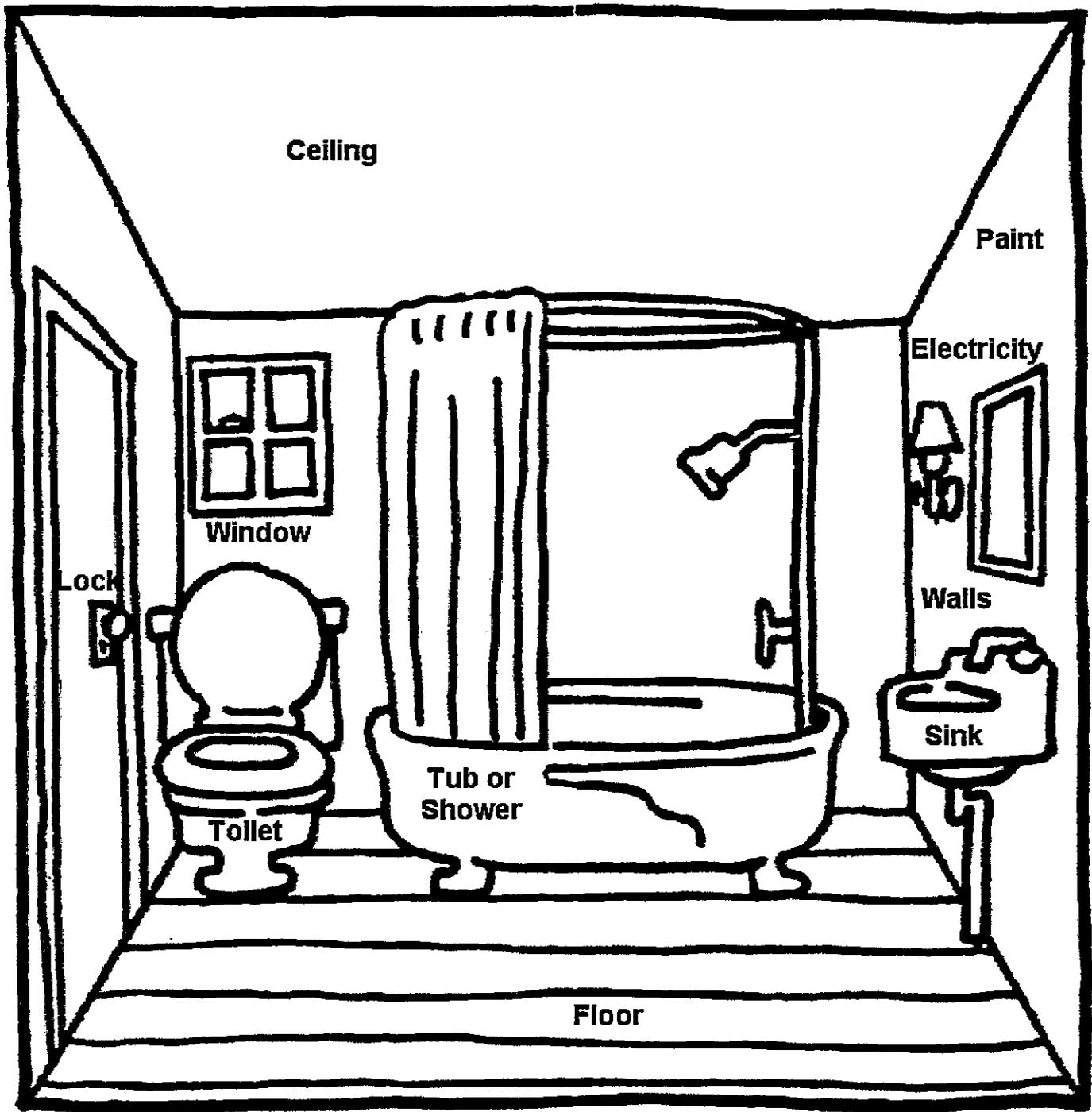
Sink

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

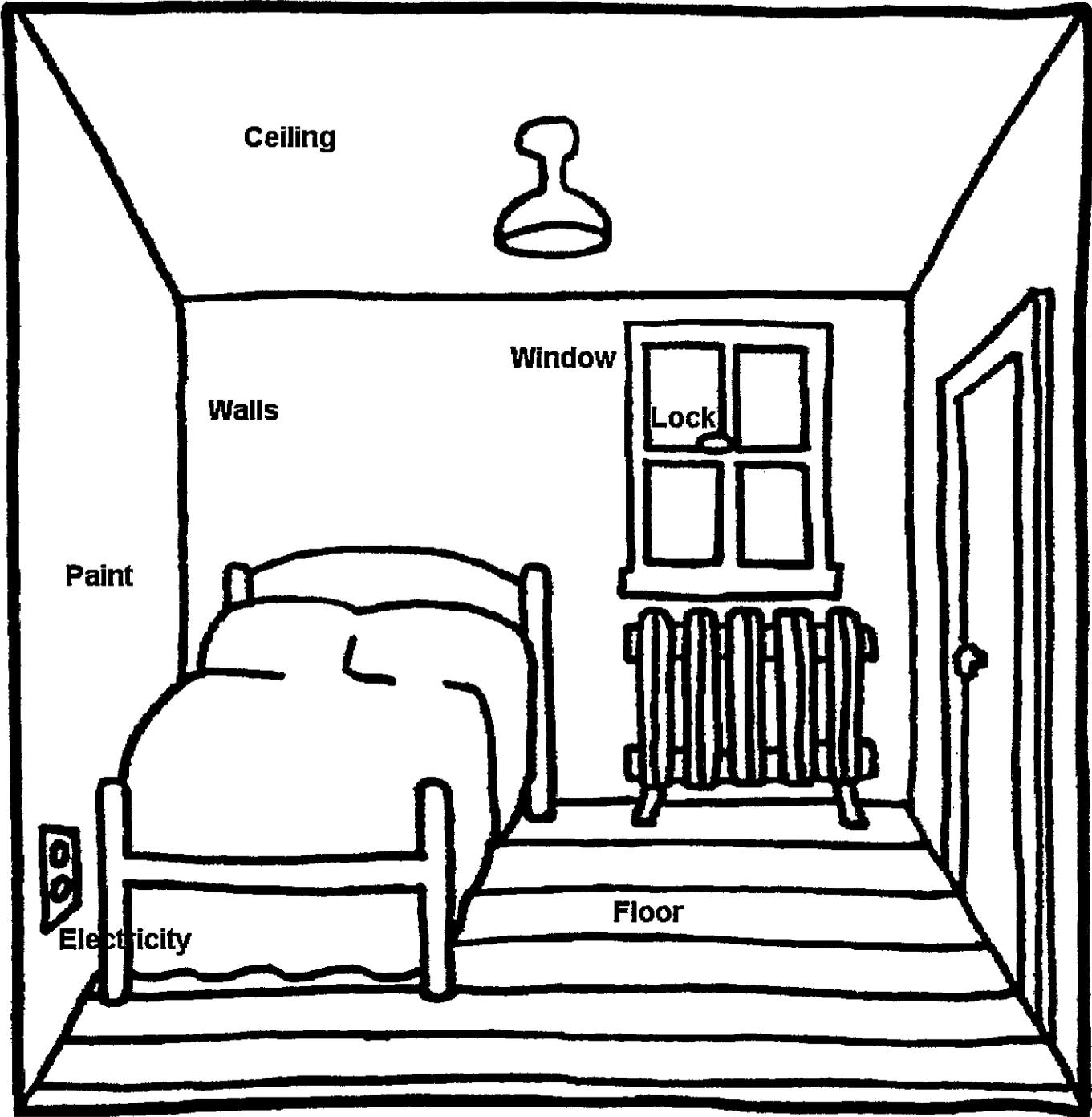
At least one window, which must be openable if it was designed to be opened, in every rooms used for sleeping. Every window must be in good condition.

- 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 is 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.

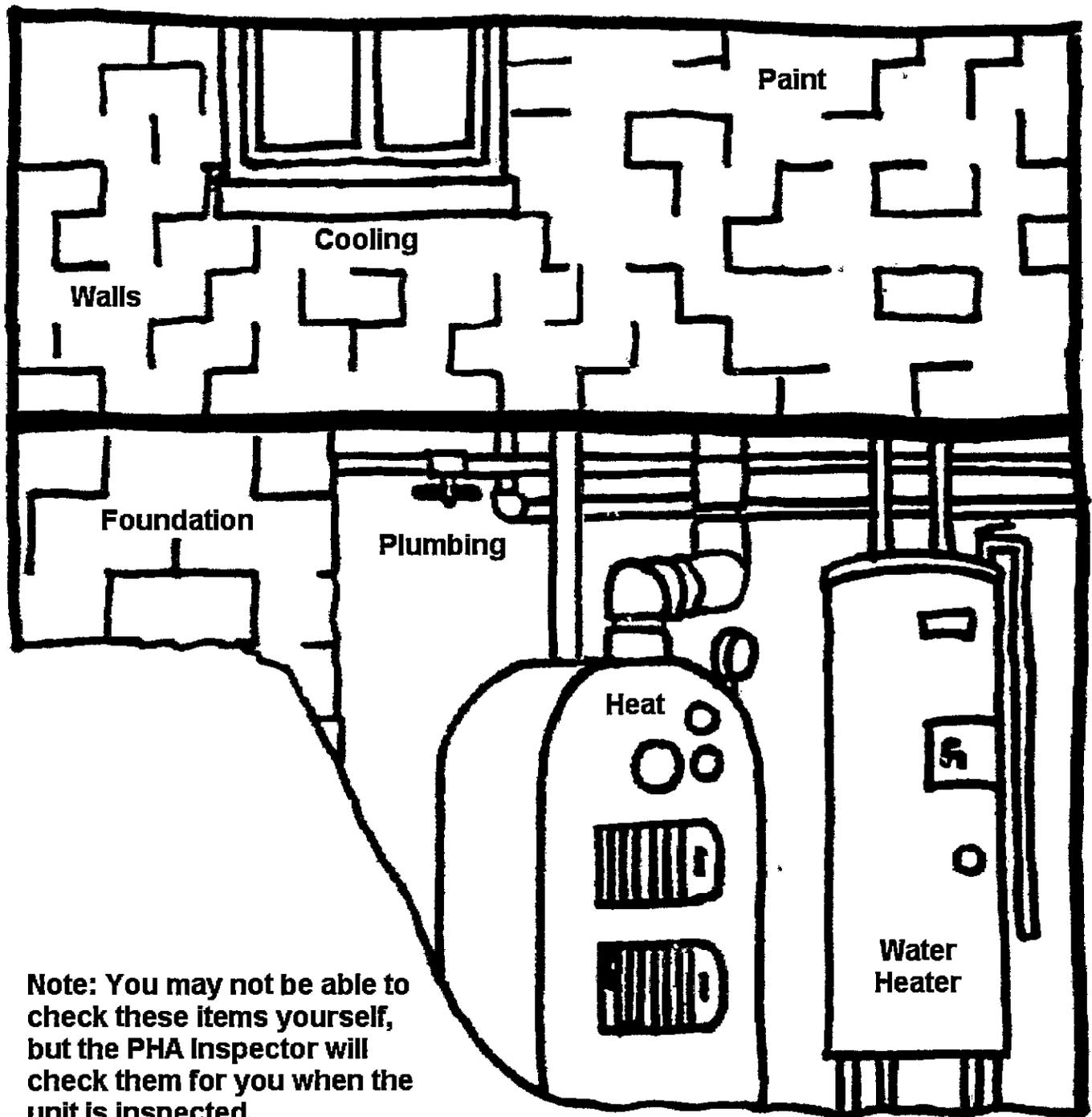
Heat

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?



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

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 case 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

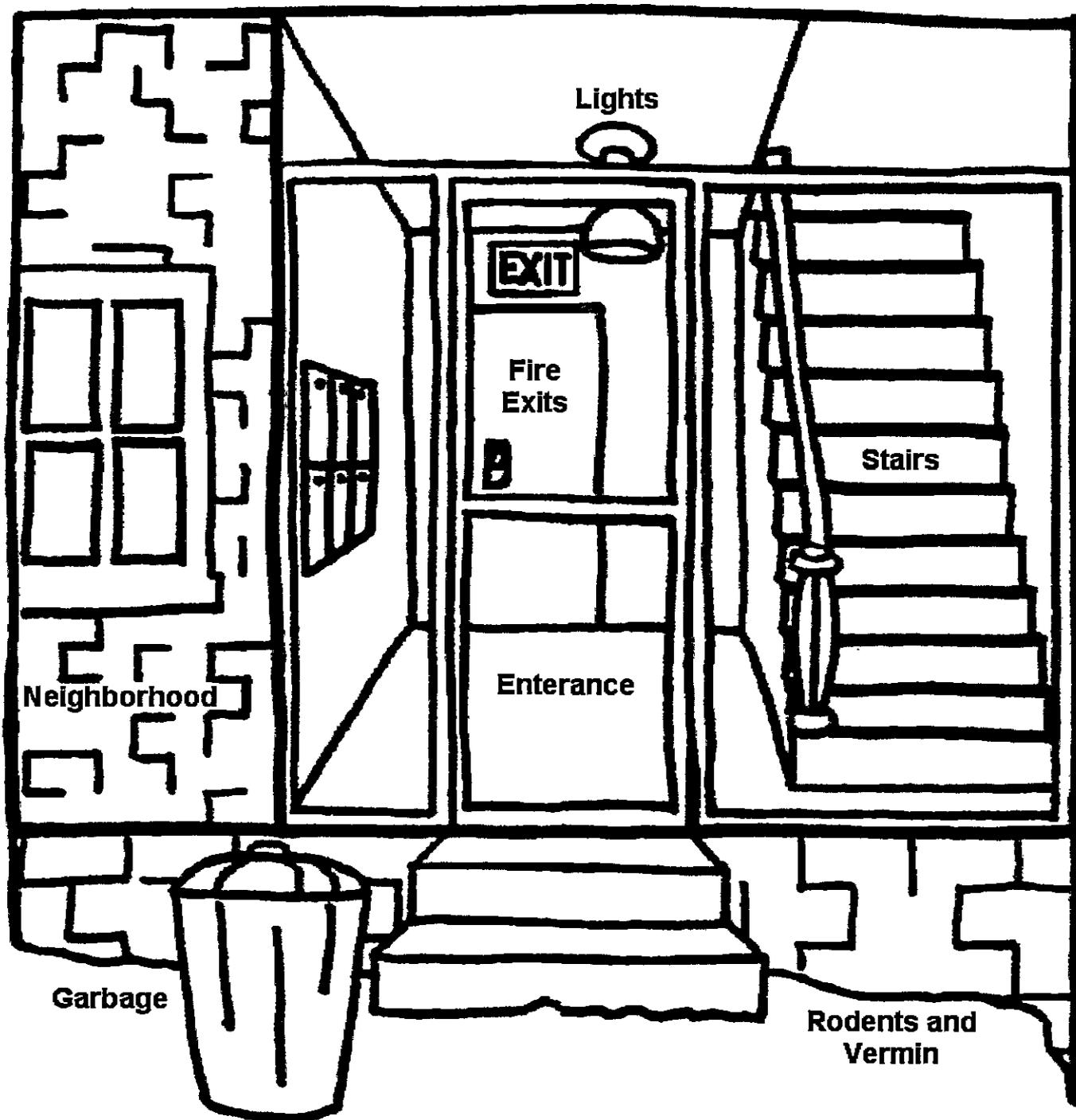
No sign of rats or large numbers of mice or vermin (like roaches).

For Manufactured Homes: Tie Downs

Manufactured homes must be placed 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 utilities be affordable and is the unit energy-efficient?
- Be sure to read the lead-based paint brochure given 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 it yourself.

If 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.

Rental Housing

The Lease

The lease is a binding, legal agreement. It usually spells out the obligations of a landlord and a tenant to one another. Although the lease may limit you in some ways, it can offer you protection you would otherwise not have. Read the lease carefully and do not sign it until you fully understand all obligations.

The lease should contain a description of the premises; the length of time the lease is to be in effect; the name and address of the landlord or owner and who receives legal notices on his/her behalf; the amount of the rent, it's due date, where it should be paid and any associated late charges; termination requirements; the landlord's rules and regulations; and responsibilities for utility payments.

The Security Deposit

The security deposit serves as insurance to the landlord that the unit will be inhabited for a set period of time. Usually, it serves as a damage deposit too. Before paying a deposit, which sometimes equals one or two month's rent, ask the person in charge:

- The exact amount of the deposit
- The purpose of the deposit
- What conditions will effect its refund
- When the refund will be made.

Guidelines to Avoid Problems

The following is a list of five basic guidelines to help avoid problems areas renters sometimes encounter:

- Know the rental situation before you sign. Ask who will be responsible for the repairs. Find out how and where to contact that person, day or night. Be aware of any rules on painting and papering walls, hanging pictures, allowing pets and noise restrictions.
- Read the lease carefully. Some contracts may limit your rights under state law. Ask questions before you sign. Make changes if necessary (and if possible) and have the landlord initial the changes along with your own initials. Keep copies in a safe place. Do not rely on verbal promises.

- Before renting, you and your landlord should inspect the unit together. Take pictures and/or make a checklist of all pre-existing damages and poor conditions which could be later charged to you. Both of you should sign and date the checklist and you each should keep a copy. If your landlord does not agree to this, have another person perform this job and have the list notarized. The return of your security deposit could depend on having an accurate checklist.
- Try to maintain good relations with your landlord. Before reporting problems to authorities, discuss them with your landlord. If he/she will not help you, at least you have tried to cooperate and improve the situation on your own.
- Report problems immediately to the landlord or manager. Minor problems are repaired more easily before they become major ones. In addition, the sooner problems are acknowledged, the less time you should have to live with them. Remember to keep accurate records.

Tenant Responsibilities

As a tenant of rental property, you have some basic responsibilities to:

- Pay rent on time.
- Abide by the landlord's rules and regulations.
- Keep your unit as clean and safe as possible.
- Not damage or remove parts of the property.
- Respect your neighbor's rights to peace and quiet.

Moving

Always give the landlord written notice of your plans to move. Follow the requirements stated in the lease. If you have no lease, or if it states no requirement, give 30 days written notice if you pay monthly and seven days written notice if you pay weekly.

The landlord may have the right to keep your security deposit, depending on the terms of the lease. He/she may also have the right to demand that you make future rent payments due under the lease.

Eviction

Remember that withholding rent can be considered nonpayment and may subject you to eviction. If you fail to pay rent on time or break the rules of the landlord or provision of the lease, the landlord can go to court and may get an eviction notice.

The landlord must inform you first of this intention. If you receive an eviction notice, consult an attorney immediately. You may go to court and explain your situation. If you have not lived up to the lease and/or have not paid rent on time, you will probably not be

allowed to remain in the apartment/house. The landlord cannot, however, remove your possessions without a court order.

Right to Entry

Your landlord has the right to enter your apartment/house for several reasons. They are:

- To make repairs
- To provide maintenance
- To show the property to prospective renters or buyers.

Since you occupy the premises, you have the right to privacy. The landlord should come at times convenient to you.

Discrimination

You cannot be denied housing because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, handicap or familial status. However, there are some exceptions. You may contact the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights for more information.

The U.S. Office of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) offers the following signs of possible discrimination:

- You are told the unit you wish to rent is not available when it really is.
- You are offered different rental terms or conditions from those offered to someone else.
- You are being directed to rent in a particular neighborhood in order to keep people of your particular race, color, religion, sex, or national origin from obtaining a unit in a certain area.

If you feel you have been discriminated against, call HUD's toll free number 1-800-669-9777; or call the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights at 1-800-292-5566. These agencies can assist you in filing a complaint.

****Information taken from Kentucky Attorney general website under Rental Housing**



Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home



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
- About health effects of lead
- 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 lead-based 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 and 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 state-approved 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 avoid fatty (or high fat) foods and eat nutritious meals high in iron and calcium.
- 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.

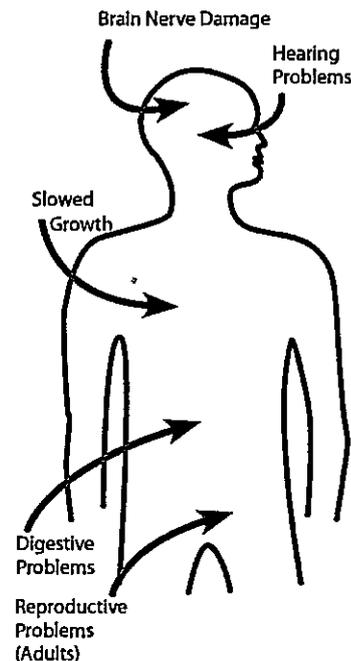
- Women with a high lead level in their system before or during pregnancy risk exposing the fetus to lead through the placenta during fetal development.

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.

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.

¹ "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/cm), 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

Deteriorating 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:

- 40 micrograms per square foot ($\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$) and higher for floors, including carpeted floors
- 250 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ 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 1-800-877-8399.

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 state-approved 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 avoid fatty (or high fat) foods and eat nutritious meals high in iron and calcium. 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 lead-contaminated 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 state-certified 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 professional. 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:

- 40 micrograms per square foot ($\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$) for floors, including carpeted floors
- 250 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ for interior windows sills
- 400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ for window troughs

For help in locating certified lead abatement professionals in your area, call your state or local agency (see pages 14 and 15), or visit epa.gov/lead, or call 1-800-424-LEAD.

Renovating, Remodeling, or Repairing (RRP) 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 lead-contaminated 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 and
 - 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

While paint, dust, and soil are the most common sources of lead, other lead sources also exist:

- **Drinking water.** Your home might have plumbing with lead or lead solder. You cannot see, smell, or taste lead, and boiling your water will not get rid of lead. If you think your plumbing might contain lead:

- Use only cold water for drinking and cooking.
- Run water for 15 to 30 seconds before drinking it, especially if you have not used your water for a few hours.

Call your local health department or water supplier to find out about testing your water, or visit epa.gov/lead for EPA's lead in drinking water information.

- **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 (16 CFR 1303). 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 (76 FR 44463).

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/lead 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) 321-6671

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 (DT-8J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604-3666
(312) 886-7836

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.
WWPD/TOPE
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
Solid Waste & Toxics Unit (WCM-128)
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900
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 HUD's Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control 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/offices/lead/

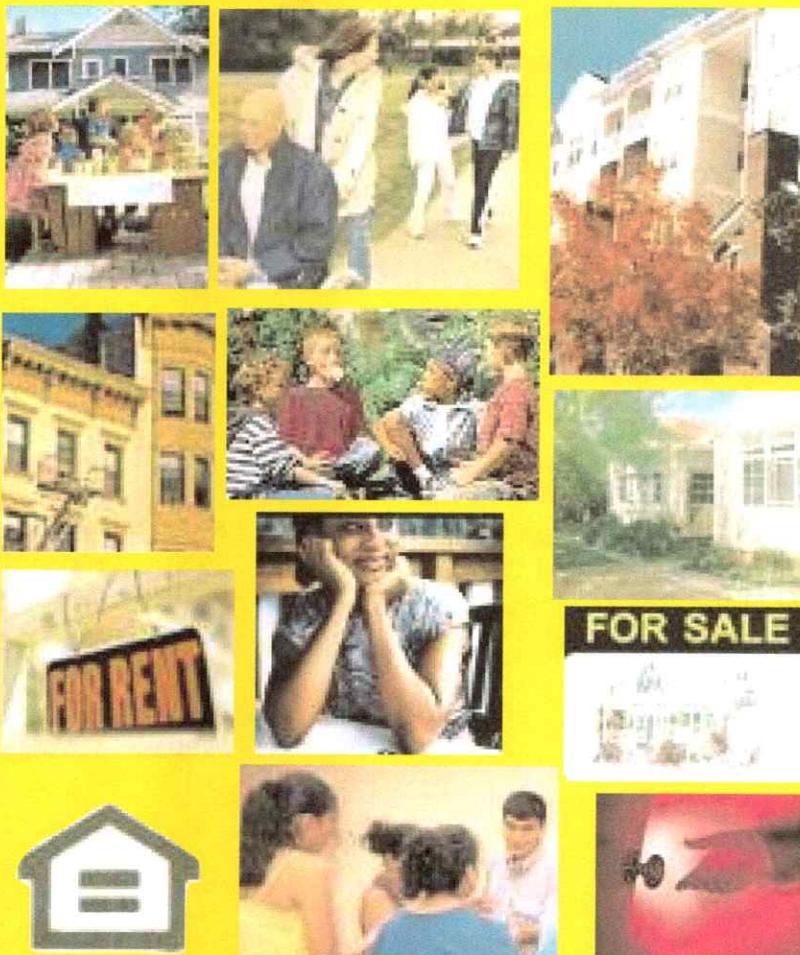
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IMPORTANT!

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).

The Fair Housing Handbook



A practical guide to understanding the right to fair housing in Kentucky

Explains how the Kentucky Fair Housing Act protects people from discrimination.

Informs housing providers how to comply with the law.

Provides instructions on how to get help and how to file a discrimination complaint.

Kentucky
Commission on
Human Rights

Kentucky
Department for
Local Government

Kentucky Housing
Corporation

Contact us for more information.
We can help.



Kentucky Commission on Human Rights
332 W. Broadway, Heyburn Building,
Suite 700
Louisville, Ky. 40202
502.595.4024
800.292.5566
TDD Line 502.595.4084
Kentucky Relay Service -
800.648.6056 (tty/tdt)
Fax: 502.595.4801
Website: kchr.ky.gov
Email: kchr.mail@ky.gov

Kentucky Department for Local
Government
1024 Capital Center Dr., Suite 340
Frankfort, Ky. 40601
502.573.2382
800.346.5606
TDD Line 800.648.6051
Fax: 502.573.1519
Website: gold.ky.gov

Kentucky Commission on Human Rights
Northern Kentucky Field Office
636 Madison Ave., City Building, Suite
401
Covington, Ky. 41011
859.292.2935
Fax: 859.292.2938

Kentucky Housing Corporation
1231 Louisville Rd.
Frankfort, Ky. 40601-6171
502.684.7630
800.633.8896
800.648.6056 or 6057 (TTY/V)
Website: www.kyhousing.org



The Kentucky Commission on Human Rights, the Kentucky Department for Local Government, and the Kentucky Housing Corporation afford all persons equal employment opportunity and equal access to services without regard to race, color, national origin, disability, age, sex or religion.



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Introduction

The right to fair housing, free from discrimination.

- “With the passage of the Fair Housing Law in 1968, Kentucky established a public policy of encouraging fair treatment and equal housing opportunities for all persons, regardless of race, color, religion or national origin.
- “The General Assembly said that discrimination against an individual represents an affront to the dignity of the individual against whom it is directed, intensifies group conflicts, and is detrimental to the public health, safety and welfare.
- “In 1972, the General Assembly broadened this law by eliminating all major exemptions and thus covering virtually all housing in Kentucky. Discrimination in the public sale or rental of an individual home by the owner was prohibited.
- “In 1980, the General Assembly again broadened the law to prohibit sex discrimination in housing.
- “In 1992, the General Assembly expanded the law to prohibit familial status and disability discrimination in housing.
- “The Kentucky Fair Housing Act provides equal opportunity to all who buy, sell, rent, finance or insure housing. It expands the real estate market by making all housing and property available to all Kentuckians. It protects the individual’s basic right to choose where to live.

The Kentucky Fair Housing Act Discrimination is against the law.

What kind of housing is covered?

Real property, (home, apartments, lots, etc.) rented or sold, whether by or through a real estate broker, sales agent or operator, or directly by the owner with the intent of being used or occupied, or is designed or arranged, as a home or residency for one or more families.

Who must obey the law?

- "Real estate operators, brokers and agents
- "Savings & loan associations, mortgage lenders, banks, or other financial institutions
- "Apartment house agents/managers
- "Rental agents
- "Builders, contractors and developers
- "Owners of building lots
- "Advertising media
- "Homeowners advertising and selling their own home
- "Multiple listing services/real estate related organizations
- "Insurers and agents

What is housing discrimination?

Kentucky's Fair Housing Law forbids discrimination in housing because of a person's race, color, religion, national origin, sex, disability, or familial status. It also forbids retaliation.

It is unlawful for a real estate operator, broker, or sales agent:

- "To refuse to sell, rent, lease or exchange real property for discriminatory reasons.
- "To refuse to receive or transmit good faith offers to purchase or rent.
- "To deny any services or facilities relating to real property transactions.

- “To represent that real property is not available for inspection, sale or rental when, in fact, it is.
- “To retain a listing with the understanding that the seller plans to discriminate.
- “To discriminate in the terms or conditions of sale or rental.
- “To engage in the tactics and practices of panic selling; to represent that the racial composition of a neighborhood may change or that property values may lower; or make similar false and misleading statements.

It is unlawful to coerce, intimidate, threaten, or interfere with any person in the exercise or enjoyment of any housing rights.

It is unlawful for an insurance agent:

- “To discriminate in terms, conditions, or privileges of insurance against hazards to a housing accommodation.

It is unlawful for a financial institution:

- “To discriminate in the granting, rates, terms, conditions or services of financial assistance in real estate transactions.
- “To discriminate in the making or purchasing of loans.

It is unlawful for a multiple listing service/real estate organization:

- “ To deny access or restrict membership or participation for discriminatory reasons.

It is unlawful to discriminate in relation to disability:

- “Refusal to make reasonable accommodations in rules, policies, practices and services, when the accommodations may be necessary to afford the person equal opportunity to use and enjoy a housing accommodation.
- “ Refusal to permit, at the expense of the disabled person, reasonable modifications of existing premises if the modifications may be necessary to afford the person full enjoyment of the premises.

It is unlawful to make, print, publish or cause to be made, printed or published, any notice, statement or advertisement with respect to the sale or rental of a dwelling that indicates a preference, limitation or discrimination based on a protected class.

Are there exemptions to the law?

The rental of an owner-occupied duplex or one room in a private home; the sale of property without help from a real estate dealer and without public advertising; and rental of church-owned housing to the extent of giving preference to those of that religion.

Refusal to rent on the basis of sex if:

“ A single sex dormitory; the landlord chooses not to rent to unmarried couples; or the landlord rents fewer than 10 units or to fewer than 10 persons in an owner-occupied facility; it can be demonstrated that gender-based exclusions are necessary for reason of personal modesty or privacy.

Refusal to rent on the basis of familial status if:

“ Housing is intended as housing for older persons: occupants 62 years of age or older; or 80 percent of all units in the facility have occupants 55 years of age or older and special services for older persons are provided.



It is illegal to say “no children allowed” when advertising, renting or selling property in Kentucky. (See exemption above this page.)

How HOUSING DISCRIMINATION CAN OCCUR (Examples)

Example 1: *An apartment complex owner rents to people of all age groups, but decides that families with young children can only rent in one particular building and not in others, because the building is close to the play area and younger children tend to make lots of noise and may bother other tenants.*

This is unlawful under the state and federal Fair Housing Laws based on familial status. The owner in this scenario rents to persons of all age groups; therefore, is not a complex restricted to seniors only. Landlords may not treat families with children under the age of 18 different from others, either with respect to building assignment or in any other way.

Example 2: *An apartment building owner places a notice on a community bulletin board to find a tenant for a vacant apartment. This notice says, "Christian preferred".*

This is unlawful under the state and federal Fair Housing Laws based on religion. It is illegal to advertise or make any statement that indicates a preference based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status or disability.

Example 3: *A property owner owns land, which he has designed into a trailer park. The park has 100 lots, each measuring 40 feet by 125 feet, with the mobile home, patio and parking area taking up most of the space. The owners limit the occupancy to a maximum occupancy restriction of four (4) persons.*

State and federal Fair Housing Laws permit landlords to establish maximum occupancy restrictions based on unit size, environmental issues, configuration of unit and any other special circumstances.

Example 4: *A landlord charges Hispanic tenants a higher deposit than non-Hispanic, because they cause more damage to the property.*

This is unlawful under the state and federal Fair Housing Laws based on national origin. It is illegal to charge different deposits based on any protected class.

Example 5: *A landlord requires that applicants for units go through a local credit check agency and requires a criminal check. To conduct these checks, the landlord has the applicants complete a form and charges a non-refundable \$25.*

This is not unlawful; however, the landlord must be consistent with this policy by requiring this of all applicants.

Example 6: *A landlord has written in the lease agreement that occupancy in any unit is limited to two school age children.*

This is making a statement inferring a preference for the type of persons living in a unit. It is recommended that instead of limiting the number of children in an occupancy standard statement, the statement should indicate the number of persons in a unit. An example of a reasonable standard would be: in a three-bedroom unit, six persons could occupy the unit.

Example 7: *In checking references on an application for a vacant apartment, a landlord learns that the applicant has a history of mental illness. Although the applicant is not a danger to anyone, the landlord does not want to rent to such a person.*

It is unlawful under the state and federal Fair Housing Laws for landlords to reject an application because of mental illness. However, housing does not have to be made available to a person who is a direct threat to the health or safety of others or who currently uses illegal drugs.

Example 8: *A white family is selling their house through a real estate agent. They have only white neighbors. A few of the neighbors tell the family that if a non-white person buys the house, there would be trouble for that buyer. Not wanting to make it difficult for a buyer, the family tells the real estate agent that they will sell their house only to a white buyer.*

It is unlawful under the state and federal Fair Housing Laws for a seller to restrict the sale of their house only to white buyers when working with a real estate agent or using advertisement. It is unlawful to restrict the sale of a house based on any of the protected classes.

Example 9: *A black family looking to buy a house goes to a real estate agent and asks about the availability of houses within their price range. Assuming the family would only want to buy in areas where black people live, the agent decides to show them only houses in all-black neighborhoods, even though there are many houses in their price range in other parts of the community.*

This is unlawful under state and federal Fair Housing Laws based on what is called “steering.” It is illegal for a real estate agent to restrict a client’s housing search to a neighborhood with a certain racial composition.

Example 10: *A black person applies to a bank for a mortgage loan. He does not have a steady job or enough income to pay a monthly mortgage payment. When he did work, the job did not pay much. Because of his lack of a steady job and insufficient income, the loan officer decided not to give this person a mortgage.*

A loan officer can turn down an applicant because the applicant lacks sufficient income to cover the monthly mortgage payment. However, the loan officer can not deny an applicant based on a protected class.

Frequently Asked Questions

Q - If a landlord has a "No Pets" policy, can he/she refuse to rent to a disabled person who requires a guide dog/service animal? If not, can a fee be charged for a service animal?

A - NO. A landlord may have a 'no pets' policy and enforce that policy, however, a guide dog/service animal is not a pet. Its purpose is to assist a person with a disability and acceptance of the service animal would be considered a reasonable accommodation. No pet fee or additional deposit may be charged to a person with a disability for having a service animal residing on the premises.

Q - If a landlord agrees to permit a renter to make necessary modifications, is it all right to charge a higher rent or security deposit to cover the cost of converting back to the original condition when the premises is vacated?

A - NO. Charging higher rents or deposit is potentially unlawful because it may appear to be a different term or condition based on a protected class (disability). A landlord and renter may, however, negotiate a dollar amount, which would be deposited into an escrow account, and which would be sufficient to cover the cost of conversion when the premises are vacated.

Q - If a landlord has knowledge about a mental illness that an applicant has and the landlord is afraid the applicant's behavior may upset the other residents, is it legal to refuse to rent to that person? Does a landlord have to rent to an applicant that has a record of violent behavior?

A - A person with a mental disability who applies for housing should be screened in the same manner and held to the same eligibility standards as other applicants. Acceptance or rejection of that person as a renter should be based on whether or not they meet eligibility standards, not on the fact that the person has a disability. An applicant's acceptance needs to be based on standards relating to rental history and behavior, not on the mental disability. There may, however, be instances in which a disability has affected the individual's ability to meet the eligibility standards and the landlord might permit an accommodation. For example, an individual's credit may be poor due to the disability, but everything else has checked out. The landlord might agree to a six-month lease as a trial period and extend to the usual full year if the rent is paid in full and on time. The law states that housing need not be made available to an individual whose tenancy would constitute a direct threat to the health or

safety of other individuals or whose tenancy would result in substantial physical damage to the property of others. Although some behaviors may be the result of a mental illness, the law does exclude certain behaviors from the protection of the law.

Q - Is an individual who is HIV Positive or who has AIDS protected by this law?

A - YES. Persons who have AIDS or are HIV Positive have protected class status under disability and are entitled to the full protection of the law. In addition, KRS 207.250 makes it unlawful to disclose the fact that a current or former occupant is infected with HIV or has AIDS and also protects an owner or his/her agent from legal action for the failure to disclose that information.

Q - Can a landlord put families with children in one section?

A - NO. Even though the landlord may believe that having the children in one section than another is a benefit, it is a violation of the law based on familial status. This is an act of keeping individuals from certain locations, known as steering.

Q - Can you advertise "No Children"?

A - NO. No one can advertise a preference based on any of the protected classes.

Q - Can you limit the number of school age children?

A - NO. The rule of thumb is two persons per bedroom, which makes no reference to "children". When making reference to children, you are stating a preference. Occupancy standards may be set to establish the number of persons in a unit.

Q - Does a landlord have to rent to persons who are in the United States illegally?

A - All applicants must be treated the same. As long as the applicant is not being denied housing because of his/her National Origin, but because they are unable to provide the necessary documents for a credit/record check, which must be required of all applicants, the landlord can refuse rental.

Q - Do I have to provide an interpreter for a person who does not speak English?

A - An interpreter must be provided when requested.

Q - Can a landlord refuse to rent to an applicant because of their religious belief?

A - NO. This is discriminatory in making a preference, which is unlawful.

Q - Can a landlord rent to single men and not single women?

A - NO. This is discriminatory on the basis of sex; however, if there is a shared bath or kitchen, there could possibly be an exemption.

About Us

The Kentucky Commission on Human Rights

HOW TO FILE A DISCRIMINATION COMPLAINT

A person who believes he or she has been discriminated against may contact the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights (KCHR) by telephone, mail, e-mail, via website or in person. An enforcement officer will ask questions to develop a better understanding of the complaint and to ascertain what actions need to be taken. Complaints must be filed in a timely fashion. A housing complaint must be filed within one year of the incident. All complaints must be signed and notarized.



The Kentucky Commission on Human Rights (KCHR) is the agency within state government created to ensure equality in Kentucky. Our purpose is to protect people from discrimination by enforcing the Kentucky Civil Rights Act. KCHR's duty is to receive, initiate, investigate, seek to conciliate, conduct hearings, and rule upon complaints alleging violations of the Kentucky Civil Rights Act.

We are proud of our achievements in human rights, which stretch over the last four decades. With headquarters in Louisville and the Northern Kentucky office in Covington, KCHR has opened doors of opportunity to thousands of people.

Our agency is made up of the commission body, the executive director and 35 staff members. The commission body consists of the chair and 10 commissioners who hear and rule on discrimination complaints. In addition, KCHR vigorously carries out the task of helping people in Kentucky understand the importance of civil rights and equality. Education, outreach and public awareness are the tools we use to share knowledge, foster understanding of the law, and work toward a better world.

KCHR is located at 332 West Broadway, Suite 700, Louisville, KY 40202. For more information about the right to fair housing and other civil rights, or to file a discrimination complaint, call us at 1.800.292.5566 or 502.595.4024. You may visit our website at www.state.ky.us/agencies2/kchr.

The Kentucky Department for Local Government

BUILDING NEW HOMES AND NEW FUTURES

The Kentucky Department for Local Government (DLG) recognizes that home ownership adds not only to the stability of a family, but also to the stability of the community.

Because of that recognition, DLG assists communities in providing affordable housing throughout the Commonwealth of Kentucky through grants provided by the U.S. Housing and Urban Development's Small Cities Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program.



DLG partners with local governments, other state agencies, nonprofit organizations and the federal government to fund projects that improve individual homes and whole neighborhoods for Kentucky's low-to-moderate income families. DLG's main financial contribution to affordable housing across the state is through the CDBG program, which is approximately \$5 million to \$8 million annually. County and municipal governments are eligible to apply for CDBG funds.

Through the CDBG program, DLG has the responsibility to affirmatively further fair housing in the state. In meeting that charge, DLG requires grant recipients to actively promote fair housing for all people within its jurisdiction. As a result of that affirmative commitment, the grantee, or community, will:

- Encourage residents to exercise the greatest choice for housing in the jurisdiction;

- Lessen racial, ethnic, and economic concentrations of housing;

- Facilitate desegregation and racially-inclusive patterns of occupancy and use of public facilities through educational efforts for all segments of the population, and;

- Administer the project in a manner to affirmatively further fair housing choice.

Each grantee government also is required to pass a fair housing resolution to be published in a newspaper of general circulation or posted in prominent locations throughout the community.

DLG staff follows up on all statutory requirements through site visits, project monitoring and the provision of information on current fair housing issues such as predatory lending and accessibility for the handicapped.

For additional information, contact Michael Hale at (502) 573-2382 or toll free at (800) 346-5606.

Kentucky Housing Corporation

PATHWAYS HOME

Kentucky Housing Corporation (KHC) was created to provide safe, decent, affordable housing opportunities for very low-, low- and moderate-income Kentuckians.



Recognizing that housing is a basic human need, KHC is committed to pursue all partnerships and resources necessary to promote, develop and provide affordable housing, thereby improving the quality of life for all Kentuckians.

Kentucky Housing Corporation maintains an on-going commitment to fair housing choice through its Homeownership programs and through its partners providing affordable housing around the state. All Kentucky Housing partners that receive its financial assistance are required to uphold the following fair housing activities:

- Develop a fair housing plan to encourage equal housing opportunities.

- Develop an affirmative marketing program to reach targeted populations who would be least likely to apply for housing.

- Include provisions in contracts, written agreements and other legal documents that promote the use of businesses owned by minorities and females.

- Promote the design and construction of housing in a manner that ensures maximum use by all persons.

- Promote fair housing by displaying posters and brochures to ensure the public is aware of its rights.

KHC staff monitors compliance with the requirements by conducting site visits, reviewing files and reviewing annual performance reports.

For additional information, contact Charles Leachman, KHC's fair housing specialist, at (800) 633-8896 or (502) 564-7630, extension 440.

Are You a

Victim of

Housing

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, Missis-
sippi, 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-mail: Complaints_office_05@hud.gov

**For Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas:
SOUTHWEST OFFICE**
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**
Fair Housing Hub
U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
Gateway Tower II
400 State Avenue, Room 200, 4th Floor
Kansas City, KS 66101-2406
Telephone (913) 551-6958 or 1-800-743-5323
Fax (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@hud.gov

**For Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington:
NORTHWEST/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 ques-
tions – 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

2 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.

3 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

4 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

City

State

Zip Code

5 When did the last act of discrimination occur?

Enter the date

____ / ____ / ____

Is the alleged discrimination continuing or ongoing?

Yes No

Signature

Date

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.

Detach here. Fold and close with glue or tape (no staples)

Keep this information for your records.

Date you mailed your information to HUD: _____/_____/_____

Address to which you sent the information:

Office _____

Telephone _____

Street _____

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

HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER APPLICANTS AND TENANTS REGARDING THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA)

A federal law that went into effect in 2013 protects individuals who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. The name of the law is the Violence against Women Act, or "VAWA." This notice explains your rights under VAWA.

Protections for Victims

If you are eligible for a Section 8 voucher, the housing authority cannot deny you rental assistance solely because you are a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

If you are the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, you cannot be terminated from the Section 8 program or evicted based on acts or threats of violence committed against you. Also, criminal acts directly related to the domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking that are caused by a member of your household or a guest can't be the reason for evicting you or terminating your rental assistance if you were the victim of the abuse.

Reasons You Can Be Evicted

You can be evicted and your rental assistance can be terminated if the housing authority or your landlord can show there is an *actual* and *imminent* (immediate) threat to other tenants or employees at the property if you remain in your housing. Also, you can be evicted and your rental assistance can be terminated for serious or repeated lease violations that are not related to the domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking committed against you. The housing authority and your landlord cannot hold you to a more demanding set of rules than it applies to tenants who are not victims.

Removing the Abuser from the Household

Your landlord may split the lease to evict a tenant who has committed criminal acts of violence against family members or others, while allowing the victim and other household members to stay in the assisted unit. Also, the housing authority can terminate the abuser's Section 8 rental assistance while allowing you to continue to receive assistance. If the landlord or housing authority chooses to remove the abuser, it may not take away the remaining tenants' rights to the unit or otherwise punish the remaining tenants. In removing the abuser from the household, your landlord must follow federal, state, and local eviction procedures.

Moving to Protect Your Safety

The housing authority may permit you to move and still keep your rental assistance, even if your current lease has not yet expired. The housing authority may require that you be current on your rent or other obligations in the housing choice voucher program. The housing authority may ask you to provide proof that you are moving because of incidences of abuse.

Proving That You Are a Victim of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking

The housing authority and your landlord can ask you to prove or “certify” that you are a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. The housing authority or your landlord must give you at least 14 business days (i.e., Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays do not count) to provide this proof. The housing authority and your landlord are free to extend the deadline. There are three ways you can prove that you are a victim:

- Complete the certification form given to you by the housing authority or your landlord. The form will ask for your name, the name of your abuser, the abuser’s relationship to you, the date, time, and location of the incident of violence, and a description of the violence. You are only required to provide the name of the abuser if it is safe to provide and you know their name.
- Provide a statement from a victim service provider, attorney, or medical professional who has helped you address incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. The professional must state that he or she believes that the incidents of abuse are real. Both you and the professional must sign the statement, and both of you must state that you are signing “under penalty of perjury.”
- Provide a police or court record, such as a protective order.

If you fail to provide one of these documents within the required time, the landlord may evict you, and the housing authority may terminate your rental assistance.

Confidentiality

The housing authority and your landlord must keep confidential any information you provide about the violence against you, unless:

- You give written permission to the housing authority or your landlord to release the information.
- Your landlord needs to use the information in an eviction proceeding, such as to evict your abuser.
- A law requires the housing authority or your landlord to release the information.

If release of the information would put your safety at risk, you should inform the housing authority and your landlord.

VAWA and Other Laws

VAWA does not limit the housing authority’s or your landlord’s duty to honor court orders about access to or control of the property. This includes orders issued to protect a victim and orders dividing property among household members in cases where a family breaks up.

VAWA does not replace any federal, state, or local law that provides greater protection for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

For Additional Information

If you have any questions regarding VAWA, please contact Ashland Assisted Housing Authority at 606-327-2032.

For help and advice on escaping an abusive relationship, call the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-SAFE (7233) or 1-800-787-3224 (TTY).

Definitions

For purposes of determining whether a tenant may be covered by VAWA, the following list of definitions applies:

VAWA defines *domestic violence* to include felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by any of the following:

- A current or former spouse of the victim
- A person with whom the victim shares a child in common
- A person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse
- A person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies
- Any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction

VAWA defines *dating violence* as violence committed by a person (1) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim AND (2) where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:

- The length of the relationship
- The type of relationship
- The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship

VAWA defines *sexual assault* as "any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent" (42 U.S.C. 13925(a)).

VAWA defines *stalking* as (A)(i) to follow, pursue, or repeatedly commit acts with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate another person OR (ii) to place under surveillance with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate another person AND (B) in the course of, or as a result of, such following, pursuit, surveillance, or repeatedly committed acts, to place a person in reasonable fear of

the death of, or serious bodily injury to, or to cause substantial emotional harm to (i) that person, (ii) a member of the immediate family of that person, or (iii) the spouse or intimate partner of that person.

CERTIFICATION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING

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

OMB Approval No. 2577-0249
Exp. (07/31/2017)

Purpose of Form: The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 ("VAWA") protects qualified tenants, participants, and applicants, and affiliated individuals, who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking from being denied housing assistance, evicted, or terminated from housing assistance based on acts of such violence against them.

Use of Form: This is an optional form. A PHA, owner or manager presented with a claim for continued or initial tenancy or assistance based on status as a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking (herein referred to as "Victim") has the option to request that the victim document or provide written evidence to demonstrate that the violence occurred. The Victim has the option of either submitting this form or submitting third-party documentation, such as:

- (1) A record of a Federal, State, tribal, territorial, or local law enforcement agency (e.g. police), court, or administrative agency; or
- (2) Documentation signed by the Victim and signed by an employee, agent or volunteer of a victim service provider, an attorney, a medical professional, or a mental health professional from whom the Victim has sought assistance relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or the effects of abuse, in which the professional attests under penalty of perjury (28 U.S.C. 1746) that he or she believes that the incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking is grounds for protection under 24 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 5.2005 or 24 CFR § 5.2009.

If this form is used by the Victim, the Victim must complete and submit it within 14 business days of receiving it from the PHA, owner or manager. This form must be returned to the person and address specified in the written request for the certification. If the Victim does not complete and return this form (or provide third-party verification) by the 14th business day or by an extension of the date provided by the PHA, manager or owner, the Victim cannot be assured s/he will receive VAWA protections.

If the Victim submits this form or third-party documentation as listed above, the PHA, owner or manager cannot require any additional evidence from the Victim.

Confidentiality: All information provided to a PHA, owner or manager concerning the incident(s) of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking relating to the Victim (including the fact that an individual is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking) shall be kept confidential by the PHA, owner or manager, and such information shall not be entered into any shared database. Employees of the PHA, owner, or manager are not to have access to these details unless to afford or reject VAWA protections to the Victim; and may not disclose this information to any other entity or individual, except to the extent that disclosure is: (i) requested or consented to by the Victim in writing; (ii) required for use in an eviction proceeding; or (iii) otherwise required by applicable law.

TO BE COMPLETED BY THE VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING:

Date Written Request Received by Victim: _____

Name of Victim: _____

Names of Other Family Members Listed on the Lease: _____

Name of the Perpetrator*: _____

*Note: The Victim is required to provide the name of the perpetrator only if the name of the perpetrator is safe to provide, and is known to the victim.

Perpetrator's Relationship to Victim: _____

Date(s) the Incident(s) of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking Occurred: _____

Location of Incident(s): _____

Description of Incident(s) (This description may be used by the PHA, owner or manager for purposes of evicting the perpetrator. Please be as descriptive as possible.):

[INSERT TEXT LINES HERE]

I hereby certify that the information that I have provided is true and correct and I believe that, based on the information I have provided, that I am a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking. I acknowledge that submission of false information is a basis for denial of admission, termination of assistance, or eviction.

Signature _____ Executed on (Date) _____

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response. This includes the time for collecting, reviewing, and reporting the data. Information provided is to be used by PHAs and Section 8 owners or managers to request a tenant to certify that the individual is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence or stalking. The information is subject to the confidentiality requirements of the HUD Reform Legislation. This agency may not collect this information, and you are not required to complete this form unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Ashland Assisted Housing

VAWA Emergency Transfer Policy

One of the key elements of Violence Against Women Act of 2013 (VAWA) housing protections are emergency transfers which allow for survivors to move to another safe and available unit if they fear for their life or safety. VAWA required HUD to adopt a model emergency transfer plan for housing providers and to explain how housing providers must address their tenants' request for emergency transfers.

COA Policy

A tenant who is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, as provided in HUDS regulations, 24 CFR part 5, is eligible for an emergency transfer, if:

- The tenant reasonably believes that there is a threat of imminent harm for further violence if the tenant remains in the unit; or
- The tenant is a victim of sexual assault, and the sexual assault occurred within the 90-day period preceding a request for emergency transfer.

A tenant requesting an emergency transfer must expressly request the transfer in accordance with the procedures described in this plan.

In order to be considered eligible to receive a Housing Choice Voucher transfer voucher, the tenant must be in good standing with both Ashland Assisted Housing Authority and the current landlord (example, the tenant cannot be facing termination of your tenancy for failure to recertify or allow inspection, and must be current in paying your portion of the rent.)

To request an emergency transfer, a tenant must notify the housing authority and submit a written request for a transfer. The tenant's written request for an emergency transfer should include either:

- A statement expressing why the tenant reasonably believes that there is a threat of imminent harm for further violence if the tenant remains in the same dwelling unit assigned under the housing assistance program; or
- A statement that the tenant the tenant was sexually assault victim and that the sexual assault occurred on the premises during the 90-day period preceding the tenant's request for emergency transfer.

The individual may satisfy the certification requirement in any of the following ways:

- Producing a Federal, State, or local police or court record.
- Providing the COA with documentation signed by any of the following third parties: an employee, agent, or volunteer of a victim service provider; an attorney; a medical professional; or other knowledgeable professional. The person signing the document must have assisted the victim in addressing the domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or the effects of the abuse. The victim must also sign the documentation;
- Complete a HUD-approved certification form verifying the individual is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. The COA will accept self-certification form as a complete request for relief, without insisting on additional documentation from the individual seeking protection. A victim will not be required to provide third party documentation.

If a resident flees his/her unit in order to escape the threat of domestic violence upon which a transfer request is based, the tenant remains liable for any, rent due on the unit until the transfer is made.

Without the written consent of the tenant, Ashland Assisted Housing shall neither reveal the address of a transferred resident nor acknowledge his/her participation in the AHA housing program, except to a duly authorized law enforcement authority.

A resident who is responsible for the domestic violence that justified Ashland Assisted Housing's approval of a transfer request under the provision shall not be counted as a member of the household that includes the resident. Nothing in this policy shall restrict the ability of COA to terminate his/her tenancy based upon the domestic violence that justified the approval of the transfer request.

The COA recognizes that the victim's safety is of the utmost importance. The COA shall maintain updated referral/resource information. The COA shall give resources on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking to all residents. Finally, the COA shall collaborate with domestic and sexual violence advocacy groups on an individual cases basis, on providing outreach to residents, and meeting the ongoing training needs of the COA staff.

So You Want To Move?

You are thinking about moving to another unit, housing authority, or state? What do you do?

Here is what you don't do:

- Don't move yet!
- Don't sign another lease with a landlord!
- Don't give notice to your landlord until you have discussed it with your housing specialist.

Now for what you DO:

Call your housing specialist and tell them you would like to move. They will determine whether or not you are eligible to move.

If eligible, your housing representative will send you a transfer packet to complete. Return the completed packet as soon as possible. Failure to return or complete any of the documents or verifications will result in a delay of your transfer.

It is very important to return the lease cancellation with an effective date that allows time for the transfer to be processed. Once you and your landlord have signed and returned the lease cancellation, please note that the rental assistance for your unit will end on that date. You will be totally responsible for the rent after that date. Allow your housing specialist time to process your transfer request.

Your housing specialist will review tenant eligibility to transfer. If eligible, you will be issued a voucher to transfer.

If you are moving to another housing authority's jurisdiction, you are using portability to transfer. You will sign a voucher. Once the voucher is signed and returned to your housing specialist, a copy of the voucher, your portability paperwork, a copy of your household and income information and a letter of good standing will be sent to the new agency. When you receive your copy of the Letter of Good Standing, you will know that your portability has been forwarded to the new housing authority. You will need to contact them for all further action toward leasing a new unit.

How Portability Works



Before Porting, Things You Should Know

Subsidy Standards: The receiving PHA may have different subsidy standards. In other words, the initial PHA may have issued you a three-bedroom voucher, but the receiving PHA may, if appropriate for your family, issue you a two-bedroom voucher. Note, however, that the PHA's subsidy standards must comply with fair housing and civil rights laws. This includes processing reasonable accommodation requests that are necessary for qualified individuals with disabilities.

Payment Standards: The payment standards of the receiving PHA may be different for each PHA. Payment standards are what determine the amount of the rent that the PHA will pay on your behalf. If a receiving PHA's payment standards are lower than the initial PHA, then the portion of the rent you pay may be more than what you were paying at the initial PHA.

Re-screening: The receiving PHA may re-screen you using their own policies, which may be different than the initial PHA's policies and could result in them denying your request to move. When contacting the receiving PHA, you may want to ask whether they re-screen families moving into their area under portability and what are their policies for termination or denial of HCV assistance. This will assist you in determining if the receiving PHA's policies might prevent you from moving to their jurisdiction.

Time Management: You should manage the move so that you have enough time to arrive at the receiving PHA before the initial PHA voucher expires; otherwise, you may lose your assistance.

See front for more details

Once at the Receiving PHA

1. The receiving PHA will issue you a voucher to search for a unit in its jurisdiction. Your voucher must be extended by 30 days from the expiration date on the voucher issued by the initial PHA.
2. When you submit a request for tenancy approval, the time on your voucher will stop until you are notified in writing whether the unit is approved or denied. The request for tenancy approval is the form you will submit to the receiving PHA once you find a unit, so that the receiving PHA can determine whether you may rent that unit under the program.
3. If you decide that you do not want to lease a unit in the area, the receiving PHA will return your voucher to the initial PHA. The initial PHA is not required to, but may, extend the term of your voucher so that you may search for a unit in the initial PHA's jurisdiction or port to another jurisdiction.

Any additional instructions will be provided by the receiving PHA. PHAs must comply with all nondiscrimination and equal opportunity requirements in the portability process, including, but not limited to, the Fair Housing Act, Section 504 of the of the Rehabilitation Act, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, and title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

See front for more details

How Portability Works

What is Portability?

"Portability" in the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program refers to the process through which your family can transfer or "port" your rental subsidy when you move to a location outside the jurisdiction of the public housing agency (PHA) that first gave you the voucher when you were selected for the program (**the initial PHA**).

The agency that will administer your assistance in the area to which you are moving is called the receiving PHA.

New families have to live in the jurisdiction of the initial PHA for a year before they can port. But, the initial PHA may allow new families to port during this one-year period.



What Happens Next?

1. You must notify the initial PHA that you would like to port and to which area you are moving.
2. The initial PHA will determine if you are eligible to move. For example, the PHA will determine whether you have moved out of your unit in accordance with your lease.
3. If eligible to move, the initial PHA will issue you a voucher (if it has not done so already) and send all relevant paperwork to the receiving PHA.
4. If you are currently assisted, you must give your landlord notice of your intent to vacate in accordance with your lease.

Contacting the Receiving PHA

1. Your case manager will let you know how and when to contact the receiving PHA. Your case manager must give you enough information so that you know how to contact the receiving PHA.
2. If there is more than one PHA that administers the HCV program where you wish to move, you may choose the receiving PHA. The initial PHA will give you the contact information for the PHAs that serve the area. If you prefer, you may request that the initial PHA selects the receiving PHA for you.

Generally, the initial PHA is not required to give you any other information about the receiving PHAs, but you may wish to find out more details when contacting them (such as whether the receiving PHA operates a Family Self-Sufficiency or Homeownership program).

HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER PROGRAM

LANDLORD AND TENANT INFORMATION

Responsibilities of the Owner

Rental property owners participating in the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program deal directly with the tenant. Units must be maintained in accordance with HUD housing standards and city Property Maintenance Code. An initial inspection of the unit must verify the unit meets HQS, local and state sanitary codes before a Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) contract can be executed.

Owners must:

- Maintain their units according to HQS, local and state regulations.
- Adhere to HUD requirements of non-discrimination regulations
- Fulfill their obligations under the terms of the lease signed by them and the tenant.
- HAP to the owner will be abated for non-compliance of inspection regulations.
- Notify the Housing office of any intention to evict the tenant. It is the owner's responsibility to evict tenants if lease violations occur.
- Collect the security deposit and the tenant's share of the monthly rent.
- Not collect any monies in excess of the contract rent or amenity fees as stated in the lease.

By accepting the HAP payment each month, the owner is certifying that:

- Full payment has been received; the amount of the payment is correct and the payment meets all contract requirements.
- The unit is currently in a decent, safe and sanitary condition and in compliance with the HAP contract.
- The unit is currently occupied by the eligible family that has been approved by the Assisted Housing office.

Responsibilities of the Tenant

The family shall be responsible for fulfilling all obligations as a participant on the HCV program and will abide by the written agreement (lease) entered into with the owner.

The family must:

- Notify the City of Ashland Assisted Housing office, in writing, of any changes in family size, household income or criminal activity within ten (10) days. Failure to report these changes may result in termination of rental assistance.
- Not engage in any drug related or criminal activity. Any such activity may result in termination of rental assistance.
- Not violate the lease by allowing unauthorized person(s) to reside in their unit. An unauthorized person is one who is not listed on the lease and uses the family's address. Guests are allowed to visit for up to fourteen (14) days per year. Absence of the unit by the family for thirty (30) days or more may result in termination of assistance.
- Pay their security deposit and rent portion upon obtaining possession of the unit.
- Immediately advise the owner of any repairs that are needed in the unit. If the owner will not make an effort to remedy repairs within a reasonable time, the family must notify the Assisted Housing office. The family is financially responsible for any tenant related damages to the unit.
- Keep the unit in a decent, safe and sanitary manner. The family is responsible for maintaining good housekeeping. Utilities must be connected at all times.

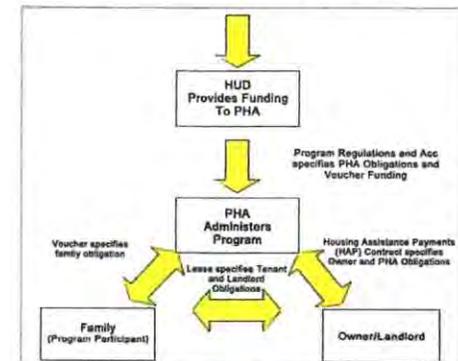


Responsibilities of the City of Ashland Assisted Housing Department

The City of Ashland Assisted Housing Department, as the administering agent of the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program, also has responsibilities.

The Assisted Housing Dept. must:

- Review applications, determine eligibility and issue vouchers.
- Ensure that all participating families are briefed on the specifics of the HCV program.
- Provide technical assistance to families in locating a unit.
- Prepare and execute the HAP contract.
- Ensure that owners are paid HAP in a timely manner on a monthly basis.
- Inspect rental units at least annually in accordance with federal and local guidelines and notify owners and tenants of the results.
- Recertify families annually to re-determine eligibility.
- Administer the HCV program in a fair and equitable manner to all parties concerned. Establish, administer and enforce policies and HUD regulations.





Ashland Assisted Housing Authority
 1700 Greenup Avenue, Ashland, KY 41101
 sect8@ashlandky.org
 Phone (606)385-3327 Fax (606)385-3331

AGREEMENT FOR MUTAL RESCISSION OF LEASE

The agreement, entered into this _____ day of _____, 20____, by and between _____ as Landlord/Owner and _____ as Tenant(s) shall operate, by mutual agreement, and for the benefit of all the parties hereto, to fully completely rescind forever the lease executed by and between the parties hereto on the _____ day of _____, 20____; and Tenant(s) hereunder agree(s) that the subject premises of said lease, _____ shall be vacated by the undersigned Tenant(s) by _____ 0'clock am/pm the _____ day of _____, 20____.

It is hereby agreed that all claims or demands of whatever kind of nature arising under or as a result of said lease or occupation or letting of said premises are hereby fully released by the parties hereto* and the Owner is not entitled to vacancy loss payments from the CITY OF ASHLAND HOUSING ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS as provided in Section 1.4 of the Housing Assistance Payment Contract, and that a refund to Tenant(s) of their security deposit will be made by the Landlord/Owner within twenty-one (21) days of the date of the Tenant(s) vacating said premises in the sum of _____ dollars.

In the event Tenant(s) do(es) not vacate by the date agreed, such sum otherwise payable to Tenant(s) shall be reduced in the amount of Landlord's/Owner's actual damages arising from such failure to timely vacate the subject premises.

OWNER: _____

By: _____

Date: _____

TENANT: _____

Date: _____

*The Owner's possible eligibility for payment under the security deposit claim provisions of Section 8 Program are not affected by this action.

Optional and Supplemental Contact Information for HUD-Assisted Housing Applicants
SUPPLEMENT TO APPLICATION FOR FEDERALLY ASSISTED HOUSING
This form is to be provided to each applicant for federally assisted housing

Instructions: Optional Contact Person or Organization: You have the right by law to include as part of your application for housing, the name, address, telephone number, and other relevant information of a family member, friend, or social, health, advocacy, or other organization. This contact information is for the purpose of identifying a person or organization that may be able to help in resolving any issues that may arise during your tenancy or to assist in providing any special care or services you may require. **You may update, remove, or change the information you provide on this form at any time.** You are not required to provide this contact information, but if you choose to do so, please include the relevant information on this form.

Applicant Name:	
Mailing Address:	
Name of Additional Contact Person or Organization:	
Address:	
Telephone No:	Cell Phone No:
E-Mail Address (if applicable):	
Relationship to Applicant:	
Reason to Contact: (Check all that apply)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency	<input type="checkbox"/> Assist with Recertification Process
<input type="checkbox"/> Unable to contact you	<input type="checkbox"/> Change in lease terms
<input type="checkbox"/> Termination of rental assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> Change in house rules
<input type="checkbox"/> Eviction from unit	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Late payment of rent	
Commitment of Housing Authority or Owner: If you are approved for housing, this information will be kept as part of your tenant file. If issues arise during your tenancy or if you require any services or special care, we may contact the person or organization you listed to assist in resolving the issues or in providing any services or special care to you.	
Confidentiality Statement: The information provided on this form is confidential and will not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted by the applicant or applicable law.	
Legal Notification: Section 644 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-550, approved October 28, 1992) requires each applicant for federally assisted housing to be offered the option of providing information regarding an additional contact person or organization. By accepting the applicant's application, the housing provider agrees to comply with the non-discrimination and equal opportunity requirements of 24 CFR section 5.105, including the prohibitions on discrimination in admission to or participation in federally assisted housing programs on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, disability, and familial status under the Fair Housing Act, and the prohibition on age discrimination under the Age Discrimination Act of 1975.	

Check this box if you choose not to provide the contact information.

--	--

Signature of Applicant

Date

The information collection requirements contained in this form were submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520). The public reporting burden is estimated at 15 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. Section 644 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13604) imposed on HUD the obligation to require housing providers participating in HUD's assisted housing programs to provide any individual or family applying for occupancy in HUD-assisted housing with the option to include in the application for occupancy the name, address, telephone number, and other relevant information of a family member, friend, or person associated with a social, health, advocacy, or similar organization. The objective of providing such information is to facilitate contact by the housing provider with the person or organization identified by the tenant to assist in providing any delivery of services or special care to the tenant and assist with resolving any tenancy issues arising during the tenancy of such tenant. This supplemental application information is to be maintained by the housing provider and maintained as confidential information. Providing the information is basic to the operations of the HUD Assisted-Housing Program and is voluntary. It supports statutory requirements and program and management controls that prevent fraud, waste and mismanagement. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information, unless the collection displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Privacy Statement: Public Law 102-550, authorizes the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to collect all the information (except the Social Security Number (SSN)) which will be used by HUD to protect disbursement data from fraudulent actions.



Ashland Assisted Housing Authority

Zero Income Checklist

A verification of informal support is required for each individual/agency assisting you with regular monthly expenses. You may also be asked to provide utility statements, rent receipts, or other documentation as required.

1. SHELTER EXPENSES

What is the average monthly amount the family pays for the following?

RENT \$ _____ GAS \$ _____ ELECTRIC \$ _____ WATER \$ _____ SEWER \$ _____ TRASH \$ _____

If someone other than a member of the family contributes toward shelter costs, who contributes? _____

WHAT IS THE AVERAGE REGULAR MONTHLY CONTRIBUTION FOR SHELTER EXPENSES? \$ _____

2. FOOD EXPENSES

Is the family receiving SNAP? _____ Monthly Benefit \$ _____ What is the family's weekly grocery bill? \$ _____

If someone other than a member of the family contributes to groceries, who contributes? _____

WHAT IS THE AVERAGE WEEKLY VALUE OF REGULAR CONTRIBUTIONS FOR FOOD EXPENSES? \$ _____

3. CLOTHING EXPENSES

What is the average monthly cost for clothing and shoes for the family? \$ _____ What is the monthly amount spent by the family for laundry/dry cleaning? \$ _____ If someone other than a member of the family contributes to the cost of clothing, shoes, and the cost of cleaning clothing, who contributes? _____

WHAT IS THE AVERAGE REGULAR MONTHLY CONTRIBUTION FOR CLOTHING EXPENSES? \$ _____

4. CLEANING, GROOMING, AND PAPER PRODUCTS EXPENSES

What is the average monthly amount the family pays for the following?

Paper Products: Include toilet paper, paper towels, trash bags, disposable diapers, etc. \$ _____

Grooming products and services: Include soap, deodorant, shampoo, toothpaste, cosmetics, etc. \$ _____

Cleaning products: Include dishwashing soap, laundry detergent, and household cleaning products. \$ _____

If someone other than a member of the family contributes to the above expenses who contributes? _____

WHAT IS THE AVERAGE REGULAR MONTHLY CONTRIBUTION FOR THE ABOVE EXPENSES? \$ _____

5. TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES

Does the family own a car? _____ If yes, what is the amount of the monthly car payment? \$ _____

What is the average monthly amount the family pays for the following?

Gas \$ _____ Insurance \$ _____ Maintenance \$ _____ Public Transportation \$ _____

If someone other than a member of the family contributes to transportation costs, who contributes? _____

WHAT IS THE AVERAGE REGULAR MONTHLY CONTRIBUTION FOR TRANSPORTATION? \$ _____

6. COMMUNICATION EXPENSES

Does anyone in the family have a phone? _____ Does the family have an Internet connection? _____ What is the average monthly cost for phone service? \$ _____ What is the average monthly cost for internet service? \$ _____

If someone other than a member of the family contributes to phone and internet costs who contributes? _____

7. ENTERTAINMENT EXPENSES

What are the average weekly costs to the family for the following?

Cable/Satellite TV \$ _____ Video Services (Netflix, Hulu, etc.) \$ _____ Alcohol/Cigarettes/Other \$ _____

If someone other than a member of the family contributes to entertainment costs who contributes? _____

WHAT IS THE AVERAGE REGULAR MONTHLY CONTRIBUTION FOR ENTERTAINMENT? \$ _____

8. OTHER MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

What are the average **unreimbursed** monthly costs to the family for the following?

Educational Expenses \$ _____ Childcare Expenses \$ _____ Personal loans \$ _____ Other \$ _____

If someone other than a member of the family contributes toward miscellaneous expenses who contributes? _____

WHAT IS THE AVERAGE REGULAR MONTHLY CONTRIBUTION FOR MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES? \$ _____

I CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION ABOVE IS COMPLETE, TRUE AND CORRECT. I ALSO UNDERSTAND THAT ALL CHANGES IN THE INCOME OF ANY MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD AS WELL AS ANY CHANGES IN THE HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION MUST BE REPORTED TO THE HOUSING AUTHORITY IMMEDIATELY.

_____	_____	_____	_____
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	DATE	OTHER ADULT FAMILY MEMBER	DATE
_____	_____	_____	_____
OTHER ADULT FAMILY MEMBER	DATE	OTHER ADULT FAMILY MEMBER	DATE

WARNING: Section 1001 of Title 18 of the U.S. Code makes it a criminal offense to make willful, false statements of misrepresentation to any department or agency of the U.S. to any matter within its jurisdiction.

Ashland Assisted Housing Authority
1700 Greenup Ave
twilks@ashlandky.gov
Phone (606)327-3327

NOTICE TO VACATE UNIT

Please complete and return to your housing specialist.

TO: (Tenant)
Address:

FROM: (Owner)
Address:

I hereby give notice to move out of the above unit on:

_____ for the following reason(s).

_____ Unpaid Rent in the amount of \$ _____

_____ Poor housekeeping habits

_____ Unauthorized individual(s) residing in unit

_____ Disturbance of neighbors

_____ Episodes of domestic violence

_____ Other (Explain: _____)

Property Owner:

You have the right to inspect this unit before the tenant vacates to determine if there are any damages. It is your responsibility to take photos of any damages and submit a list of damages and anticipated cost of repairs to both the housing authority and to the tenant. If such damages are verified, a request by the tenant for a new lease will not be granted until the cost of repairs has been paid. A final inspection will need to be done when the keys are returned to you. If further damage is found, submit with pictures and anticipated cost of repairs within 5 days. Should an inspection not be conducted, any claims for damages will be forfeited.

Tenant Signature: _____

Date: _____

Owner Signature: _____

Date: _____

Housing Specialist Signature: _____

Date: _____

Ashland Assisted Housing Authority
1700 Greenup Ave
Ashland KY 41101
twilks@ashlandky.gov
Phone (606)327-3327

REDUCTION IN FAMILY SIZE

On: _____

You reported a family member moved out of your residence.

Please complete the questions below

Name of family member who moved: _____

What date did the person move? _____

Where did they move to? _____

Street address

City, State

Zip Code

Will the be gone: Temporarily Permanently

If temporarily absent, when will they return to your household? _____

List all the persons remaining in your household:

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Warning! Title 18, section 1001 of the United States Code, states that a person who knowingly and willingly makes false or fraudulent statements to any department or agency of the united states is guilty of a felony.

I certify the information above is true and accurate.

Signature: _____ Date: _____



Ashland Assisted Housing Authority
PO Box 1839, Ashland KY 41105
sect8@ashlandky.org
606-385-3327

DISABILITY ACCOMMODATION REQUEST FOR LIVE-IN AIDE AND/OR EXTRA BEDROOM

I hereby ask my medical professional to fill out this request and release my medical professional to answer the questions found on this form. I understand this form may be confidential and will be handled in the prescribed manner for dealing with confidential information.

Tenant Name: _____

Tenant Signature: _____ Date: _____

Birthdate: _____ Social Security number: _____

Head of Household: _____

To the Health Care Professional:

Your patient is a household member of a family that has applied for or is receiving federally subsidized housing assistance. This person has requested a live-in aide and/or an extra bedroom as disability accommodation.

A disabled, elderly or near elderly (50-61 years of age) person may be eligible to add a person to the unit or add an additional bedroom as a reasonable accommodation if it is shown the accommodation is necessary to afford the person an equal opportunity to use and enjoy their residential unit.

We ask that you carefully review this patient's request and verify that, in your professional opinion, there are facts that substantiate the information supplied on the Request for Disability Accommodation form.

If your patient's request is granted, the housing agency will allow the family an extra bedroom and/or not count the live-in aide's income in calculating the rent. This affects the total number of families the housing agency can assist. Many other people on the waiting list deserving of housing assistance, so we ask that you give careful, reasoned thought to this matter.

Information requested from the health Care Professional

Patient Name: _____

A. Does your client meet eligibility requirements for a live-in aide/extra bedroom? (Has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of life activities, or is 50 years of age or older)?

YES

NO

B. Live-In aide request:

1. In reviewing the client's file, it is your professional opinion the live-in aide is necessary to afford the client an equal opportunity to use and enjoy the unit.

YES

NO

2. A daily in-home worker would NOT be an alternative accommodation because:

Please explain: _____

C. Extra Bedroom Request:

1. It is my professional opinion that the client DOES REQUIRE an additional bedroom for:

____ A live-in aide

____ Medical equipment or assistive device

____ Other reason (please explain) _____

2. It is my professional opinion that the client DOES NOT REQUIRE an additional bedroom because:

____ Necessary services could be provided through other accommodation

____ Patient does not meet definition of elderly or disabled person

____ Medical equipment could be used/stored in place other than additional bedroom

WARNING: ANY PERSON WHO SIGNS THIS STATEMENT AND WHO WILLFULLY STATES AS TRUE ANY MATERIAL MATTER WHICH THEY KNOW TO BE FALSE IS SUBJECT TO PENALTIES PRESCRIBED FOR FRAUD.

Date: _____

Health Care Provider (Please Print) _____

Signature _____ Title _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip code _____

Request for Reasonable Accommodation

Tenant ID: _____

The Ashland Assisted Housing Authority (HA) provides "Reasonable Accommodation" to applicants and/or participants with disabilities. A "Reasonable Accommodation" is a change, exception, or adjustment to a rule, policy, practice or service that may be necessary for a person with a disability to have equal access to the HA's programs and services. The request for the accommodation must be reasonable and not an administrative or financial burden or alter the fundamental nature of the program.

If you, or anybody, in your household, has a verifiable disability and you need a reasonable accommodation, please complete this form to request the Reasonable Accommodation. All requests are reviewed on a case-by-case basis and the HA considers all information provided. The accommodation must be for a person with a disability. To be considered disabled, a person must have a disability as described below:

- (1) a physical or mental problem that substantially limits one or more life activities (or)
- (2) having a record of such a problem (or)
- (3) being regarded as having such a problem

1. The following member of my household has a verifiable disability as defined above:

Name: _____ Relationship to you: _____

2. As a result of this disability, I am requesting the following accommodation:

- A change in my apartment or other part of the housing development (please specify below):
- A change in the following rule, policy, or procedure (Note that a change in how to meet the terms of the lease may be requested but the terms of the lease must be met.) (please specify below):
- Other (For example, a change in the way the Housing Authority communicates with you). (please specify below):

3. The request for reasonable accommodation is necessary so that I (or my family member) can (please specify):

4. I authorize the HA to verify that I (or my family member) have a disability and have the need for the specific accommodation I have requested. In order to verify this information, the HA may contact the following licensed professional:

Name: _____

Title of professional or expert: _____

Agency, Facility or Institution (if any): _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

Please contact _____ at _____ if you have questions.

I understand that the information obtained by the Housing Authority will be kept completely confidential and used solely to make a determination on my accommodation request.

X _____ Date _____



**Section 8 Tenant-Based Assistance
Housing Choice Voucher Program**

Tenant ID _____

Part A of Lease: Contract Information

1. **Contents of Lease.** The lease consists of:
 Part A: Contract information
 Part B: Tenancy addendum (lease language required by HUD)
 Part C: The following additional provisions (as required by the owner): (Specify any additional provisions e.g., by designating any exhibits or attachments to the lease.)

2. **Parties to Lease**
 Tenant _____
 Owner _____

3. **Unit Rented.** This is a lease for the following dwelling unit:
 Address _____
 Apartment _____
 City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

4. **Members of Household.**
 The following persons may reside in the unit. No other persons may reside in the unit without prior written approval by the owner and the HA.

5. **Term of Lease**
 The initial lease term begins on _____
 The initial lease term ends on _____

Automatic Renewal
 After the initial lease term, the lease term shall renew automatically as follows:

6. **Rent to Owner**
 The initial rent to owner is \$0.00 . The amount of the rent to owner is subject to change during the lease term in accordance with this lease.

7. **Utilities and Appliances**
 The owner shall provide or pay for the utilities and appliances as indicated below by an "O" without any additional charge to the tenant. The tenant shall provide or pay for the utilities and appliances as indicate below by a "T".

Item	Type	Provided or Paid For
Heating	_____	_____
Cooking	_____	_____
Other Electric	_____	_____
Water Heating	_____	_____
Water	_____	_____
Sewer	_____	_____
Trash Collection	_____	_____
Range	_____	_____
Refrigerator	_____	_____
Other _____	_____	_____

8. **Security Deposit**
 The Security Deposit is _____.
 The tenant has paid the security deposit to the owner.

9. **Other Owner Charges**
 (Insert description of any other owner charges that may be assessed for items not included in rent to owner.)

TENANCY ADDENDUM
Section 8 Tenant-Based Assistance
Housing Choice Voucher Program
(To be attached to Tenant Lease)

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

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

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, U.S. 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

- a. 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 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

a. 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

- (1) 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 additional 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:

- (1) 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.
- l. **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.

- (1) 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.
 - (1) 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.
- 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.



Signatures

Tenant

Print or Type Name of Tenant

Signature

Date

Owner

Print or Type Name of Owner

Signature

Print or Type Name and Title of Signatory

Date

**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

Tenant ID _____

Part A of the HAP Contract: Contract Information

(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. Tenant

3. Contract Unit

4. Household

The following persons may reside in the unit. Other persons may not be added to the household without prior written approval of the owner and the PHA.

5. Initial Lease Term

The initial lease term begins on (mm/dd/yyyy): _____

The initial lease term ends on (mm/dd/yyyy): _____

6. Initial Rent to Owner

The initial rent to owner is: \$ 0.00.

During the initial lease term, the owner may not raise the rent to owner.

7. Initial Housing Assistance Payment

The HAP contract term commences on the first day of the initial lease term. At the beginning of the HAP contract term, the amount of the housing assistance payment by the PHA to the owner is \$ 0.00 per month.

The amount of the monthly housing assistance payment by the PHA to the owner is subject to change during the HAP contract term in accordance with HUD requirements.

8. Utilities and Appliances

The owner shall provide or pay for the utilities and appliances indicated below by an "O". The tenant shall provide or pay for the utilities and appliances indicated below by a "T". Unless otherwise specified below, the owner shall pay for all utilities and provide the refrigerator and range/microwave.

Item	Specify fuel type	Paid by
Heating	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Gas <input type="checkbox"/> Electric <input type="checkbox"/> Bottle Gas <input type="checkbox"/> Heat Pump <input type="checkbox"/> Oil <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Cooking	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Gas <input type="checkbox"/> Electric <input type="checkbox"/> Bottle Gas <input type="checkbox"/> Heat Pump <input type="checkbox"/> Oil <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Water Heating	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Gas <input type="checkbox"/> Electric <input type="checkbox"/> Bottle Gas <input type="checkbox"/> Heat Pump <input type="checkbox"/> Oil <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Other Electric		
Water		
Sewer		
Trash Collection		
Air Conditioning		
Other (specify)		
		Provided by
Refrigerator		
Range/Microwave		

Signatures:

I/We, the undersigned, certify under penalty of perjury that the information provided above is true and correct. WARNING: Anyone who knowingly submits a false claim or makes a false statement is subject to criminal and/or civil penalties, including confinement for up to 5 years, fines, and civil and administrative penalties. (18 U.S.C. § 287, 1001, 1010, 1012; U.S.C. § 3729, 3802).

Public Housing Agency

Ashland Assisted Housing Authority

Print or Type Name of PHA

Signature

Print or Type Name and Title of Signatory

Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

Owner

Print or Type Name of Owner

Signature

Print or Type Name and Title of Signatory

Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

Document ID: 16533087341

Mail Payments To:

Name

Address

City, State, ZIP



**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).
- b. 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-for-word all provisions of the tenancy addendum required by HUD (Part C of the HAP contract).
- d. The owner certifies that:
 - (1) 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 law.
- 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).
- b. 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.
 - (1) 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:
 - (1) 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.
- (3) 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

- (1) 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 HQS.
- 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.
- e. 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:

- (1) 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:
 - (1) 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.
- e. 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.

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.

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.



**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

- a. 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 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

a. 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

(1) 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 additional 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).

- b. **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:

- (1) 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.

- l. **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.

- iii. **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.

- (1) 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.
 - (1) 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.
- 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.



INFORMAL REVIEWS AND INFORMAL HEARINGS

The purpose of the informal review or informal hearing is to resolve applicant or participant disputes with the PHA without legal action for PHA decisions affecting eligibility or amount of assistance and to correct PHA errors that might have occurred in the PHA's decision making process.

A. Difference between the Informal Review or Informal Hearing

1. Informal Review: Is for program applicants.
2. Informal Hearing:
 - a. Is for program participants.
 - b. The PHA must give the opportunity for an informal hearing before the PHA terminates HAP for the family under an outstanding HAP contract.

B. When an Informal Review is Not Required

The PHA is not required to provide the applicant an opportunity for an informal review for any of the following:

1. Discretionary administrative determinations by the PHA.
2. General policy issues or class grievances.
3. A determination of the family unit size under the PHA subsidy standards.
4. A PHA determination not to approve an extension of the voucher term.
5. A PHA determination not to grant approval of the tenancy.
6. A PHA determination that a unit selected by the applicant is not in compliance with HQS.
7. A PHA determination that the unit is not in accordance with HQS because of the family size or composition.

C. When an Informal Hearing is Not Required

The PHA is not required to provide a participant family an opportunity for an informal hearing for any of the following:

1. Discretionary administrative determinations by the PHA.
2. General policy issues or class grievances.
3. Establishment of the PHA schedule of utility allowances for families in the program.
4. A PHA determination not to approve an extension of the voucher term.
5. A PHA determination not to approve a unit or tenancy.

6. A PHA determination that an assisted unit is not in compliance with HQS. (However, the PHA must provide the opportunity for an informal hearing for a decision to terminate assistance for a breach of the HQS caused by the family).
7. A PHA determination that the unit is not in accordance with HQS because of the family size.
8. A determination by the PHA to exercise or not to exercise any right or remedy against the owner under a HAP contract.

D. When an Informal Hearing is Required

The PHA must give a participant family an opportunity for an informal hearing to consider whether the following PHA decisions relating to the individual circumstances of a participant family are in accordance with the law, HUD regulations and PHA policies:

1. A determination of the family's annual or adjusted income, and the use of such income to compute the housing assistance payment.
2. A determination of the appropriate utility allowance (if any) for tenant-paid utilities from the PHA utility allowance schedule.
3. A determination of the family unit size under the PHA subsidy standards.
4. A determination to terminate assistance for a participant family because of the family's action or failure to act under the 24 CFR 5982.552.
5. A determination to terminate assistance because the participant family has been absent from the assisted unit for longer than the maximum period permitted under PHA policy and HUD rules.



Section 8 Landlord Certification of Responsibility

RE: _____

Street Address of Assisted Unit

City State Zip Code

1. I certify that I am the legal or the legally designated agent for the above referenced unit, and that the tenant has no ownership in this dwelling unit.
2. I understand that I must comply with Equal Opportunity and Fair Housing Act requirements.
3. I understand that I should carefully screen the family for suitability for tenancy, including the family's background with respect to such factors as rent and utility payment history, caring for unit and premises, respecting the right of others to the peaceful enjoyment of their housing, and drug-related and criminal activity that is a threat to the life, safety, or property of others.
4. I understand that I may collect a security deposit from the tenant that is not in excess of private market practice, or in excess amounts that I charge to unassisted tenants. I also understand AAHA is not responsible for damages or other amounts owed by the tenant to the owner.
5. I understand my obligation to offer a lease to the tenant and that the lease may not differ in form or content from any other lease that I am currently using for any unassisted tenants.
6. I understand that the family members listed on the Housing Assistance Payments Contract are the only individuals permitted to reside in the unit. I understand that AAHA and I must grant prior written approval for other persons to be added to the household. I understand that I am not permitted to live in the unit while I am receiving housing assistance payments.
7. I agree to comply with all requirements contained in the lease, tenancy addendum, Housing Assistance Payments Contract, parts A, B, and C. I understand that it is imperative that I fully understand the terms and conditions of the lease, tenancy addendum, and the HAP Contract.
8. I understand that I must submit to the tenant, for their consideration, and to AAHA for their review, any new lease or lease revision a minimum of sixty (60) days in advance of the effective date of the lease or lease revision.
9. I understand that I must provide AAHA with a written request for any rent increase a minimum of sixty (60) days in advance of the re-certification of the tenant. The increase must be in accordance with the provisions of the lease and HAP Contract. I understand failure to submit the request at least (60) days in advance may result in the rent increase being delayed until the next re-certification.

10. I understand that the tenant's portion of the contract rent is determined by AAHA and that it is illegal to charge any additional amounts for rent or any other item not specified in the lease which has not been specifically approved by AAHA.
11. I understand that I may not lease a unit to my family members, including all occupants, who are related to me in any of the following ways: parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister, or brother. I understand that AAHA may grant prior written approval if the rental unit will provide reasonable accommodations for a family member who is a person with disabilities.
12. I understand that I may not assign the HAP Contract to a new owner without the prior written consent of AAHA.
13. I understand my obligations to comply with the Housing Assistance Payments Contract by performing necessary maintenance so the unit continues to comply with Housing Quality Standards.
14. I understand that should the assisted unit become vacant, I am responsible for notifying AAHA immediately in writing. I also understand that the HAP Contract and payment will terminate immediately. Failure to notify AAHA immediately may result in suspension of my rights to rent a unit through AAHA.
15. I understand that I should make all efforts to resolve disputes between the tenant and myself. I understand I should only contact AAHA, in writing, in serious disputes that we are unable to resolve.
16. I understand that I must promptly give AAHA a copy of any owner-eviction notice I give to the tenant, and that I must comply with all State and local eviction procedures.
17. I understand the tenant and I must conduct an inspection on the unit within 10 days of receipt of a 30-day Notice, either given by me or received by me. I understand failure to do so may result in the tenant being housed in another unit without further consultation with me. I also understand the inspection will not limit my right to claim damages and is only used as a preliminary evaluation of the unit pending the complete move-out of the unit.
18. I acknowledge that I have been briefed on the Section 8 Program. I understand that my failure to fulfill the above my result in the withholding, abatement, or termination of housing assistance payments for the contract unit or another unit; and/or being barred from participation in AAHA housing programs.
19. I understand that knowingly supplying false, incomplete, or inaccurate information is punishable under Federal or State Criminal Law.

X: _____ Date: _____
 Signature of Owner/Agent

WARNING: Title 18, US Code Section 1001, states that a person who knowingly and willingly makes false or fraudulent statements to any Department or Agency of the United States is guilty of a felony. State law may also provide penalties for false or fraudulent statements.

Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification

**Give Form to the
 requester. Do not
 send to the IRS.**

Print or type See Specific Instructions on page 2.	1 Name (as shown on your income tax return). Name is required on this line; do not leave this line blank.	
	2 Business name/disregarded entity name, if different from above	
	3 Check appropriate box for federal tax classification; check only one of the following seven boxes: <input type="checkbox"/> Individual/sole proprietor or single-member LLC <input type="checkbox"/> C Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> S Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Trust/estate <input type="checkbox"/> Limited liability company. Enter the tax classification (C=C corporation, S=S corporation, P=partnership) ▶ _____ Note. For a single-member LLC that is disregarded, do not check LLC; check the appropriate box in the line above for the tax classification of the single-member owner. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (see instructions) ▶ _____	
	4 Exemptions (codes apply only to certain entities, not individuals; see instructions on page 3): Exempt payee code (if any) _____ Exemption from FATCA reporting code (if any) _____ <i>(Applies to accounts maintained outside the U.S.)</i>	
	5 Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.)	Requester's name and address (optional)
	6 City, state, and ZIP code	Ashland Assisted Housing Authority 1700 Greenup Avenue Ashland, Kentucky 41101
	7 List account number(s) here (optional)	

Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. The TIN provided must match the name given on line 1 to avoid backup withholding. For individuals, this is generally your social security number (SSN). However, for a resident alien, sole proprietor, or disregarded entity, see the Part I instructions on page 3. For other entities, it is your employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have a number, see *How to get a TIN* on page 3.

Note. If the account is in more than one name, see the instructions for line 1 and the chart on page 4 for guidelines on whose number to enter.

Social security number				
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or				
Employer identification number				
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> </tr> </table>				

Part II Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

- The number shown on this form is my correct taxpayer identification number (or I am waiting for a number to be issued to me); and
- I am not subject to backup withholding because: (a) I am exempt from backup withholding, or (b) I have not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that I am subject to backup withholding as a result of a failure to report all interest or dividends, or (c) the IRS has notified me that I am no longer subject to backup withholding; and
- I am a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person (defined below); and
- The FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that I am exempt from FATCA reporting is correct.

Certification instructions. You must cross out item 2 above if you have been notified by the IRS that you are currently subject to backup withholding because you have failed to report all interest and dividends on your tax return. For real estate transactions, item 2 does not apply. For mortgage interest paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, contributions to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), and generally, payments other than interest and dividends, you are not required to sign the certification, but you must provide your correct TIN. See the instructions on page 3.

Sign Here	Signature of U.S. person ▶	Date ▶
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General Instructions

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.

Future developments. Information about developments affecting Form W-9 (such as legislation enacted after we release it) is at www.irs.gov/fw9.

Purpose of Form

An individual or entity (Form W-9 requester) who is required to file an information return with the IRS must obtain your correct taxpayer identification number (TIN) which may be your social security number (SSN), individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN), adoption taxpayer identification number (ATIN), or employer identification number (EIN), to report on an information return the amount paid to you, or other amount reportable on an information return. Examples of information returns include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Form 1099-INT (interest earned or paid)
- Form 1099-DIV (dividends, including those from stocks or mutual funds)
- Form 1099-MISC (various types of income, prizes, awards, or gross proceeds)
- Form 1099-B (stock or mutual fund sales and certain other transactions by brokers)
- Form 1099-S (proceeds from real estate transactions)
- Form 1099-K (merchant card and third party network transactions)

- Form 1098 (home mortgage interest), 1098-E (student loan interest), 1098-T (tuition)
- Form 1099-C (canceled debt)
- Form 1099-A (acquisition or abandonment of secured property)

Use Form W-9 only if you are a U.S. person (including a resident alien), to provide your correct TIN.

If you do not return Form W-9 to the requester with a TIN, you might be subject to backup withholding. See What is backup withholding? on page 2.

By signing the filled-out form, you:

- Certify that the TIN you are giving is correct (or you are waiting for a number to be issued),
- Certify that you are not subject to backup withholding, or
- Claim exemption from backup withholding if you are a U.S. exempt payee. If applicable, you are also certifying that as a U.S. person, your allocable share of any partnership income from a U.S. trade or business is not subject to the withholding tax on foreign partners' share of effectively connected income, and
- Certify that FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that you are exempt from the FATCA reporting, is correct. See *What is FATCA reporting?* on page 2 for further information.

Note. If you are a U.S. person and a requester gives you a form other than Form W-9 to request your TIN, you must use the requester's form if it is substantially similar to this Form W-9.

Definition of a U.S. person. For federal tax purposes, you are considered a U.S. person if you are:

- An individual who is a U.S. citizen or U.S. resident alien;
- A partnership, corporation, company, or association created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States;
- An estate (other than a foreign estate); or
- A domestic trust (as defined in Regulations section 301.7701-7).

Special rules for partnerships. Partnerships that conduct a trade or business in the United States are generally required to pay a withholding tax under section 1446 on any foreign partners' share of effectively connected taxable income from such business. Further, in certain cases where a Form W-9 has not been received, the rules under section 1446 require a partnership to presume that a partner is a foreign person, and pay the section 1446 withholding tax. Therefore, if you are a U.S. person that is a partner in a partnership conducting a trade or business in the United States, provide Form W-9 to the partnership to establish your U.S. status and avoid section 1446 withholding on your share of partnership income.

In the cases below, the following person must give Form W-9 to the partnership for purposes of establishing its U.S. status and avoiding withholding on its allocable share of net income from the partnership conducting a trade or business in the United States:

- In the case of a disregarded entity with a U.S. owner, the U.S. owner of the disregarded entity and not the entity;
- In the case of a grantor trust with a U.S. grantor or other U.S. owner, generally, the U.S. grantor or other U.S. owner of the grantor trust and not the trust; and
- In the case of a U.S. trust (other than a grantor trust), the U.S. trust (other than a grantor trust) and not the beneficiaries of the trust.

Foreign person. If you are a foreign person or the U.S. branch of a foreign bank that has elected to be treated as a U.S. person, do not use Form W-9. Instead, use the appropriate Form W-8 or Form 8233 (see Publication 515, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities).

Nonresident alien who becomes a resident alien. Generally, only a nonresident alien individual may use the terms of a tax treaty to reduce or eliminate U.S. tax on certain types of income. However, most tax treaties contain a provision known as a "saving clause." Exceptions specified in the saving clause may permit an exemption from tax to continue for certain types of income even after the payee has otherwise become a U.S. resident alien for tax purposes.

If you are a U.S. resident alien who is relying on an exception contained in the saving clause of a tax treaty to claim an exemption from U.S. tax on certain types of income, you must attach a statement to Form W-9 that specifies the following five items:

1. The treaty country. Generally, this must be the same treaty under which you claimed exemption from tax as a nonresident alien.
2. The treaty article addressing the income.
3. The article number (or location) in the tax treaty that contains the saving clause and its exceptions.
4. The type and amount of income that qualifies for the exemption from tax.
5. Sufficient facts to justify the exemption from tax under the terms of the treaty article.

Example. Article 20 of the U.S.-China Income tax treaty allows an exemption from tax for scholarship income received by a Chinese student temporarily present in the United States. Under U.S. law, this student will become a resident alien for tax purposes if his or her stay in the United States exceeds 5 calendar years. However, paragraph 2 of the first Protocol to the U.S.-China treaty (dated April 30, 1984) allows the provisions of Article 20 to continue to apply even after the Chinese student becomes a resident alien of the United States. A Chinese student who qualifies for this exception (under paragraph 2 of the first protocol) and is relying on this exception to claim an exemption from tax on his or her scholarship or fellowship income would attach to Form W-9 a statement that includes the information described above to support that exemption.

If you are a nonresident alien or a foreign entity, give the requester the appropriate completed Form W-8 or Form 8233.

Backup Withholding

What is backup withholding? Persons making certain payments to you must under certain conditions withhold and pay to the IRS 28% of such payments. This is called "backup withholding." Payments that may be subject to backup withholding include interest, tax-exempt interest, dividends, broker and barter exchange transactions, rents, royalties, nonemployee pay, payments made in settlement of payment card and third party network transactions, and certain payments from fishing boat operators. Real estate transactions are not subject to backup withholding.

You will not be subject to backup withholding on payments you receive if you give the requester your correct TIN, make the proper certifications, and report all your taxable interest and dividends on your tax return.

Payments you receive will be subject to backup withholding if:

1. You do not furnish your TIN to the requester,
2. You do not certify your TIN when required (see the Part II instructions on page 3 for details),

3. The IRS tells the requester that you furnished an incorrect TIN,

4. The IRS tells you that you are subject to backup withholding because you did not report all your interest and dividends on your tax return (for reportable interest and dividends only), or

5. You do not certify to the requester that you are not subject to backup withholding under 4 above (for reportable interest and dividend accounts opened after 1983 only).

Certain payees and payments are exempt from backup withholding. See *Exempt payee code* on page 3 and the separate instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 for more information.

Also see *Special rules for partnerships* above.

What is FATCA reporting?

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) requires a participating foreign financial institution to report all United States account holders that are specified United States persons. Certain payees are exempt from FATCA reporting. See *Exemption from FATCA reporting code* on page 3 and the instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 for more information.

Updating Your Information

You must provide updated information to any person to whom you claimed to be an exempt payee if you are no longer an exempt payee and anticipate receiving reportable payments in the future from this person. For example, you may need to provide updated information if you are a C corporation that elects to be an S corporation, or if you no longer are tax exempt. In addition, you must furnish a new Form W-9 if the name or TIN changes for the account; for example, if the grantor of a grantor trust dies.

Penalties

Failure to furnish TIN. If you fail to furnish your correct TIN to a requester, you are subject to a penalty of \$50 for each such failure unless your failure is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect.

Civil penalty for false information with respect to withholding. If you make a false statement with no reasonable basis that results in no backup withholding, you are subject to a \$500 penalty.

Criminal penalty for falsifying information. Willfully falsifying certifications or affirmations may subject you to criminal penalties including fines and/or imprisonment.

Misuse of TINs. If the requester discloses or uses TINs in violation of federal law, the requester may be subject to civil and criminal penalties.

Specific Instructions

Line 1

You must enter one of the following on this line; do not leave this line blank. The name should match the name on your tax return.

If this Form W-9 is for a joint account, list first, and then circle, the name of the person or entity whose number you entered in Part I of Form W-9.

a. Individual. Generally, enter the name shown on your tax return. If you have changed your last name without informing the Social Security Administration (SSA) of the name change, enter your first name, the last name as shown on your social security card, and your new last name.

Note. ITIN applicant: Enter your individual name as it was entered on your Form W-7 application, line 1a. This should also be the same as the name you entered on the Form 1040/1040A/1040EZ you filed with your application.

b. Sole proprietor or single-member LLC. Enter your individual name as shown on your 1040/1040A/1040EZ on line 1. You may enter your business, trade, or "doing business as" (DBA) name on line 2.

c. Partnership, LLC that is not a single-member LLC, C Corporation, or S Corporation. Enter the entity's name as shown on the entity's tax return on line 1 and any business, trade, or DBA name on line 2.

d. Other entities. Enter your name as shown on required U.S. federal tax documents on line 1. This name should match the name shown on the charter or other legal document creating the entity. You may enter any business, trade, or DBA name on line 2.

e. Disregarded entity. For U.S. federal tax purposes, an entity that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner is treated as a "disregarded entity." See Regulations section 301.7701-2(c)(2)(iii). Enter the owner's name on line 1. The name of the entity entered on line 1 should never be a disregarded entity. The name on line 1 should be the name shown on the income tax return on which the income should be reported. For example, if a foreign LLC that is treated as a disregarded entity for U.S. federal tax purposes has a single owner that is a U.S. person, the U.S. owner's name is required to be provided on line 1. If the direct owner of the entity is also a disregarded entity, enter the first owner that is not disregarded for federal tax purposes. Enter the disregarded entity's name on line 2, "Business name/disregarded entity name." If the owner of the disregarded entity is a foreign person, the owner must complete an appropriate Form W-8 instead of a Form W-9. This is the case even if the foreign person has a U.S. TIN.

Line 2

If you have a business name, trade name, DBA name, or disregarded entity name, you may enter it on line 2.

Line 3

Check the appropriate box in line 3 for the U.S. federal tax classification of the person whose name is entered on line 1. Check only one box in line 3.

Limited Liability Company (LLC). If the name on line 1 is an LLC treated as a partnership for U.S. federal tax purposes, check the "Limited Liability Company" box and enter "P" in the space provided. If the LLC has filed Form 8832 or 2553 to be taxed as a corporation, check the "Limited Liability Company" box and in the space provided enter "C" for C corporation or "S" for S corporation. If it is a single-member LLC that is a disregarded entity, do not check the "Limited Liability Company" box; instead check the first box in line 3 "Individual/sole proprietor or single-member LLC."

Line 4, Exemptions

If you are exempt from backup withholding and/or FATCA reporting, enter in the appropriate space in line 4 any code(s) that may apply to you.

Exempt payee code.

- Generally, individuals (including sole proprietors) are not exempt from backup withholding.
- Except as provided below, corporations are exempt from backup withholding for certain payments, including interest and dividends.
- Corporations are not exempt from backup withholding for payments made in settlement of payment card or third party network transactions.
- Corporations are not exempt from backup withholding with respect to attorneys' fees or gross proceeds paid to attorneys, and corporations that provide medical or health care services are not exempt with respect to payments reportable on Form 1099-MISC.

The following codes identify payees that are exempt from backup withholding. Enter the appropriate code in the space in line 4.

- 1—An organization exempt from tax under section 501(c)(3), any IRA, or a custodial account under section 403(b)(7) if the account satisfies the requirements of section 401(f)(2)
- 2—The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities
- 3—A state, the District of Columbia, a U.S. commonwealth or possession, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities
- 4—A foreign government or any of its political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities
- 5—A corporation
- 6—A dealer in securities or commodities required to register in the United States, the District of Columbia, or a U.S. commonwealth or possession
- 7—A futures commission merchant registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission
- 8—A real estate investment trust
- 9—An entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940
- 10—A common trust fund operated by a bank under section 584(a)
- 11—A financial institution
- 12—A middleman known in the investment community as a nominee or custodian
- 13—A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947

The following chart shows types of payments that may be exempt from backup withholding. The chart applies to the exempt payees listed above, 1 through 13.

IF the payment is for . . .	THEN the payment is exempt for . . .
Interest and dividend payments	All exempt payees except for 7
Broker transactions	Exempt payees 1 through 4 and 6 through 11 and all C corporations. S corporations must not enter an exempt payee code because they are exempt only for sales of noncovered securities acquired prior to 2012.
Barter exchange transactions and patronage dividends	Exempt payees 1 through 4
Payments over \$600 required to be reported and direct sales over \$5,000 ¹	Generally, exempt payees 1 through 5 ²
Payments made in settlement of payment card or third party network transactions	Exempt payees 1 through 4

¹ See Form 1099-MISC, Miscellaneous Income, and its instructions.

² However, the following payments made to a corporation and reportable on Form 1099-MISC are not exempt from backup withholding: medical and health care payments, attorneys' fees, gross proceeds paid to an attorney reportable under section 6045(f), and payments for services paid by a federal executive agency.

Exemption from FATCA reporting code. The following codes identify payees that are exempt from reporting under FATCA. These codes apply to persons submitting this form for accounts maintained outside of the United States by certain foreign financial institutions. Therefore, if you are only submitting this form for an account you hold in the United States, you may leave this field blank. Consult with the person requesting this form if you are uncertain if the financial institution is subject to these requirements. A requester may indicate that a code is not required by providing you with a Form W-9 with "Not Applicable" (or any similar indication) written or printed on the line for a FATCA exemption code.

- A—An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a) or any individual retirement plan as defined in section 7701(a)(37)
- B—The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities
- C—A state, the District of Columbia, a U.S. commonwealth or possession, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities
- D—A corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on one or more established securities markets, as described in Regulations section 1.1472-1(c)(1)(i)
- E—A corporation that is a member of the same expanded affiliated group as a corporation described in Regulations section 1.1472-1(c)(1)(i)
- F—A dealer in securities, commodities, or derivative financial instruments (including notional principal contracts, futures, forwards, and options) that is registered as such under the laws of the United States or any state
- G—A real estate investment trust
- H—A regulated investment company as defined in section 851 or an entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940
- I—A common trust fund as defined in section 584(a)
- J—A bank as defined in section 581
- K—A broker
- L—A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947(a)(1)
- M—A tax exempt trust under a section 403(b) plan or section 457(g) plan

Note. You may wish to consult with the financial institution requesting this form to determine whether the FATCA code and/or exempt payee code should be completed.

Line 5

Enter your address (number, street, and apartment or suite number). This is where the requester of this Form W-9 will mail your information returns.

Line 6

Enter your city, state, and ZIP code.

Part I. Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. If you are a resident alien and you do not have and are not eligible to get an SSN, your TIN is your IRS individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN). Enter it in the social security number box. If you do not have an ITIN, see *How to get a TIN* below.

If you are a sole proprietor and you have an EIN, you may enter either your SSN or EIN. However, the IRS prefers that you use your SSN.

If you are a single-member LLC that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner (see *Limited Liability Company (LLC)* on this page), enter the owner's SSN (or EIN, if the owner has one). Do not enter the disregarded entity's EIN. If the LLC is classified as a corporation or partnership, enter the entity's EIN.

Note. See the chart on page 4 for further clarification of name and TIN combinations.

How to get a TIN. If you do not have a TIN, apply for one immediately. To apply for an SSN, get Form SS-5, Application for a Social Security Card, from your local SSA office or get this form online at www.ssa.gov. You may also get this form by calling 1-800-772-1213. Use Form W-7, Application for IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, to apply for an ITIN, or Form SS-4, Application for Employer Identification Number, to apply for an EIN. You can apply for an EIN online by accessing the IRS website at www.irs.gov/businesses and clicking on Employer Identification Number (EIN) under Starting a Business. You can get Forms W-7 and SS-4 from the IRS by visiting IRS.gov or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM (1-800-829-3676).

If you are asked to complete Form W-9 but do not have a TIN, apply for a TIN and write "Applied For" in the space for the TIN, sign and date the form, and give it to the requester. For interest and dividend payments, and certain payments made with respect to readily tradable instruments, generally you will have 60 days to get a TIN and give it to the requester before you are subject to backup withholding on payments. The 60-day rule does not apply to other types of payments. You will be subject to backup withholding on all such payments until you provide your TIN to the requester.

Note. Entering "Applied For" means that you have already applied for a TIN or that you intend to apply for one soon.

Caution: A disregarded U.S. entity that has a foreign owner must use the appropriate Form W-8.

Part II. Certification

To establish to the withholding agent that you are a U.S. person, or resident alien, sign Form W-9. You may be requested to sign by the withholding agent even if items 1, 4, or 5 below indicate otherwise.

For a joint account, only the person whose TIN is shown in Part I should sign (when required). In the case of a disregarded entity, the person identified on line 1 must sign. Exempt payees, see *Exempt payee code* earlier.

Signature requirements. Complete the certification as indicated in items 1 through 5 below.

1. Interest, dividend, and barter exchange accounts opened before 1984 and broker accounts considered active during 1983. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

2. Interest, dividend, broker, and barter exchange accounts opened after 1983 and broker accounts considered inactive during 1983. You must sign the certification or backup withholding will apply. If you are subject to backup withholding and you are merely providing your correct TIN to the requester, you must cross out item 2 in the certification before signing the form.

3. Real estate transactions. You must sign the certification. You may cross out item 2 of the certification.

4. Other payments. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification unless you have been notified that you have previously given an incorrect TIN. "Other payments" include payments made in the course of the requester's trade or business for rents, royalties, goods (other than bills for merchandise), medical and health care services (including payments to corporations), payments to a nonemployee for services, payments made in settlement of payment card and third party network transactions, payments to certain fishing boat crew members and fishermen, and gross proceeds paid to attorneys (including payments to corporations).

5. Mortgage interest paid by you, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, qualified tuition program payments (under section 529), IRA, Coverdell ESA, Archer MSA or HSA contributions or distributions, and pension distributions. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

What Name and Number To Give the Requester

For this type of account:	Give name and SSN of:
1. Individual	The individual
2. Two or more individuals (joint account)	The actual owner of the account or, if combined funds, the first individual on the account ¹
3. Custodian account of a minor (Uniform Gift to Minors Act)	The minor ²
4. a. The usual revocable savings trust (grantor is also trustee) b. So-called trust account that is not a legal or valid trust under state law	The grantor-trustee ¹ The actual owner ¹
5. Sole proprietorship or disregarded entity owned by an individual	The owner ¹
6. Grantor trust filing under Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 1 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(A))	The grantor ¹
For this type of account:	Give name and EIN of:
7. Disregarded entity not owned by an individual	The owner
8. A valid trust, estate, or pension trust	Legal entity ⁴
9. Corporation or LLC electing corporate status on Form 8832 or Form 2553	The corporation
10. Association, club, religious, charitable, educational, or other tax-exempt organization	The organization
11. Partnership or multi-member LLC	The partnership
12. A broker or registered nominee	The broker or nominee
13. Account with the Department of Agriculture in the name of a public entity (such as a state or local government, school district, or prison) that receives agricultural program payments	The public entity
14. Grantor trust filing under the Form 1041 Filing Method or the Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 2 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(B))	The trust

¹ List first and circle the name of the person whose number you furnish. If only one person on a joint account has an SSN, that person's number must be furnished.

² Circle the minor's name and furnish the minor's SSN.

³ You must show your individual name and you may also enter your business or DBA name on the "Business name/disregarded entity" name line. You may use either your SSN or EIN (if you have one), but the IRS encourages you to use your SSN.

⁴ List first and circle the name of the trust, estate, or pension trust. (Do not furnish the TIN of the personal representative or trustee unless the legal entity itself is not designated in the account title.) Also see *Special rules for partnerships* on page 2.

*Note. Grantor also must provide a Form W-9 to trustee of trust.

Note. If no name is circled when more than one name is listed, the number will be considered to be that of the first name listed.

Secure Your Tax Records from Identity Theft

Identity theft occurs when someone uses your personal information such as your name, SSN, or other identifying information, without your permission, to commit fraud or other crimes. An identity thief may use your SSN to get a job or may file a tax return using your SSN to receive a refund.

To reduce your risk:

- Protect your SSN,
- Ensure your employer is protecting your SSN, and
- Be careful when choosing a tax preparer.

If your tax records are affected by identity theft and you receive a notice from the IRS, respond right away to the name and phone number printed on the IRS notice or letter.

If your tax records are not currently affected by identity theft but you think you are at risk due to a lost or stolen purse or wallet, questionable credit card activity or credit report, contact the IRS Identity Theft Hotline at 1-800-908-4490 or submit Form 14039.

For more information, see Publication 4535, *Identity Theft Prevention and Victim Assistance*.

Victims of identity theft who are experiencing economic harm or a system problem, or are seeking help in resolving tax problems that have not been resolved through normal channels, may be eligible for Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) assistance. You can reach TAS by calling the TAS toll-free case intake line at 1-877-777-4778 or TTY/TDD 1-800-829-4059.

Protect yourself from suspicious emails or phishing schemes. Phishing is the creation and use of email and websites designed to mimic legitimate business emails and websites. The most common act is sending an email to a user falsely claiming to be an established legitimate enterprise in an attempt to scam the user into surrendering private information that will be used for identity theft.

The IRS does not initiate contacts with taxpayers via emails. Also, the IRS does not request personal detailed information through email or ask taxpayers for the PIN numbers, passwords, or similar secret access information for their credit card, bank, or other financial accounts.

If you receive an unsolicited email claiming to be from the IRS, forward this message to phishing@irs.gov. You may also report misuse of the IRS name, logo, or other IRS property to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) at 1-800-366-4484. You can forward suspicious emails to the Federal Trade Commission at: spam@uce.gov or contact them at www.ftc.gov/idtheft or 1-877-IDTHEFT (1-877-438-4338).

Visit IRS.gov to learn more about identity theft and how to reduce your risk.

Privacy Act Notice

Section 6109 of the Internal Revenue Code requires you to provide your correct TIN to persons (including federal agencies) who are required to file information returns with the IRS to report interest, dividends, or certain other income paid to you; mortgage interest you paid; the acquisition or abandonment of secured property; the cancellation of debt; or contributions you made to an IRA, Archer MSA, or HSA. The person collecting this form uses the information on the form to file information returns with the IRS, reporting the above information. Routine uses of this information include giving it to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation and to cities, states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. commonwealths and possessions for use in administering their laws. The information also may be disclosed to other countries under a treaty, to federal and state agencies to enforce civil and criminal laws, or to federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies to combat terrorism. You must provide your TIN whether or not you are required to file a tax return. Under section 3406, payers must generally withhold a percentage of taxable interest, dividend, and certain other payments to a payee who does not give a TIN to the payer. Certain penalties may also apply for providing false or fraudulent information.

**Ashland Assisted Housing Authority
Housing Choice Voucher Program
Move-In/Move-Out Inspection Checklist**

Name of Tenant: _____

Unit Address: _____

Type of Unit: _____

Before agreeing to rent a unit, the tenant and owner must inspect the property. Using this checklist, describe any pre-existing damages or poor conditions that could later be charged to the tenant. This checklist is also used before move-out, to determine if the unit is in reasonable condition. The owner and tenant should arrange to have the initial walk-through completed within 10 days of the receipt of the 30 day notice. This serves the best interest of both the tenant and the landlord. The return of the security deposit could depend on having an accurate checklist

Move-In Date: _____ Move-Out Date: _____		Ratings: E= Excellent R/C=Needs Repair/ G= Good Cleaned F=Fair N/C= Not Applicable P= Poor	
Room	Rating	Comments	
KITCHEN			
Stove/Oven			
Refrigerator			
Sink			
Cabinets			
Light Fixtures			
Floor			
Walls/Ceiling			
Tub/shower			
Floor			
LIVING ROOM 1			
Walls/Ceiling			
Carpeting			
Curtains/Blinds			
Windows/Screens			
Other Comments: _____			

Room	Rating	Comments
BEDROOM 1		
Carpeting/Flooring		
Walls/Ceiling		
Curtains/Blinds		
Windows/Screens		
Light Fixture		
Closet		
BEDROOM 2		
Carpeting/Flooring		
Walls/Ceiling		
Curtains/Blinds		
Windows/Screens		
Light Fixture		
Closet		
BEDROOM 3		
Carpeting/Flooring		
Walls/Ceiling		
Curtains/Blinds		
Windows/Screens		
Light Fixture		
Closet		
BATHROOM 1		
Tub/shower		
Floor		
Sink		
Medicine cabinet		
Toilet		
Walls/Ceiling		
Other Comments:		

Room	Rating	Comments
BATHROOM 2		
Tub/shower		
Floor		
Sink		
Medicine cabinet		
Toilet		
Walls/Ceiling		
Other Comments:		
OTHER		
Electrical Outlets		
Plumbing		
Vents		
Thermostat		
Smoke Alarm		
Water Heater		
Air Conditioner		
Doors		
Entry way		
Hallways		
Stairs		
Basement		
Porch		
Gutters		
Other Comments:		

Does the unit have storm windows in every window?

Does the unit have a storm door?

Are the following furnished? Stove Refrigerator Window Air Conditioner

Are smoke detectors installed and working properly?

Each dwelling unit must have at least one battery-operated or hard-wired smoke detector, in proper operating condition, on each level of the dwelling unit, including basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics. Smoke detectors must be installed in accordance with and meet the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard (NFPA) 74 (or its successor standards). If the dwelling unit is occupied by any hearing-impaired person, smoke detectors must have an alarm system, designed for hearing-impaired persons as specified in NFPA 74 (or successor standards).

Repair Contact: _____ Phone number: _____

Emergencies Contact: _____ Phone number: _____

Amount of Security Deposit?		
Does the tenant owe the landlord money for rent or damages? \$	Rent \$	Damages

Additional Comments:

Property Owner Signature: _____ Date: _____

Tenant Signature: _____ Date: _____



Ashland Assisted Housing Authority Relationship Between Owner & Tenant

CFR 982.306(d) states: The Public Housing Authority (PHA) must not approve a unit if the owner is the parent, child, grandparent, sister, or brother of any member of the family, unless the PHA determines that approving the unit would provide reasonable accommodation for a family member with disabilities.

For this accommodation, you must provide the following information in writing:

- Explain the relationship between the perspective tenant and landlord.
- Explain why renting this unit would be a reasonable accommodation of the tenant's disability.
- A statement from a physician may be necessary to verify the need for an accommodation.

Request for Tenancy Approval

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

When the participant selects a unit, the owner of the unit completes this form to provide the PHA with information about the unit. The information is used to determine if the unit is eligible for rental assistance.

1. Name of Public Housing Agency (PHA) Ashland Assisted Housing 1700 Greenup Ave Ashland KY 41101			2. Address of Unit (street address, unit #, city, state, zip code)			
3. Requested Lease Start Date	4. Number of Bedrooms	5. Year Constructed	6. Proposed Rent	7. Security Deposit Amt	8. Date Unit Available for Inspection	

<p>9. Structure Type</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Single Family Detached (one family under one roof)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Semi-Detached (duplex, attached on one side)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Rowhouse/Townhouse (attached on two sides)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Low-rise apartment building (4 stories or fewer)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> High-rise apartment building (5+ stories)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Manufactured Home (mobile home)</p>	<p>10. If this unit is subsidized, indicate type of subsidy:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Section 202 <input type="checkbox"/> Section 221(d)(3)(BMIR)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Tax Credit <input type="checkbox"/> HOME</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Section 236 (insured or uninsured)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Section 515 Rural Development</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (Describe Other Subsidy, including any state or local subsidy) _____</p>
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11. Utilities and Appliances

The owner shall provide or pay for the utilities/appliances indicated below by an "O". The tenant shall provide or pay for the utilities/appliances indicated below by a "T". Unless otherwise specified below, the owner shall pay for all utilities and provide the refrigerator and range/microwave.

Item	Specify fuel type	Paid by
Heating	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural gas <input type="checkbox"/> Bottled gas <input type="checkbox"/> Electric <input type="checkbox"/> Heat Pump <input type="checkbox"/> Oil <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Cooking	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural gas <input type="checkbox"/> Bottled gas <input type="checkbox"/> Electric <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Water Heating	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural gas <input type="checkbox"/> Bottled gas <input type="checkbox"/> Electric <input type="checkbox"/> Oil <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Other Electric		
Water		
Sewer		
Trash Collection		
Air Conditioning		
Other (specify)		
Refrigerator		Provided by
Range/Microwave		

12. Owner's Certifications

a. The program regulation requires the PHA to certify that the rent charged to the housing choice voucher tenant is not more than the rent charged for other unassisted comparable units. Owners of projects with more than 4 units must complete the following section for most recently leased comparable unassisted units within the premises.

Address and unit number	Date Rented	Rental Amount
1. <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2. <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3. <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

b. 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 leasing of the unit, notwithstanding such relationship, would provide reasonable accommodation for a family member who is a person with disabilities.

c. Check one of the following:

- Lead-based paint disclosure requirements do not apply because this property was built on or after January 1, 1978.
- The unit, common areas servicing the unit, and exterior painted surfaces associated with such unit or common areas have been found to be lead-based paint free by a lead-based paint inspector certified under the Federal certification program or under a federally accredited State certification program.
- A completed statement is attached containing disclosure of known information on lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the unit, common areas or exterior painted surfaces, including a statement that the owner has provided the lead hazard information pamphlet to the family.

13. The PHA has not screened the family's behavior or suitability for tenancy. Such screening is the owner's responsibility.

14. The owner's lease must include word-for-word all provisions of the HUD tenancy addendum.

15. The PHA will arrange for inspection of the unit and will notify the owner and family if the unit is not approved.

OMB Burden Statement: The public reporting burden for this information collection is estimated to be 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. Collection of information about the unit features, owner name, and tenant name is voluntary. The information sets provides the PHA with information required to approve tenancy. 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 required on this form by 24 CFR 982.302. The form provides the PHA with information required to approve tenancy. The Personally Identifiable Information (PII) data collected on this form are not stored or retrieved within a system of record.

I/We, the undersigned, certify under penalty of perjury that the information provided above is true and correct. **WARNING:** Anyone who knowingly submits a false claim or makes a false statement is subject to criminal and/or civil penalties, including confinement for up to 5 years, fines, and civil and administrative penalties. (18 U.S.C. §§ 287, 1001, 1010, 1012; 31 U.S.C. §3729, 3802).

Print or Type Name of Owner/Owner Representative		Print or Type Name of Household Head	
Owner/Owner Representative Signature		Head of Household Signature	
Business Address		Present Address	
Telephone Number	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	Telephone Number	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)