



Housing Authority of the City of Superior, WI

Public Housing

Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy

Effective June 1, 2023

ACOP TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	FAIR HOUSING.....	1
1.1	EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION POLICY	2
2.0	REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION	5
2.1	COMMUNICATION.....	5
2.2	QUESTIONS TO ASK IN GRANTING THE ACCOMMODATION	5
3.0	SERVICES FOR NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING APPLICANTS AND RESIDENTS.....	6
4.0	FAMILY OUTREACH.....	7
5.0	RIGHT TO PRIVACY.....	8
6.0	REQUIRED POSTINGS	8
7.0	TAKING APPLICATIONS.....	9
8.0	ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION	10
8.1	INTRODUCTION	10
8.2	ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	10
8.3	SUITABILITY	17
8.4	GROUND FOR DENIAL	20
8.5	INFORMAL REVIEW	25
9.0	MANAGING THE WAITING LIST.....	26
9.1	OPENING AND CLOSING THE WAITING LIST	26
9.2	ORGANIZATION OF THE WAITING LIST	26
9.3	FAMILIES NEARING THE TOP OF THE WAITING LIST	27
9.4	PURGING THE WAITING LIST	27
9.5	REMOVAL OF APPLICANTS FROM THE WAITING LIST	27
9.6	MISSED APPOINTMENTS	28
9.7	NOTIFICATION OF NEGATIVE ACTIONS.....	28
10.0	TENANT SELECTION AND ASSIGNMENT PLAN.....	28
10.1	PREFERENCES	28
10.1.1	FEDERALLY DECLARED DISASTERS	29
10.2	ASSIGNMENT OF BEDROOM SIZES	29
10.3	SELECTION FROM THE WAITING LIST.....	31
10.4	DECONCENTRATION POLICY.....	32
10.5	DECONCENTRATION INCENTIVES.....	32
10.6	OFFER OF A UNIT	32

10.7	REJECTION OF UNIT	33
10.8	ACCEPTANCE OF UNIT.....	33
11.0	INCOME, EXCLUSIONS, AND DEDUCTIONS FROM INCOME	34
11.1	INCOME	34
11.2	ANNUAL INCOME.....	38
11.3	DEDUCTIONS FROM ANNUAL INCOME.....	44
11.4	RECEIPT OF A LETTER OR NOTICE FROM HUD CONCERNING INCOME	45
11.5	COOPERATING WITH WELFARE AGENCIES	45
11.6	COOPERATING WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES	46
11.7	UNAUTHORIZED OCCUPANTS	46
12.0	VERIFICATION	47
12.1	ACCEPTABLE METHODS OF VERIFICATION	47
12.2	TYPES OF VERIFICATION	52
12.3	VERIFICATION OF CITIZENSHIP OR ELIGIBLE NONCITIZEN STATUS	56
12.4	VERIFICATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS	57
12.5	TIMING OF VERIFICATION.....	58
12.6	FREQUENCY OF OBTAINING VERIFICATION	58
12.7	DISCREPANCIES IN VERIFIED INFORMATION	59
12.8	STREAMLINED INCOME DETERMINATION.....	60
13.0	DETERMINATION OF TOTAL TENANT PAYMENT AND TENANT RENT 62	
13.1	FAMILY CHOICE.....	62
13.2	THE INCOME METHOD.....	62
13.3	MINIMUM RENT.....	63
13.4	THE FLAT RENT	64
13.5	CEILING RENT	66
13.6	RENT FOR FAMILIES UNDER THE NONCITIZEN RULE.....	67
13.7	UTILITY ALLOWANCE	68
13.8	PAYING RENT	68
14.0	COMMUNITY SERVICE AND SELF-SUFFICIENCY REQUIREMENT	69
14.1	GENERAL.....	69
14.2	EXEMPTIONS	69
14.3	NOTIFICATION OF THE REQUIREMENT.....	71
14.4	VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITIES.....	71
14.5	THE PROCESS	73
14.6	NOTIFICATION OF NON-COMPLIANCE WITH COMMUNITY SERVICE REQUIREMENT.....	74
14.7	OPPORTUNITY FOR CURE	74
14.8	PROHIBITION AGAINST REPLACEMENT OF AGENCY EMPLOYEES	74
15.0	RECERTIFICATIONS	75
15.1	GENERAL.....	75

15.2	MISSED APPOINTMENTS	75
15.3	FLAT RENTS.....	76
15.4	THE INCOME METHOD.....	77
15.5	EFFECTIVE DATE OF RENT CHANGES FOR ANNUAL REEXAMINATIONS	77
15.6	INTERIM REEXAMINATIONS	78
15.7	SPECIAL REEXAMINATIONS.....	79
15.8	EFFECTIVE DATE OF RENT CHANGES DUE TO INTERIM OR SPECIAL REEXAMINATIONS.....	79
15.9	HOUSING AUTHORITY MISTAKES IN CALCULATING RENT	80
15.10	OVER INCOME FAMILIES	80
16.0	UNIT TRANSFERS	81
16.1	OBJECTIVES OF THE TRANSFER POLICY	81
16.2	CATEGORIES OF TRANSFERS.....	82
16.3	DOCUMENTATION	83
16.4	PROCESSING TRANSFERS	83
16.5	COST OF THE FAMILY'S MOVE	84
16.6	TENANTS IN GOOD STANDING.....	84
16.7	TRANSFER REQUESTS.....	85
16.8	RIGHT OF THE SUPERIOR HOUSING AUTHORITY IN TRANSFER POLICY .	86
17.0	INSPECTIONS	86
17.1	MOVE-IN INSPECTIONS.....	86
17.2	ANNUAL INSPECTIONS	87
17.3	PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE INSPECTIONS.....	87
17.4	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.....	87
17.5	HOUSEKEEPING INSPECTIONS.....	87
17.6	NOTICE OF INSPECTION	87
17.7	EMERGENCY INSPECTIONS	87
17.8	MOVE-OUT INSPECTIONS	87
17A	MINIMUM HEATING STANDARD	88
18.0	PET POLICY.....	88
18.1	EXCLUSIONS	88
18.2	PETS IN PUBLIC HOUSING.....	89
18.3	APPROVAL	89
18.4	TYPES AND NUMBER OF PETS	89
18.5	INOCULATIONS.....	89
18.6	PET DEPOSIT.....	90
18.7	FINANCIAL OBLIGATION OF RESIDENTS.....	90
18.8	NUISANCE OR THREAT TO HEALTH OR SAFETY	90
18.9	DESIGNATION OF PET AREAS.....	90
18.10	MISCELLANEOUS RULES	90
18.11	VISITING PETS.....	91

18.12	REMOVAL OF PETS	92
19.0	REPAYMENT AGREEMENTS	92
20.0	TERMINATION.....	93
20.1	TERMINATION BY TENANT	93
20.2	TERMINATION BY THE HOUSING AUTHORITY	93
20.2 A	VAWA PROTECTIONS.....	96
20.2 B	VERIFICATION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING	98
20.2 C	CONFIDENTIALITY.....	99
20.3	TERMINATIONS FOR CRIMINAL ACTIVITY	99
20.4	ABANDONMENT	100
20.5	RETURN OF SECURITY DEPOSIT	100
20.6	THE EIV’S DECEASED TENANTS REPORT	101
21.0	SUPPORT FOR OUR ARMED FORCES.....	101
22.0	ANTI-FRAUD POLICY	102
23.0	PRIVACY.....	102
24.0	CONDUCTING BUSINESS IN ACCORDANCE WITH CORE VALUES AND ETHICAL STANDARDS	103
24.1	PURPOSE.....	103
24.2	CONFLICT OF INTEREST	103
24.3	PROHIBITION OF SOLICITATION OR ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS	104
24.4	HOUSING AUTHORITY ADMINISTRATIVE AND DISCIPLINARY REMEDIES FOR VIOLATION OF THE HOUSING AUTHORITY CODE OF CONDUCT	104
	GLOSSARY.....	105
	ACRONYMS	122

ADMISSIONS AND CONTINUED OCCUPANCY POLICY

This Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy defines the Superior Housing Authority's policies for the operation of the Public Housing Program, incorporating Federal, State and local law. If there is any conflict between this policy and laws or regulations, the laws and regulations will prevail.

1.0 FAIR HOUSING

It is the policy of the Superior Housing Authority to fully comply with all Federal, State and local nondiscrimination laws; the Americans with Disabilities Act; and the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development regulations governing Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity. The Superior Housing Authority shall affirmatively further fair housing in the administration of its public housing program.

No person shall, on the grounds of race, color, sex, religion, national or ethnic origin, familial status, or disability, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under the Superior Housing Authority's programs.

No inquiries shall be made about a person's sexual orientation or gender identity. However, the Superior Housing Authority may inquire about a person's sex in order to determine the number of bedrooms a household may be eligible for under the occupancy standards or to accurately complete HUD's 50058.

To further its commitment to full compliance with applicable Civil Rights laws, the Superior Housing Authority will provide Federal/State/local information to applicants/tenants of the Public Housing Program regarding discrimination and any recourse available to them if they believe they may be victims of discrimination. Such information will be made available with the application, and all applicable Fair Housing Information and Discrimination Complaint Forms will be made available at the Superior Housing Authority office. In addition, all written information and advertisements will contain the appropriate Equal Opportunity language and logo.

The Superior Housing Authority will assist any family that believes they have suffered illegal discrimination by providing the family with copies of the appropriate housing discrimination forms. The Superior Housing Authority will also assist them in completing the forms if requested, and will provide them with the address of the nearest HUD office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity.

The Superior Housing Authority will keep records of all complaints, investigations, notices and corrective actions for five years.

1.1 EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION POLICY

The Superior Housing Authority, in administering all public and assisted housing programs is committed to ensuring that applicants, residents, employees, contractors and other members of the public with disabilities have an effective means to communicate. When requested, Superior Housing Authority employees, agents, contractors and private management companies, shall furnish appropriate auxiliary aids and services to afford individuals with disabilities an equal opportunity to participate in, and enjoy the benefits of the programs, services and activities conducted by Superior Housing Authority. All notifications, including approvals or denials of requests for effective communication referenced in this Policy, will be provided in an alternate format, upon request if practically and financially feasible.

AUXILIARY AIDS AND SERVICES

"Auxiliary aids and services" may include, but are not limited to: (1) qualified sign language interpreters, note-takers, transcription services, written materials, telephone handset amplifiers, telephones compatible with hearing aids, telecommunications devices for deaf persons (TDDs), or other effective methods of making aurally delivered materials available to individuals with hearing impairments; and, (2) qualified readers, large print materials, or other effective methods of making visually delivered materials available to individuals with visual impairments.

REQUEST FOR EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION

When an auxiliary aid or service is required to ensure effective communication, the Superior Housing Authority will provide an opportunity for an individual with a disability to request the auxiliary aid or service of his or her choice. All requests for auxiliary aids and services must be made and received by the Superior Housing Authority 504/ADA Administrator more than two weeks prior to the date the service is needed. If in emergency circumstances an auxiliary aid or service is needed less than two weeks prior to the date the service is needed, the Superior Housing Authority will take reasonable steps to secure the auxiliary aid or service in less than two weeks. The Superior Housing Authority will give primary consideration to the choice expressed by the individual. "Primary consideration" means that the Superior Housing Authority will honor the choice, unless it can show that another equally effective means of communication is available; or, that use of the means chosen would result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of its service, program, or activity or in an undue financial and administrative burden.

The individual with a disability will submit his/her request for auxiliary aids or services to

PHA'S 504/ADA Administrator at the address listed below. All requests shall be dated and time-stamped upon receipt.

504/ADA Administrator
Superior Housing Authority
1219 N. Eighth Street
Superior, WI 54880

If a person with a disability has an impairment that impedes them from mailing a request, he or she may use any other effective means to request an auxiliary aid or service that is necessary.

Upon receipt of the request, the 504/ADA Administrator or designee will consult with the individual with a disability to determine the preferred type of auxiliary aid or service. If the preferred type of auxiliary aid or service is not available or not required, then the 504/ADA Administrator will ascertain whether an alternative means of communication will ensure effective communication. Within five (5) days of the receipt of the request, the 504/ADA Administrator will forward the request and the determination of the aid or service required to the Section 8 Director or the Property Manager who will provide the requesting individual with a written notification of the proposed auxiliary aid or service to be provided. The approved request will be implemented no later than five (5) days after the Authority employee provides the requesting individual with the written notification of approval. The client or resident must provide forty eight (48) hours prior notice to the Superior Housing Authority of any need to reschedule their meeting.

Upon disposition copies of the final disposition of the request shall be forwarded to the 504/ADA Administrator who will maintain copies of all requests for effective communication and the Superior Housing Authority's response, including final disposition, for the duration of 3-years from the date of disposition.

PROCEDURES

A. Notice to Applicants

As a part of the application process, a notice will be posted for applicants to contact the 504/ADA Administrator if auxiliary aids or services are needed. This notice will also be posted prominently in PHA's intake and application offices as well as all site offices.

B. Current Residents' Requests for Auxiliary Aids or Services

Requests for auxiliary aids or services should be made directly to the Superior Housing Authority Property Manager or Superior Housing Authority's Section 8 Specialist who will forward the request(s) to the 504/ADA Administrator within

one (1) business day of receipt. All requests for auxiliary aids and services must be made and received by the Superior Housing Authority 504/ADA Administrator more than two weeks prior to the date the service is needed.

C. Superior Housing Authority Notices and Correspondence

All Superior Housing Authority letterhead will contain the TDD/TTY telephone numbers. In addition, all meeting notices will contain a statement to, "Contact the 504/ADA Administrator for reasonable accommodations for meetings." Individuals with disabilities, who request auxiliary aids or services for public events such as public hearings, Board hearings, public meetings, etc., must make their requests and the Superior Housing Authority 504/ADA Administrator must receive their requests more than two (2) weeks prior to the event.

D. Requests from the Public

Requests from members of the public who wish to participate in Superior Housing Authority's programs, services and or activities shall submit their requests for auxiliary aids and services to Superior Housing Authority's 504/ADA Administrator. They must make their requests and PHA must receive the requests more than two (2) weeks prior to the event.

GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES

If the requesting individual with a disability is not satisfied with the Superior Housing Authority's response to the individual's request for an auxiliary aid or service, the individual may file a formal grievance, including appropriate supporting documentation in accordance with the Superior Housing Authority's Grievance Procedure. A Grievance Panel selected by agency will hear all 504/Reasonable Accommodations hearings.

The grievance may be communicated orally or in writing. However, all oral grievances must be reduced to writing and maintained in the Superior Housing Authority's files. In addition, the Superior Housing Authority shall provide assistance to any individual who requests assistance in filing a grievance, including assistance in reducing the individual's grievance to writing. All grievances shall be dated and time-stamped.

The Grievance Panel will render a decision in accordance with the Superior Housing Authority's Grievance Procedures. If the individual is dissatisfied with the Superior Housing Authority's Grievance Panel's determination, the individual may pursue remedies under the Superior Housing Authority's Grievance Procedures.

2.0 REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION

Sometimes people with disabilities may need a reasonable accommodation in order to take full advantage of the Superior Housing Authority housing programs and related services. When such accommodations are granted, they do not confer special treatment or advantage for the person with a disability; rather, they make the program accessible to them in a way that would otherwise not be possible due to their disability. This policy clarifies how people can request accommodations and the guidelines the Superior Housing Authority will follow in determining whether it is reasonable to provide a requested accommodation. Because disabilities are not always apparent, the Superior Housing Authority will ensure that all applicants/tenants are aware of the opportunity to request reasonable accommodations.

2.1 COMMUNICATION

Anyone requesting an application will be asked if they need a reasonable accommodation.

Notifications of reexamination, inspection, an appointment, or eviction will include information about requesting a reasonable accommodation. Any notification requesting action by the tenant will include information about requesting a reasonable accommodation.

All decisions granting or denying requests for reasonable accommodations will be in writing.

2.2 QUESTIONS TO ASK IN GRANTING THE ACCOMMODATION

- A. Is the requestor a person with disabilities? For this purpose the definition of person with disabilities is different than the definition used for admission. The Fair Housing definition used for this purpose is:

A person with a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, has a record of such an impairment, or is regarded as having such an impairment. (The disability may not be apparent to others, i.e., a heart condition.)

If the disability is apparent or already documented, the answer to this question is yes. It is possible that the disability for which the accommodation is being requested is a disability other than the apparent disability. If the disability is not apparent or documented, the Superior Housing Authority will obtain verification that the person requesting the accommodation is a person with a disability.

- B. Is the requested accommodation related to the disability? If it is apparent that the request is related to the apparent or documented disability, the answer to this question is yes. If it is not apparent, the Superior Housing Authority will obtain documentation that the requested accommodation is needed due to the disability. The Superior Housing Authority will not inquire as to the nature of the disability.

- C. Is the requested accommodation reasonable? In order to be determined reasonable, the accommodation must meet two criteria:
1. Would the accommodation constitute a fundamental alteration? The Superior Housing Authority's business is housing. If the request would alter the fundamental business that the Superior Housing Authority conducts, that would not be reasonable. For instance, the Superior Housing Authority would deny a request to have the Superior Housing Authority do grocery shopping for a person with disabilities.
 2. Would the requested accommodation create an undue hardship? Frequently the requested accommodation costs little or nothing. If the cost would be an undue burden, the Superior Housing Authority may request a meeting with the individual to investigate and consider equally effective alternatives.
- D. Generally the individual knows best what it is he or she needs; however, the Superior Housing Authority retains the right to be shown how the requested accommodation enables the individual to access or use the Superior Housing Authority's programs or services.

If more than one accommodation is equally effective in providing access to the Superior Housing Authority's programs and services, the Superior Housing Authority retains the right to select the most efficient or economic choice.

The cost necessary to carry out approved requests, including requests for physical modifications, will be borne by the Superior Housing Authority if there is no one else willing to pay for the modifications. If another party pays for the modification, the Superior Housing Authority will seek to have the same entity pay for any restoration costs.

If the tenant requests as a reasonable accommodation that they be permitted to make physical modifications at their own expense, the Superior Housing Authority will generally approve such request if it does not violate codes or affect the structural integrity of the unit.

Any request for an accommodation that would enable a tenant to materially violate essential lease terms will not be approved, i.e., allowing nonpayment of rent, destruction of property, disturbing the peaceful enjoyment of others, etc.

3.0 SERVICES FOR NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING APPLICANTS AND RESIDENTS

The Superior Housing Authority shall do its best, within reason, to assist people with Limited English Proficiency (LEP). This shall be accomplished by assessing the need of LEP persons using the four factors described in the January 22, 2007 Final Guidance to

Federal Financial Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition Against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons; Notice published in the Federal Register. The Superior Housing Authority shall balance these factors in deciding what to do:

- A. The number or proportion of LEP persons served or encountered in the eligible service area;
- B. The frequency with which LEP individuals come in contact with the program;
- C. The nature and importance of the program, activity, or service provided by the program; and
- D. The resources available to the Housing Authority and costs.

Depending upon what this analysis reveals, the Superior Housing Authority may or may not prepare a Language Access Plan (LAP). If a LAP is needed, the guidance outlined in the above reference Notice shall be utilized.

In addition, the Superior Housing Authority will endeavor to have bilingual staff or access to people who speak languages other than English. Finally, the Superior Housing Authority shall utilize multilingual “I speak” cards to the maximum degree possible.

4.0 FAMILY OUTREACH

The Superior Housing Authority will publicize the availability and nature of the Public Housing Program for extremely low-income, very low and low-income families in a newspaper of general circulation, minority media, and by other suitable means.

To reach people who cannot or do not read the newspapers, the Superior Housing Authority may distribute fact sheets to the broadcasting media and initiate personal contacts with members of the news media and community service personnel. The Superior Housing Authority may also try to utilize public service announcements.

The Superior Housing Authority will communicate the status of housing availability to other service providers in the community and inform them of housing eligibility factors and guidelines so they can make proper referrals for the Public Housing Program.

The objective of this effort is to develop a waiting list that is representative of our low-income community. A particular emphasis will be placed on attracting eligible individuals and families least likely to apply for public housing.

5.0 RIGHT TO PRIVACY

All adult members of both applicant and tenant households are required to annually sign HUD Form 9886, Authorization for Release of Information and Privacy Act Notice. The Authorization for Release of Information and Privacy Act Notice states how family information will be released and includes the Federal Privacy Act Statement.

Any request for applicant or tenant information will not be released unless there is a signed release of information request from the applicant or tenant.

6.0 REQUIRED POSTINGS

In each of its offices, the Superior Housing Authority will post, in a conspicuous place and at a height easily read by all persons including persons with mobility disabilities, the following information:

- A. Statement of Policies and Procedures governing Admission and Continued Occupancy
- B. Notice of the status of the waiting list (opened or closed)
- C. A listing of all the developments by name, address, number of units, units designed with special accommodations, address of all project offices, office hours, telephone numbers, TDD numbers, and Resident Facilities and operation hours
- D. Income Limits for Admission
- E. Excess Utility Charges
- F. Utility Allowance Schedule
- G. Current Schedule of Routine Maintenance Charges
- H. Dwelling Lease
- I. Grievance Procedure
- J. Fair Housing Poster
- K. Equal Opportunity in Employment Poster
- L. Any current Superior Housing Authority Notices

M. The Agency's PHAS score and designation.

7.0 TAKING APPLICATIONS

Families wishing to apply for the Public Housing Program will be required to complete an application for housing assistance. Applications will be accepted during regular business hours at:

1219 North Eighth Street
Superior, WI 54880

Applications are taken to compile a waiting list. Due to the demand for housing in the Superior Housing Authority jurisdiction, the Superior Housing Authority may take applications on an open enrollment basis, depending on the length of the waiting list.

Completed applications will be accepted for all applicants and the Superior Housing Authority will verify the information. Applicants will be provided the opportunity to complete the information on form HUD-92006, Supplement to Application for Federally Assisted Housing. The form gives applicants the option to identify an individual or organization that the Housing Authority may contact and the reason(s) the individual or organization may be contacted. The applicants, if they choose to provide the additional contact information, must sign and date the form.

If the applicant chooses to have more than one contact person or organization, the applicant must make clear to the Housing Authority the reason each person or organization may be contacted. The Housing Authority will allow the applicant to complete a form HUD-92006 for each contact and indicating the reason the Housing Authority may contact the individual or organization. For example, the applicant may choose to have a relative as a contact for emergency purposes and an advocacy organization for assistance for tenancy purposes.

Those applicants who choose not to provide the contact information should check the box indicating that they "choose not to provide the contact information" and sign and date the form.

Applications can be obtained in person, mailed or online at www.superiorhousing.org.

The completed application will be dated and time stamped upon its return to the Superior Housing Authority.

Persons with disabilities who require a reasonable accommodation in completing an application may call the Superior Housing Authority to make special arrangements. The Wisconsin Relay System (800-947-3529) is available for those with hearing disabilities.

The application process will involve two phases. The first phase is the initial application for housing assistance or the pre-application. The pre-application requires the family to provide limited basic information (i.e. family composition, income, etc.) establishing any preferences to which they may be entitled. This first phase results in an apparently eligible family's placement on the waiting list.

Upon receipt of the family's pre-application, the Superior Housing Authority will make a preliminary determination of eligibility. The Superior Housing Authority will notify an apparently eligible family in writing of the date and time of placement on the waiting list, and the approximate wait before housing may be offered. If the Superior Housing Authority determines the family to be ineligible, the notice will state the reasons therefore and will offer the family the opportunity of an informal review of the determination.

The applicant may at any time report changes in their applicant status including changes in family composition, income, or preference factors by submitting the change in writing. The Superior Housing Authority will annotate the applicant's file and will update their place on the waiting list.

The second phase is the final determination of eligibility, referred to as the full application. The full application takes place when the family nears the top of the waiting list. The Superior Housing Authority will ensure that verification of all preferences, eligibility, suitability and selection factors are current (less than 90 calendar days old) in order to determine the family's final eligibility for admission into the Public Housing Program.

Applicants will also be given the opportunity to update their HUD Form 92006 if applicable and if they so desire.

8.0 ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION

8.1 INTRODUCTION

There are five eligibility requirements for admission to public housing: qualifies as a family, has an income within the income limits, meets citizenship/eligible immigrant criteria, provides documentation of Social Security numbers, and signs consent authorization documents. In addition to the eligibility criteria, families must also meet the Superior Housing Authority screening criteria in order to be admitted to public housing.

8.2 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

- A. Family Status - All families must have a Head of Household or Co-Heads of Household. Family includes, but is not limited to, the following, regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status:

1. **A family is defined as a single person or group of persons. A group of persons is defined by the housing authority as two or more persons who intend to share residency whose income and resources are available to meet the family's needs, and will live together in housing authority housing (regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status). All families must have a Head of Household or Co-Heads of Household.**
 - a. Children temporarily absent from the home due to placement in foster care are considered family members.
 - b. Unborn children and children in the process of being adopted are considered family members for the purpose of determining bedroom size but are not considered family members for determining income limit.
2. **An elderly family, which is:**
 - a. A family whose head (including co-head), spouse, or sole member is a person who is at least 62 years of age;
 - b. Two or more persons who are at least 62 years of age living together; or
 - c. One or more persons who are at least 62 years of age living with one or more live-in aides.
3. **A near-elderly family, which is:**
 - a. A family whose head (including co-head), spouse, or sole member is a person who is at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62;
 - b. Two or more persons, who are at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62, living together; or
 - c. One or more persons, who are at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62, living with one or more live-in aides.
4. **A disabled family, which is:**
 - a. A family whose head (including co-head), spouse, or sole member is a person with disabilities;
 - b. Two or more persons with disabilities living together; or

- c. One or more persons with disabilities living with one or more live-in aides.
 - d. For purposes of qualifying for low-income housing, does not include a person whose disability is based solely on any drug or alcohol dependence.
- 5. A **displaced family**, which is a family in which each member, or whose sole member, has been displaced by governmental action, or whose dwelling has been extensively damaged or destroyed as a result of a disaster declared or otherwise formally recognized pursuant to Federal disaster relief laws.
 - 6. A **remaining member of a tenant family**. If the remaining member of a tenant family is a minor or minors, it will be necessary for an adult to temporarily move into a unit to serve as a guardian for children residing in the unit. The income received by the temporary guardian will be counted in determining family income. Although typically a criminal background check is required before anyone can move into a public housing unit, this requirement will be waived for a guardian in this situation. Instead, the background check will occur after the person moves in. If the results of the check dictate that the person is ineligible for public housing, the family shall be given a reasonable time to find a replacement guardian or vacate the property.
 - 7. A **single person** who is not an elderly or displaced person, a person with disabilities, or the remaining member of a tenant family.

B. Income Eligibility

- 1. To be eligible for admission to developments or scattered-site units, the family's annual income must be within the low-income limit set by HUD. This means the family income cannot exceed 80 percent of the median income for the area. If the property has Low Income Housing Tax Credits on it, a lower income cap will apply.
- 2. Income limits apply only at admission and are not applicable for continued occupancy.
- 3. A family may not be admitted to the public housing program from another assisted housing program (e.g., tenant-based Section 8) or from a public housing program operated by another housing authority without meeting the income requirements of the Superior Housing Authority.

4. If the Superior Housing Authority acquires a property for federal public housing purposes, the families living there must have incomes within the low-income limit in order to be eligible to remain as public housing residents.
5. Income limit restrictions do not apply to families transferring within our Public Housing Program.
6. The Superior Housing Authority may allow police officers who would not otherwise be eligible for occupancy in public housing to reside in a public housing dwelling unit. Such occupancy must be needed to increase security for public housing residents. Their rent shall at least equal the cost of operating the public housing unit.

C. Citizenship/Eligibility Status

1. To be eligible for public housing each member of the family must be a citizen, national, or a non-citizen who has eligible immigration status under one of the categories set forth in Section 214 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980 (see 42 U.S.C. 1436a(a)) or a citizen of the Republic of Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, or the Republic of Palau. However, people in the last category are not entitled to housing assistance in preference to any United States citizen or national resident within Guam.
2. Family eligibility for assistance.
 - a. A family shall not be eligible for assistance unless at least one member of the family residing in the unit is determined to have eligible status, with the exception noted below.
 - b. Despite the ineligibility of one or more family members, a mixed family may be eligible for one of three types of assistance (See Section 13.6 for calculating rents under the non-citizen rule).
 - c. A family without any eligible members and receiving assistance on June 19, 1995, may be eligible for temporary deferral of termination of assistance.

All adults must be able to sign the lease. If the State of Wisconsin forbids individuals with ineligible immigration status from executing contracts (i.e., leases or other legal binding documents), then they are ineligible for this program.

D. Social Security Number Documentation

Prior to admission, every family member must provide the Superior Housing Authority with a complete and accurate Social Security Number unless they do not contend eligible immigration status. New family members must provide this verification prior to being added to the lease. If the new family member became a member of the household within six months prior to the date of admission and is under the age of six and has not been assigned a Social Security Number, the family shall have ninety (90) calendar days after starting to receive the assistance to provide a complete and accurate Social Security Number. The Housing Authority shall grant one ninety (90) day extension for newly-added family members under the age of six if in its sole discretion it determines that the person's failure to comply was due to circumstances that could not have reasonably been foreseen and was outside the control of the person. If the Social Security Number is not provided within the required period, the assistance shall be terminated.

If a person is already a program participant and has not disclosed his or her Social Security Number, it must be disclosed at the next re-examination or re-certification.

Participants aged 62 or older as of January 31, 2010 whose initial eligibility determination was begun before January 31, 2010 are exempt from the required disclosure of their Social Security Number. This exemption continues even if the individual moves to a new assisted unit.

The best verification of the Social Security Number is the original Social Security card. If the card is not available, the Housing Authority will accept an original document issued by a federal or state government agency, which contains the name of the individual and the Social Security Number of the individual, along with other identifying information of the individual or such other evidence of the Social Security Number as HUD may prescribe in administrative instructions.

If a member of an applicant family indicates they have a Social Security Number, but cannot readily verify it, the family cannot be assisted until verification is provided. If the Social Security Number of each household member cannot be provided to the Superior Housing Authority within 14 calendar days of it being requested, the family shall be removed from the waiting list. During this 14 days, if all household members have not disclosed their SSN at the time a unit becomes available, the Superior Housing Authority must offer the available unit to the next eligible applicant family on the waiting list.

If an individual fails to provide the verification within the time allowed, the family will be denied assistance or will have their assistance terminated. The Housing Authority shall grant one ninety (90) day extension from termination if in its sole

discretion it determines that the person's failure to comply was due to circumstances that could not have reasonably been foreseen and there is a reasonable likelihood that the person will be able to disclose a Social Security Number by the deadline.

E. Signing Consent Forms

1. In order to be eligible, each member of the family who is at least 18 years of age, and each family head and spouse regardless of age, shall sign one or more consent forms.
2. The consent form must contain, at a minimum, the following:
 - a. A provision authorizing HUD or the Superior Housing Authority to obtain from State Wage Information Collection Agencies (SWICAs) any information or materials necessary to complete or verify the application for participation or for eligibility for continued occupancy;
 - b. A provision authorizing HUD or the Superior Housing Authority to verify with previous or current employers or other sources of income information pertinent to the family's eligibility for or level of assistance;
 - c. A provision authorizing HUD to request income information from the IRS and the SSA for the sole purpose of verifying income information pertinent to the family's eligibility or level of benefits;
 - d. A statement allowing the Superior Housing Authority permission to access the applicant's criminal record with any and all police and/or law enforcement agencies, and
 - e. A statement that the authorization to release the information requested by the consent form expires 15 months after the date the consent form is signed.

F. Other Eligibility Criteria

All applicants must demonstrate through an assessment of current and past behavior the ability:

1. To pay rent and other financial obligations as required by the lease in a timely manner.

2. If one currently owes rent or other housing related amounts to any housing authority or other governmental agency they must present evidence that they have paid the amount in full prior to the application being accepted.
3. To keep the unit in a decent, safe, and sanitary manner;
4. To avoid damaging the unit and common areas;
5. To use facilities, appliances and equipment in a reasonable way;
6. To create no health or safety hazards, and to report maintenance needs in a timely manner;
7. Not to interfere with the rights and peaceful enjoyment of others and to avoid damaging the property of others;
8. Not to engage in criminal activity or alcohol abuse that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of other residents or staff and not to engage in drug-related criminal activity on or off the PHA premises
9. Not to have ever been convicted of manufacturing or producing methamphetamine, also known as "speed," on the premises of assisted housing;
10. Not subject to sex offender registration requirement;
11. To comply with necessary and reasonable rules and program requirements of HUD and the PHA; and,
12. To comply with local health and safety codes.
13. If the applicant is a former public housing resident who left owing the housing authority over 48 hours of community service, this commitment shall be met before the applicant is eligible to apply for public housing.
14. If an applicant is a current participant in the Housing Choice Voucher program, the applicant must be compliant with all Housing Choice Voucher requirements at the time of his or her admission to the public housing program.

G. Special College Student Eligibility Rules

College students must report any income from their parent(s) or guardian(s). In order to determine this, all college students will be asked to present a copy of their most recent IRS tax return. If the return shows someone else is claiming them as a dependent, the party claiming the student as a dependent will be required to sign an

affidavit subject to perjury penalties disclosing how much financial support they provide the student.

- H. Applicants and/or members of the applicant's household must not supply false, inaccurate or incomplete information on any application for Federal housing assistance programs, public housing and Section 8. Such misrepresentations of information on an application will result in the denial of the application.

8.3 SUITABILITY

- A. Applicant families will be evaluated to determine whether, based on their recent behavior, such behavior could reasonably be expected to result in compliance with the public housing lease. The Superior Housing Authority will look at past conduct as an indicator of future conduct. Emphasis will be placed on whether a family's admission could reasonably be expected to have a detrimental effect on the development environment, other tenants, Superior Housing Authority employees, or other people residing in the immediate vicinity of the property. Otherwise eligible families will be denied admission if they fail to meet the suitability criteria.
- B. The Superior Housing Authority will consider objective and reasonable aspects of the family's background, by reviewing two current years of landlord references. In the event there is insufficient rental history we may use three credit references or a credit report. The background check may include the following:
 - 1. History of meeting financial obligations, especially rent and any utility payments;
 - 2. Ability to maintain (or with assistance would have the ability to maintain) their housing in a decent and safe condition based on living or housekeeping habits and whether such habits could adversely affect the health, safety, or welfare of other tenants;
 - 3. History of criminal activity by any household member involving crimes of physical violence against persons or property and any other criminal activity including drug-related criminal activity that would adversely affect the health, safety, or well-being of other tenants or staff or cause damage to the property;
 - 4. History of disturbing neighbors or destruction of property;

5. Having committed fraud in connection with any Federal housing assistance program, including the intentional misrepresentation of information related to their housing application or benefits derived there from; and
6. History of abusing alcohol in a way that may interfere with the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment by others.

In deciding whether to exercise their discretion to admit an individual or household that has engaged in criminal activity, the Superior Housing Authority will consider all of the circumstances relevant to the particular admission or eviction decision, including but not limited to: the seriousness of the offending action; the effect that eviction of the entire household would have on family members not involved in the criminal activity; and the extent to which the leaseholder has taken all reasonable steps to prevent or mitigate the criminal activity.

7. All applicants will have, as their primary rental history, any past rental with the Superior Housing Authority. If the rental history with the Superior Housing Authority was poor, the applicant must demonstrate at least two years of clean rental history since the date of move out from Superior Housing Authority property.

In the case of a questionable background examination or a rental history that is less than six months old, an applicant can be admitted on a one year probation that entitles the Superior Housing Authority to make random, unannounced inspections of the premises. If the inspection is unsatisfactory the resident may be asked to vacate the unit.

- C. The Superior Housing Authority will ask applicants to provide information demonstrating their ability to comply with the essential elements of the lease. The Superior Housing Authority will verify the information provided. Such verification may include but may not be limited to the following:
 1. A credit check of the head, spouse, co-head, and any other adult family members;
 2. A rental history check of all adult family members;
 3. A criminal background check on all adult household members, including live-in aides at no cost to the applicant. This check will be made through

State or local law enforcement or court records in those cases where the household member has lived in the local jurisdiction for the last three years. Where the individual has lived outside the local area, the Superior Housing Authority may contact law enforcement agencies where the individual had lived or request a check through the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC). This criminal background check will proceed after each adult household member has signed a consent form designed by the Superior Housing Authority.

The information received as a result of the criminal background check shall be used solely for screening, lease enforcement and eviction purposes. The information derived from the criminal background check shall be shared only with employees of the Superior Housing Authority who have a job-related need to have access to the information. The information shall be maintained confidentially, not misused or improperly disseminated, and destroyed once the purpose(s) for which it was requested has been accomplished and the period for filing a challenge to the Superior Housing Authority's action has expired without a challenge or final disposition of any litigation has occurred;

4. A home visit. The home visit provides the opportunity for the family to demonstrate their ability to maintain their home in a safe and sanitary manner. This inspection considers cleanliness and care of rooms, appliances, and appurtenances. The inspection may also consider any evidence of criminal activity; and
5. A check of the State's lifetime sex offender registration program for each adult household member, including live-in aides. No household with an individual registered under a State sex offender registration will be admitted to public housing. The Superior Housing Authority will check with our State registry and if the applicant has resided in another State(s), with that State(s)'s list. The Superior Housing Authority will utilize the US Department of Justice's Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender website as an additional resource. The Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Database is an online, searchable database, hosted by the Department of Justice, which combines the data from individual state sex offender registries.

If an applicant is about to be denied housing based on either the criminal check or the sex offender registration program, the applicant will be informed of this fact and given an opportunity to dispute the accuracy of the information before the denial or eviction occurs. Applicants that are denied housing will be given a "Notice of Occupancy Rights under the Violence Against Women Act" which provides information on their rights and responsibilities under the Violence Against

Women Act (VAWA). A copy of the HUD-approved Certification form shall also be provided with the notice.

8.4 GROUND S FOR DENIAL

The Superior Housing Authority is not required or obligated to assist families where applicants or members of the applicant's household:

- A. Do not meet any one or more of the eligibility criteria;
- B. Do not supply information or documentation required by the application process;
- C. Have failed to respond to a written request for information or a request to declare their continued interest in the program;
- D. Have a history of not meeting financial obligations, especially rent;
- E. Do not have the ability to maintain (with assistance) their housing in a decent and safe condition where such habits could adversely affect the health, safety, or welfare of other tenants;
- F. Have a history of criminal activity by any household member involving crimes of physical violence against persons or property and any other criminal activity including drug-related criminal activity that would adversely affect the health, safety, or well-being of other tenants or staff or cause damage to the property;

Being a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking is not an appropriate basis for denial of program assistance or for denial of admission, if the applicant otherwise qualifies for assistance or admission. The Authority will require verification in all cases where an applicant claims protection against an action proposed to be taken by the Authority involving such individual. Types of acceptable verifications are outlined in Section 20.2B of the ACOP, and must be submitted within 14 business days after receipt of the Housing Authority's written request for verification.

- G. Have a history of disturbing neighbors or destruction of property;
- H. Currently owes rent or other housing related amounts to any housing authority or other governmental agency;
- I. Have committed fraud, bribery or any other corruption in connection with any Federal housing assistance program, including the intentional misrepresentation of information related to their housing application or benefits derived there from;

- J. Were evicted from federally assisted housing within the past three years because of drug-related criminal activity. The three year limit is based on the date of such eviction, not the date the crime was committed.

However, the Superior Housing Authority may admit the household if the PHA determines:

1. The evicted household member who engaged in drug-related criminal activity has successfully completed a supervised drug rehabilitation program approved by the Superior Housing Authority; or
2. The circumstances leading to the eviction no longer exist (for example, the criminal household member is imprisoned or has died).

- K. Are currently engaging in the illegal use of a controlled substance. For purposes of this section, a member is “currently engaged in” the criminal activity if the person has engaged in this behavior recently enough to justify a reasonable belief that the behavior is current; currently engaging is defined as, having engaged in illegal use, possession, or sale in the last 6 months; this will exclude any City/County Ordinance Violations and Petty Misdemeanors.

- L. The Superior Housing Authority determines that it has reasonable cause to believe that a household member’s illegal use or pattern of illegal use of a drug may threaten the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents;

- M. The Superior Housing Authority determines that it has reasonable cause to believe that a household member’s abuse or pattern of abuse of alcohol may threaten the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents;

With respect to criminal activity described in paragraphs J, K, L, and M of this Section, Superior Housing Authority may require an applicant to exclude a household member in order to be admitted to public housing where that household member has participated in or been culpable for actions described in paragraphs J, K, L, and M that warrants denial.

- N. Have engaged in or threatened abusive or violent behavior towards any Superior Housing Authority staff member or resident;

- O. The Superior Housing Authority may decline an application for assistance if the applicant owes a debt to any court, governmental agency, or governmental subdivision. This includes fines, forfeitures, fees, costs, penalties, damages, restitution, overdue taxes or any other debt including interest. In deciding whether to accept or decline the applicant for this reason, the Superior Housing Authority

may take into account circumstances leading to the debt, as well as all other information contained in the applicant's file.

- P. Fugitive felons, parole violators, and persons 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;
- Q. **Denied for Life:** If any family member has been convicted of manufacturing or producing methamphetamine (speed) in a public housing development, in a Section 8 assisted property, or on the premises of other federally assisted housing;
- R. **Denied for Life:** Has a lifetime registration under a State sex offender registration program.
- S. **“New admissions of medical marijuana users are prohibited (this does not include FDA-approved marijuana synthetics). HUD has ruled that federal law preempts state law on this issue.”**

In determining whether to deny admission for illegal drug use by a household member who is no longer engaging in such abuse, or for abuse or a pattern of abuse of alcohol by a household member who is no longer engaging in such abuse, the Superior Housing Authority may consider whether such household member:

1. Has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program; or
2. Has otherwise been successfully rehabilitated.

For this purpose, Superior Housing Authority will require the applicant to submit evidence of the household member’s successful completion of, a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program or evidence of otherwise having been rehabilitated successfully.

For denying an admission based on any criminal activity, an arrest record, alone, will not serve as sufficient evidence of criminal activity that can support an adverse admission decision. Before the Superior Housing Authority denies admission to an individual or household on the basis of criminal activity by a household member or guest, it will determine that the relevant individual actually engaged in such activity.

An arrest record can trigger an inquiry into whether there is sufficient evidence to determine that a person engaged in disqualifying criminal activity, but is not itself evidence on which to base a determination. The Superior Housing Authority can utilize other evidence, such as police reports detailing the circumstances of the arrest, witness statements, and other relevant documentation to assist them in making a determination that disqualifying conduct occurred. Reliable evidence of

a conviction for criminal conduct that would disqualify an individual for tenancy may also be the basis for determining that the disqualifying conduct in fact occurred.

T. Standard for Violation

Any applicant with a history of drug-related and/or criminal activity, which includes, but is not limited to, the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical violence or force against another person or property and/or a record of other acts which would adversely affect the health, safety or welfare of other residents, Superior Housing Authority staff, the physical environment of the complexes or the financial stability of the Superior Housing Authority shall be denied admission as stated below, of no further arrests or convictions (other than for traffic violations) have passed after the expiration of probation and/or the date of conviction or date of activity (whichever is greater).

Any applicant with criminal activity involving, but not limited to:

1. Any criminal activity, excluding traffic, shall be denied for three (3) years from the end of the consequences, unless stated below.
2. any criminal activity involving drugs or violence shall be denied for five (5) years from the end of the consequences.
3. (a) sexual assault of any type (other than crimes covered under Number 5 of this Section) and/or (b) any reckless criminal act that resulted in the death and/or great bodily harm of another person and/or (c) any reckless act in which a member of the applicant family attempted to take the life of another person, shall be denied admission until such time that ten years of no further arrests or convictions (other than for traffic violations) have passed from the expiration of probation and/or the date of convictions or date of activity (whichever is greater);
4. Any member of the applicant family who has manufactured or produced methamphetamine/speed on the premises of assisted housing shall be denied permanently. "Premises" is defined as the building or complex in which the dwelling unit is located, including common areas and grounds.
5. Any member of the applicant family who is a lifetime registered sex offender shall be denied permanently. The Superior Housing Authority shall perform necessary criminal history background checks in the State where the housing is located and in any other States where household members are

known to have resided.

The Superior Housing Authority will deny participation in the program to applicants where the Housing Authority determines there is reasonable cause to believe that the person is illegally using a controlled substance or engages in drug-related or other criminal activity. The same will apply if it is determined that the person abuses alcohol in a way that may interfere with the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents. This includes cases where the Superior Housing Authority determines that there is a pattern of illegal use of controlled substances or a pattern of alcohol abuse.

The Superior Housing Authority will consider the use of a controlled substance or alcohol to be a *pattern* if there are more than three incidents during the previous 12 months.

U. Other criminal activity

"Other criminal activity" means a history of criminal activity involving crimes of actual or threatened violence to persons or property, or a history of other criminal acts, conduct or behavior which would adversely affect the health, safety, or welfare of other residents.

HUD defines violent criminal activity as any criminal activity that has as one of its elements the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against a person or property, and the activity is/was being engaged in by any family member.

No family member may have engaged in or threatened abusive or violent behavior toward Superior Housing Authority personnel at any time.

No family member may have committed fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program in the last 3 years.

V. Evidence

The Superior Housing Authority must have evidence of a violation before taking an action. Criminal and drug-related activity does not require conviction. Criminal and drug-related activity includes arrests, convictions, city ordinance violations or other credible/preponderance of evidence that such activity has occurred.

"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 is not to 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. Other credible evidence includes documentation of drug raids or arrest warrants, evidence gathered by Housing Authority inspectors and/or investigators, and past file records.

The PHA may pursue fact-finding efforts as needed to obtain credible evidence. Applicants and residents shall work cooperatively with courts and police departments.

Before the Superior Housing Authority denies admission to the Superior Housing Authority's public housing program on the basis of a criminal record, the Superior Housing Authority must notify the household of the proposed action and must provide the person with the criminal record (i.e., a child) and the applicant (head of household) with a copy of the criminal record and an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of that record. The applicant will have ten (10) calendar days to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the record in writing. If the Superior Housing Authority does not receive the dispute within the allotted time, the applicant will be denied.

- W. Receives a poor rental reference for a prior or current landlord.
- X. Applicants and/or members of the applicant's household must not supply false, inaccurate or incomplete information on any application for Federal housing assistance programs, public housing and Section 8. Such misrepresentations of information on an application will result in the denial of the application.

8.5 *INFORMAL REVIEW*

- A. If the Superior Housing Authority determines that an applicant does not meet the criteria for receiving public housing assistance, the Superior Housing Authority will promptly provide the applicant with written notice of the determination. The notice must contain a brief statement of the reason(s) for the decision and state that the applicant may request in writing an informal review of the decision within 10 business days of the denial. The Superior Housing Authority will describe how to obtain the informal review.

The informal review may be conducted by any person designated by the Superior Housing Authority, other than a person who made or approved the decision under review or subordinate of this person. The applicant must be given the opportunity to present written or oral objections to the Superior Housing Authority's decision. The Superior Housing Authority must notify the applicant of the final decision

within 10 calendar days after the informal review, including a brief statement of the reasons for the final decision.

- B. The applicant may request that the Superior Housing Authority provide for an Informal Hearing after the family has notification of an INS decision on their citizenship status on appeal, or in lieu of request of appeal to the INS. This request must be made by the applicant within 30 calendar days of receipt of the Notice of Denial or Termination of Assistance, or within 30 calendar days of receipt of the INS appeal decision.

For the applicants, the Informal Hearing Process above will be utilized with the exception that the applicant will have up to 30 calendar days of receipt of the Notice of Denial or Termination of Assistance, or of the INS appeal decision.

9.0 MANAGING THE WAITING LIST

9.1 OPENING AND CLOSING THE WAITING LIST

Opening of the waiting list(s) will be announced with a public notice stating that applications for public housing will again be accepted. The public notice will state where, when, and how to apply. The notice will be published in a local newspaper of general circulation and also by any available minority media. The public notice will state any limitations to who may apply.

The notice will state that applicants already on waiting lists for other housing programs must apply separately for this program and such applicants will not lose their place on other waiting lists when they apply for public housing. The notice will include the Fair Housing logo and slogan and will be in compliance with Fair Housing requirements.

Closing of the waiting list(s) will also be announced with a public notice. The public notice will state the date the waiting list(s) will be closed and for what bedroom sizes. The public notice will be published in a local newspaper of general circulation and also by any available minority media.

9.2 ORGANIZATION OF THE WAITING LIST

The waiting lists will be maintained in accordance with the following guidelines:

- A. The application will be a permanent file that will be disposed of in accordance with the Disposition Policy
- B. All applications will be maintained in order of bedroom size, preference, and then in order of date and time of application; and

- C. Any significant contact between the Superior Housing Authority and the applicant will be documented in the applicant file.

9.3 FAMILIES NEARING THE TOP OF THE WAITING LIST

When a family appears to be nearing the top of a waiting list, the family will be invited to an interview and the verification process will begin. It is at this point in time that the family's waiting list preference will be verified. If the family no longer qualifies to be near the top of the list, the family's name will be returned to the appropriate spot on the waiting list. The Superior Housing Authority must notify the family in writing of this determination and give the family the opportunity for an informal review.

Once the preference has been verified, the family will complete a full application, present Social Security number information, citizenship/eligible immigrant information, and sign the Consent for Release of Information forms.

Applicants will also be given the opportunity to update their HUD Form 92006 if applicable and if they desire.

9.4 PURGING THE WAITING LIST

The Superior Housing Authority will update and purge its waiting lists at least annually to ensure that the pool of applicants reasonably represents the interested families for whom the Superior Housing Authority has current information, i.e., applicant's address, family composition, income category, and preferences.

9.5 REMOVAL OF APPLICANTS FROM THE WAITING LIST

The Superior Housing Authority will not remove an applicant's name from a waiting list unless:

- A. The applicant requests in writing that the name be removed;
- B. The applicant fails to respond to a written request for information or a request to declare their continued interest in the program;
- C. The applicant does not meet either the eligibility or suitability criteria for the program; or
- D. The applicant is housed.

The reason for all removals from the waiting list shall be carefully documented in the applicant's file and retained for three years from the date the file is closed.

9.6 MISSED APPOINTMENTS

All applicants who fail to keep a scheduled appointment with the Superior Housing Authority will be sent a notice of termination of the process for eligibility.

The Superior Housing Authority will allow the family to reschedule for good cause. Generally, no more than one opportunity will be given to reschedule without good cause, and no more than two opportunities will be given for good cause. When good cause exists for missing an appointment, the Superior Housing Authority will work closely with the family to find a more suitable time.

9.7 NOTIFICATION OF NEGATIVE ACTIONS

Any applicant whose name is being removed from a waiting list will be notified by the Superior Housing Authority, in writing, that they have ten (10) business days from the date of the written correspondence to present mitigating circumstances in writing. The letter will also indicate that their name will be removed from the waiting list if they fail to respond within the timeframe specified. The Superior Housing Authority system of removing applicant names from a waiting list will not violate the rights of persons with disabilities. If an applicant claims that their failure to respond to a request for information or updates was caused by a disability, the Superior Housing Authority will verify that there is in fact a disability and the disability caused the failure to respond, and will provide a reasonable accommodation. An example of a reasonable accommodation would be to reinstate the applicant on the waiting list based on the date and time of the original application.

- If an applicant is denied in whole or in part because of information contained in a police report, a copy of the police report used will be shared with the applicant upon their denial. SHA shall inform the applicant of the specific evidence relied upon in making the denial decision.

10.0 TENANT SELECTION AND ASSIGNMENT PLAN

10.1 PREFERENCES

The Superior Housing Authority will select families based on the following preference within each bedroom size category based on our local housing needs and priorities:

- A. Displaced person(s): Individuals or families displaced by government action or whose dwelling has been extensively damaged or destroyed as a result of a disaster declared or otherwise formally recognized pursuant to Federal Disaster Relief Laws.

If the preference is denied for one program, the denial shall become effective for all Superior Housing Authority waiting lists that the applicant may be currently on.

The date and time of application will be noted and utilized to determine the sequence within the above prescribed preference.

Accessible Units: Accessible units will be first offered to families who may benefit from the accessible features who reside in the development that has the vacancy. If there are no families residing in that development needing the accessible unit, it shall then be offered to families residing in other developments who may benefit from the accessible unit. If there are no families residing in the other developments needing the accessible unit, it shall then be offered to applicants on the waiting list who may benefit from the accessible features. Applicants for these units will be selected utilizing the same preference system as outlined above.

If there are no applicants who would benefit from the accessible features, the units will be offered to other applicants in the order that their names come to the top of the waiting list. Such applicants, however, will be requested to sign a lease rider stating they will accept a transfer (at the Housing Authority's expense) if, at a future time, a family requiring an accessible feature applies or a family requires a transfer from a non-accessible unit. Any family required to transfer will be given a 30-day notice.

10.1.1 FEDERALLY DECLARED DISASTERS

In the case of a federally declared disaster, the Superior Housing Authority reserves the right for its Executive Director to suspend its preference system for whatever duration the Executive Director feels is appropriate and to admit victims of the disaster to the program instead of those who would be normally admitted. Any other provisions of this policy can also be suspended during the emergency at the discretion of the Executive Director so long as the provision suspended does not violate a law. If regulatory waivers are necessary, they shall be promptly requested of the HUD Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing.

10.2 ASSIGNMENT OF BEDROOM SIZES

The following guidelines will determine each family's unit size without overcrowding or over-housing:

Number of Bedrooms	Number of Persons	
	Minimum	Maximum
0	1	1
1	1	2
2	2	4
3	3	6
4	4	8
5	5	10

These standards are based on the assumption that each bedroom will accommodate no more than two (2) persons. Zero bedroom units will only be assigned to one-person families.

In determining bedroom size, the Superior Housing Authority will include the presence of children to be born to a pregnant woman, children who are in the process of being adopted, children whose custody is being obtained, children currently under court ordered joint custody decree or court ordered visitation, children who are temporarily away at school, or children who are temporarily in foster care.

For court ordered custody and visitation where the child(ren) are not in the household full time, the family will be allocated one bedroom per two children.

Exceptions to normal bedroom size standards include the following:

- A. Units smaller than assigned through the above guidelines. A family may request a smaller unit size than the guidelines allow. The Superior Housing Authority will allow the smaller size unit so long as generally no more than two (2) people per bedroom are assigned. In such situations, the family will sign a certification stating they understand they will be ineligible for a larger size unit for two years or until the family size changes, whichever may occur first.
- B. Units larger than assigned through the above guidelines. A family may request a larger unit size than the guidelines allow. The Superior Housing Authority will allow the larger size unit if the family provides a verified medical or disability related need that the family be housed in a larger unit.
- C. If there are no families on the waiting list for a larger size, smaller families may be housed if they sign a release form stating they will transfer (at the family's own expense) to the appropriate size unit when an eligible family needing the larger unit applies. The family transferring will be given a 30 calendar day notice before being

required to move.

- D. Larger units may be offered in order to improve the marketing of a development suffering a high vacancy rate.
- E. In no event will a single person who is not an elderly person or a displaced person, or a person with disabilities be provided with a unit that is larger than one-bedroom unless, after effective and aggressive marketing, there is no one on the two-bedroom waiting list.

10.3 SELECTION FROM THE WAITING LIST

The Superior Housing Authority shall follow the statutory requirement that at least 40% of newly-admitted families in any fiscal year are families whose annual income is the higher of either 30% of the Area Median Income or the Federal poverty level (defined at <http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/il/ill4/index.html> as extremely low-income). To ensure this requirement is met, the Housing Authority shall monitor the incomes of both newly-admitted families and families on the waiting list on a quarterly basis. If it appears that the requirement to house extremely low-income families will not be met, the Housing Authority will skip higher-income families on the waiting list to reach extremely low-income families.

If there are not enough extremely low-income families on the waiting list we will conduct outreach on a non-discriminatory basis to attract extremely low-income families to reach the statutory requirement.

10.4 DECONCENTRATION POLICY

It is the Superior Housing Authority's policy to provide for deconcentration of poverty and encourage income mixing by bringing higher income families into lower income developments and lower income families into higher income developments. Toward this end, we will skip families on the waiting list to reach other families with a lower or higher income. We will accomplish this in a uniform and non-discriminating manner.

The Superior Housing Authority will affirmatively market our housing to all eligible income groups. Lower income residents will not be steered toward lower income developments and higher income people will not be steered toward higher income developments.

Prior to the beginning of each fiscal year, we will analyze the income levels of families residing in each of our developments and the income levels of the families on the waiting list. Based on this analysis, we will determine the level of marketing strategies and deconcentration incentives to implement.

10.5 DECONCENTRATION INCENTIVES

The Superior Housing Authority may offer one or more incentives to encourage applicant families whose income classification would help to meet the deconcentration goals of a particular development.

Various incentives may be used at different times, or under different conditions, but will always be provided in a consistent and nondiscriminatory manner.

10.6 OFFER OF A UNIT

When the Superior Housing Authority discovers that a unit will become available, we will contact the first family on the waiting list who has the highest priority for this type of unit or development and whose income category would help to meet the deconcentration goal and/or the income targeting goal.

The Superior Housing Authority may contact the family first by telephone to make the unit offer. If the family cannot be reached by telephone, the family will be notified of a unit offer via first class mail. The family will be given five (5) business days from the date the family was contacted by telephone or from the date the letter was mailed to contact the Superior Housing Authority regarding the offer.

The family will be offered the opportunity to view a unit at their request. The family will have two (2) business days to view and accept or reject the unit. This verbal/written offer

and the family's decision must be documented in the tenant file. If the family rejects the offer of the unit, the Superior Housing Authority will send the family a letter documenting the offer and the rejection.

10.7 REJECTION OF UNIT

If in making the offer to the family the Superior Housing Authority skipped over other families on the waiting list in order to meet their deconcentration goal or offered the family any other deconcentration incentive and the family rejects the unit, the family will not lose their place on the waiting list and will not be otherwise penalized.

If the Superior Housing Authority did not skip over other families on the waiting list to reach this family, did not offer any other deconcentration incentive, and the family rejects the unit without good cause, the family will forfeit their application's date and time. The family will keep their preferences, but the date and time of application will be changed to the date and time the unit was rejected.

If the family rejects with good cause any unit offered, they will not lose their place on the waiting list. Good cause includes, among other things, reasons related to health, proximity to work, school, and childcare (for those working or going to school). The family will be offered the right to an informal review of the decision to alter their application status.

10.8 ACCEPTANCE OF UNIT

The family will be required to sign a lease that will become effective no later than a date set forth in the offer letter.

When signing the lease, all families (head of household) and other adult family members will be required to attend the Lease and Occupancy Orientation. The family will not be housed if they have not attended the orientation. Applicants who provide prior notice of an inability to attend the orientation will be rescheduled. Failure of an applicant to attend the orientation, without good cause, may result in the cancellation of the occupancy process.

The applicant will be provided a copy of the lease, the grievance procedure, the current schedule of routine maintenance charges, and an informational form explaining how to request a reasonable accommodation. These documents will be explained in detail. The applicant will sign a certification that they have received these documents and that they have reviewed them with Housing Authority personnel. The certification will be filed in the tenant's file.

The signing of the lease and the review of financial information are to be privately handled. The head of household and all adult family members will be required to execute the lease prior to admission. One executed copy of the lease will be furnished to the head of household and the Superior Housing Authority will retain the original executed lease in the tenant's file. A copy of the grievance procedure will be attached to the resident's copy of

the lease.

The family will pay a security deposit at the time of lease signing. The security deposit will be \$150.

In exceptional situations, the Superior Housing Authority reserves the right to allow a new resident to pay their security deposit in up to three (3) payments. One third shall be paid upon accepting the unit, one third with their first rent payment, and one third with their second rent payment. This shall be at the sole discretion of the Housing Authority.

In the case of a move within public housing, the security deposit for the first unit will be transferred to the second unit.

In the event there are costs attributable to the family for bringing the first unit into condition for re-renting, the family shall be billed for these charges.

11.0 INCOME, EXCLUSIONS, AND DEDUCTIONS FROM INCOME

To determine annual income, the Superior Housing Authority adds the income of all family members, excluding the types and sources of income that are specifically excluded. Once the annual income is determined, the Superior Housing Authority subtracts all allowable deductions (allowances) to determine the Total Tenant Payment.

11.1 INCOME

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

- A. Go to (or on behalf of) the family head or spouse (even if temporarily absent) or to any other family member; or
- B. Are anticipated to be received from a source outside the family during the 12-month period following admission or annual reexamination effective date; and
- C. Are not specifically excluded from annual income.

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

Annual income includes, but is not limited to, the amounts specified in the federal

regulations currently found in 24 CFR 5.609:

- A. The full amount, before any payroll deductions, of wages and salaries, overtime pay, commissions, fees, tips and bonuses, and other compensation for personal services.
- B. The net income from the operation of a business or profession. Expenditures for business expansion or amortization of capital indebtedness are not used as deductions in determining net income. An allowance for depreciation of assets used in a business or profession may be deducted, based on straight-line depreciation, as provided in Internal Revenue Service regulations. Any withdrawal of cash or assets from the operation of a business or profession is included in income, except to the extent the withdrawal is a reimbursement of cash or assets invested in the operation by the family.
- C. Interest, dividends, and other net income of any kind from real or personal property. Expenditures for amortization of capital indebtedness are not used as deductions in determining net income. An allowance for depreciation of assets used in a business or profession may be deducted, based on straight-line depreciation, as provided in Internal Revenue Service regulations. Any withdrawal of cash or assets from an investment is included in income, except to the extent the withdrawal is reimbursement of cash or assets invested by the family. Where the family has net family assets in excess of \$5,000, annual income includes the greater of the actual income derived from all net family assets or a percentage of the value of such assets based on the current passbook savings rate, as determined by HUD. Income that could have been derived from assets worth more than \$1000 that were disposed of for less than fair market value within the past two years will be counted as income.
- D. The full amount of periodic amounts received from Social Security, annuities, insurance policies, retirement funds, pensions, disability or death benefits, and other similar types of periodic receipts, including a lump-sum amount or prospective monthly amounts for the delayed start of a periodic amount. (However, deferred periodic amounts from supplemental security income and Social Security benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts are excluded.)
- E. Payments in lieu of earnings, such as unemployment and disability compensation, worker's compensation, and severance pay. (However, lump sum additions such as insurance payments from worker's compensation are excluded.)
- F. Welfare assistance
 - 1. Welfare assistance payments

- a. Welfare assistance payments made under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program are included in annual income only to the extent such payments:
 - i. Qualify as assistance under the TANF program definition at 45 CFR 260.31; and
 - ii. Are not otherwise excluded under paragraph Section 11.2 of this Policy.
- b. If the welfare assistance payment includes an amount specifically designated for shelter and utilities that is subject to adjustment by the welfare assistance agency in accordance with the actual cost of shelter and utilities, the amount of welfare assistance income to be included as income consists of:
 - i. The amount of the allowance or grant exclusive of the amount specifically designated for shelter or utilities; plus
 - ii. The maximum amount that the welfare assistance agency could in fact allow the family for shelter and utilities. If the family's welfare assistance is ratably reduced from the standard of need by applying a percentage, the amount calculated under this requirement is the amount resulting from one application of the percentage.

2. Imputed welfare income

- a. A family's annual income includes the amount of imputed welfare income (because of specified welfare benefits reductions resulting from either welfare fraud or the failure to comply with economic self-sufficiency requirements, as specified in notice to the Superior Housing Authority by the welfare agency) plus the total amount of other annual income.
- b. At the request of the Superior Housing Authority, the welfare agency will inform the Superior Housing Authority in writing of the amount and term of any specified welfare benefit reduction for a family member, and the reason for such reduction, and will also inform the Superior Housing Authority of any subsequent changes in the term or amount of such specified welfare benefit reduction. The Superior Housing Authority will use this information to determine the amount of imputed welfare income for a family.

- c. A family's annual income includes imputed welfare income in family annual income, as determined at an interim or regular reexamination of family income and composition during the term of the welfare benefits reduction (as specified in information provided to the Superior Housing Authority by the welfare agency).
- d. The amount of the imputed welfare income is offset by the amount of additional income a family receives that commences after the time the sanction was imposed. When such additional income from other sources is at least equal to the imputed welfare income, the imputed welfare income is reduced to zero.
- e. The Superior Housing Authority will not include imputed welfare income in annual income if the family was not an assisted resident at the time of the sanction.
- f. If a resident is not satisfied that the Superior Housing Authority has calculated the amount of imputed welfare income in accordance with HUD requirements, and if the Superior Housing Authority denies the family's request to modify such amount, then the Superior Housing Authority shall give the resident written notice of such denial, with a brief explanation of the basis for the Superior Housing Authority's determination of the amount of imputed welfare income. The Superior Housing Authority's notice shall also state that if the resident does not agree with the determination, the resident may grieve the decision in accordance with our grievance policy. The resident is not required to pay an escrow deposit for the portion of the resident's rent attributable to the imputed welfare income in order to obtain a grievance hearing.

3. Relations with welfare agencies

- a. The Superior Housing Authority will ask welfare agencies to inform it of any specified welfare benefits reduction for a family member, the reason for such reduction, the term of any such reduction, and any subsequent welfare agency determination affecting the amount or term of a specified welfare benefits reduction. If the welfare agency determines a specified welfare benefits reduction for a family member, and gives the Superior Housing Authority written notice of such reduction, the family's annual incomes shall include the imputed welfare income because of the specified welfare benefits reduction.

- b. The Superior Housing Authority is responsible for determining the amount of imputed welfare income that is included in the family's annual income as a result of a specified welfare benefits reduction as determined by the welfare agency and specified in the notice by the welfare agency to the housing authority. However, the Superior Housing Authority is not responsible for determining whether a reduction of welfare benefits by the welfare agency was correctly determined by the welfare agency in accordance with welfare program requirements and procedures, nor for providing the opportunity for review or hearing on such welfare agency determinations.
 - c. Such welfare agency determinations are the responsibility of the welfare agency, and the family may seek appeal of such determinations through the welfare agency's normal due process procedures. The Superior Housing Authority shall rely on the welfare agency notice to the Superior Housing Authority of the welfare agency's determination of a specified welfare benefits reduction.
- G. Periodic and determinable allowances, such as alimony, child support payments, and regular contributions or gifts received from organizations or from persons not residing in the dwelling.
 - H. All regular pay, special pay, and allowances of a member of the Armed Forces. (Special pay to a member exposed to hostile fire is excluded.)

11.2 ANNUAL INCOME

Annual income does not include the following amounts specified in the federal regulations currently found in 24 CFR 5.609:

- A. Income from employment of children (including foster children) under the age of 18 years;
- B. Payments received for the care of foster children or foster adults (usually persons with disabilities, unrelated to the tenant family, who are unable to live alone) or payments made under Kin-GAP or similar guardianship care programs for children leaving the juvenile court system.;
- C. Lump-sum additions to family assets, such as inheritances, insurance payments (including payments under health and accident insurance and worker's compensation), capital gains, and settlement for personal or property losses;

- D. Amounts received by the family that are specifically for, or in reimbursement of, the cost of medical expenses for any family member;
- E. Income of a live-in aide;
- F. The full amount of student financial assistance paid directly to the student or to the educational institution unless it is an athletic scholarship that includes assistance available for housing costs and that portion is included in income;
- G. The special pay to a family member serving in the Armed Forces who is exposed to hostile fire;
- H. The amounts received from the following programs:
 - 1. Amounts received under training programs funded by HUD;
 - 2. Amounts received by a person with a disability that are disregarded for a limited time for purposes of Supplemental Security Income eligibility and benefits because they are set aside for use under a Plan to Attain Self-Sufficiency (PASS);
 - 3. Amounts received by a participant in other publicly assisted programs that are specifically for or in reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred (special equipment, clothing, transportation, childcare, etc.) and that are made solely to allow participation in a specific program;
 - 4. Amounts received under a resident service stipend. A resident service stipend is a modest amount (not to exceed \$200 per month) received by a resident for performing a service for the Housing Authority or owner, on a part-time basis, that enhances the quality of life in the development. Such services may include, but are not limited to, fire patrol, hall monitoring, lawn maintenance, resident initiatives coordination, and serving as a member of the Superior Housing Authority governing board. No resident may receive more than one such stipend during the same period of time;
 - 5. Incremental earnings and benefits resulting to any family member from participation in qualifying State or local employment training programs (including training programs not affiliated with a local government) and training of a family member as resident management staff. Amounts excluded by this provision must be received under employment training programs with clearly defined goals and objectives and are excluded only for the period during which the family member participates in the employment training program;

6. Temporary, nonrecurring or sporadic income (including gifts). This specifically includes temporary income payments from the U. S. Census Bureau, defined as employment lasting no longer than 180 days per year and not culminating in permanent employment;
7. Reparation payments paid by a foreign government pursuant to claims filed under the laws of that government by persons who were persecuted during the Nazi era;
8. Earnings in excess of \$480 for each full-time student 18 years old or older (excluding the head of household and spouse);
9. Adoption assistance payments in excess of \$480 per adopted child;
10. The incremental earnings due to employment during a cumulative 12-month period following date of the initial hire shall be excluded. This exclusion is only available to the following families:
 - a. Families whose income increases as a result of employment of a family member who was previously unemployed for one or more years.
 - b. Families whose income increases during the participation of a family member in any economic self-sufficiency or other job training program.
 - c. Families who are or were, within 6 months, assisted under a State TANF or Welfare-to-Work program.

This is often referred to as the Earned Income Disregard. **No Individuals may qualify for the EID as of January 1, 2024 (NOTICE PIH 2023-27)**

During the second cumulative 12-month period after the date of initial hire, 50% of the increased income shall be excluded from income.

The disallowance of increased income of an individual family member is limited to a lifetime 48-month period. It only applies for 12 months of the 100% exclusion and 12 months of the 50% exclusion. This is true if it is implemented prior to January 1, 2017. After that date, the lifetime Disregard will end 24 months after it began.

(While HUD regulations allow for the housing authority to offer an escrow account in lieu of having a portion of their income excluded under this paragraph, it is the policy of this housing authority to provide the exclusion in all cases.)

11. Deferred periodic amounts from supplemental security income and Social Security benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts;
12. Amounts received by the family in the form of refunds or rebates under State or local law for property taxes paid on the dwelling unit;
13. Amounts paid by a State agency to a family with a member who has a developmental disability and is living at home to offset the cost of services and equipment needed to keep the developmentally disabled family member at home; or
14. Amounts specifically excluded by any other Federal statute from consideration as income for purposes of determining eligibility or benefits. These exclusions include:
 - a. The value of the allotment provided to an eligible household under the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2017(b));
 - b. Payments to Volunteers under the Domestic Volunteer Services Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 5044(f)(1), 5058);
 - c. Certain payments received under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1626(c));
 - d. Income derived from certain submarginal land of the United States that is held in trust for certain Indian tribes (25 U.S.C. 459e);
 - e. Payments or allowances made under the Department of Health and Human Services' Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (42 U.S.C. 8624(f));
 - f. Income derived from the disposition of funds to the Grand River Band of Ottawa Indians (Pub. L. 94-540, Section 6);
 - g. The first \$2000 of per capita shares received from judgment funds awarded by the Indian National Gaming Commission or the U.S. Claims Court, the interests of individual Indians in trust or restricted lands, and the first \$2000 per year of income received by individual Indians from funds derived from interests held in such trust or restricted lands (25 U.S.C. 1407-1408). This exclusion does not include proceeds of gaming operations regulated by the Commission;

- h. Amounts of scholarships funded under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070), including awards under Federal work-study program or under the Bureau of Indian Affairs student assistance programs (20 U.S.C. 1087uu). For Section 8 programs only (42 U.S.C. 1437f), any financial assistance in excess of amounts received by an individual for tuition and any other required fees and charges under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 *et seq.*), from private sources, or an institution of higher education (as defined under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002)), shall not be considered income to that individual if that individual is over the age of 23 with dependent children (Pub. L. 109-115, section 327) (as amended). See definition of Tuition in Glossary;
- i. Payments received from programs funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1985 (42 U.S.C. 3056(g));
- j. Payments received on or after January 1, 1989, from the Agent Orange Settlement Fund (Pub. L. 101-201) or any other fund established pursuant to the settlement in *In Re Agent Orange Liability Litigation*, M.D.L. No. 381 (E.D.N.Y.);
- k. Payments received under the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980 (Pub. L. 96-420, 25 U.S.C. 1728);
- l. The value of any child care provided or arranged (or any amount received as payment for such care or reimbursement for costs incurred for such care) under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858q);
- m. Earned income tax credit (EITC) refund payments received on or after January 1, 1991, for programs administered under the United States Housing Act of 1937, title V of the Housing Act of 1949, section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, and sections 221 (d)(3), 235, and 236 of the National Housing Act (26 U.S.C. 32(l));
- n. Payments by the Indian Claims Commission to the Confederated Tribes and Bands of Yakima Indian Nation or the Apache Tribe of Mescalero Reservation (Pub. L. 95-433);

- o. Allowances, earnings and payments to AmeriCorps participants under the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12637(d));
- p. Any allowance paid under the provisions of 38 U.S.C. 1883(c) to children of Vietnam veterans born with spina bifida (38 U.S.C. 1802-05), children of women Vietnam veterans born with certain birth defects (38 U.S.C. 1811-16), and children of certain Korean service veterans born with spina bifida (38 U.S.C. 1821);
- q. Any amount of crime victim compensation (under the Victims of Crime Act) received through crime victim assistance (or payment or reimbursement of the cost of such assistance) as determined under the Victims of Crime Act because of the commission of a crime against the applicant under the Victims of Crime Act (42 U.S.C. 10602(c));
- r. Allowances, earnings and payments to individuals participating in programs under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2931(a)(2)).
- s. Any amount received under the Richard B. Russell School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1760(e)) and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1780(b)), including reduced-price lunches and food under the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC);
- t. Payments, funds or distributions authorized, established, or directed by the Seneca Nation Settlement Act of 1990 (25 U.S.C. 1774f(b));
- u. Payments from any deferred Department of Veterans Affairs disability benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts (42 U.S.C. § 1437a(b)(4));
- v. Compensation received by or on behalf of a veteran for service-connected disability, death, dependency, or indemnity compensation as provided by an amendment by the Indian Veterans Housing Opportunity Act of 2010 (Pub. L. 111–269; 25 U.S.C. 4103(9)) to the definition of income applicable to programs authorized under the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act (NAHASDA) (25 U.S.C. 4101 *et seq.*) and administered by the Office of Native American Programs;

- w. A lump sum or a periodic payment received by an individual Indian pursuant to the Class Action Settlement Agreement in the case entitled *Elouise Cobell et al. v. Ken Salazar et al.*, 816 F. Supp 2d 10 (Oct. 5, 2011 D.D.C.), for a period of one year from the time of receipt of that payment as provided in the Claims Resolution Act of 2010 (Pub. L. 111–291);
- x. Any amounts in an “individual development account” as provided by the Assets for Independence Act, as amended in 2002 (Pub. L. 107-110, 42 U.S.C. 604(h)(4));
- y. Per capita payments made from the proceeds of Indian Tribal Trust Cases as described in PIH Notice 2013-30 “Exclusion from Income of Payments under Recent Tribal Trust Settlements” (25 U.S.C. 117b(a)); and
- z. Major disaster and emergency assistance received by individuals and families under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Pub. L. 93-288, as amended) comparable disaster assistance provided by States, local governments, and disaster assistance organizations (42 U.S.C. 5155(d)).
- aa. ABLÉ accounts created under the Achieving a Better Life Experience Act of 2014 (ABLE Act) are excluded from the calculation of both income and assets.

The Superior Housing Authority will not provide exclusions from income in addition to those already provided for by HUD.

11.3 DEDUCTIONS FROM ANNUAL INCOME

The following deductions will be made from annual income:

- A. \$480 for each dependent;
- B. \$400 for any elderly family or disabled family;
- C. The sum of the following, to the extent the sum exceeds three percent of annual income:
 - 1. Unreimbursed medical expenses of any elderly family or disabled family including any fee paid by the participant for the Medicare Prescription Drug Program; and

2. Unreimbursed reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses for each member of the family who is a person with disabilities, to the extent necessary to enable any member of the family (including the member who is a person with disabilities) to be employed, but this allowance may not exceed the earned income received by family members who are 18 years of age or older who are able to work because of such attendant care or auxiliary apparatus.
- D. Reasonable childcare expenses for children 12 and younger necessary to enable a member of the family to be employed or to further his or her education. This deduction shall not exceed the amount of employment income that is included in annual income.

11.4 RECEIPT OF A LETTER OR NOTICE FROM HUD CONCERNING INCOME

- A. If a public housing resident receives a letter or notice from HUD concerning the amount or verification of family income, the letter shall be brought to the person responsible for income verification within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt by the resident.
- B. The Housing Specialist shall reconcile any difference between the amount reported by the resident and the amount listed in the HUD communication. This shall be done as promptly as possible.
- C. After the reconciliation is complete, the Superior Housing Authority shall, if appropriate, adjust the resident's rent beginning at the start of the next month. If the reconciliation is completed during the final five (5) calendar days of the month, the new rent shall take effect on the first day of the second month following the end of the current month. In addition, if the resident had not previously reported the proper income, the Superior Housing Authority shall do one of the following:
1. Immediately collect the back rent due to the agency;
 2. Establish a repayment plan for the resident to pay the sum due to the agency;
 3. Terminate the lease and evict for failure to report income; or
 4. Terminate the lease, evict for failure to report income, and collect the back rent due to the agency.

11.5 COOPERATING WITH WELFARE AGENCIES

The Superior Housing Authority will make its best efforts to enter into cooperation agreements with local welfare agencies under which the welfare agencies will agree:

- A. To target assistance, benefits and services to families receiving assistance in the public housing and Section 8 tenant-based assistance program to achieve self-sufficiency; and
- B. To provide written verification to the Superior Housing Authority concerning welfare benefits for families applying for or receiving assistance in our housing assistance programs.

11.6 COOPERATING WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

The Superior Housing Authority will comply, on a case-by-case basis, with information requests from Federal, State or local law enforcement officers regarding possible fugitive felons and/or a parole or probation violators. The Superior Housing Authority will supply upon legitimate request (1) the current address, (2) Social Security number and (3) photograph (if available) of any recipient of assistance.

The Federal, State or local enforcement officer must submit a request that is (1) written, (2) on law enforcement agency letterhead, and (3) is signed by the requesting officer and his or her immediate supervisor. The request for information must provide the name of the fugitive felon and/or parole or probation violator being sought, and may include other personal information used for identification. The request should also comply with the following requirements:

- A. The law enforcement agency shall notify Superior Housing Authority that the fugitive felon and/or parole or probation violator (i) is fleeing to avoid prosecution, custody or confinement after conviction, under the laws of the place from which the individual flees, for a crime, or attempt to commit a crime, which is a felony under the laws of the place from which the individual flees, or which, in the case of the State of New Jersey, is a high misdemeanor; or (ii) is violating a condition of probation or parole imposed under Federal or State law; or (iii) has information that is necessary for the officer to conduct his/her official duties;
- B. The location or apprehension of the recipient is within the Superior Housing Authority's official duties; and,
- C. The request is made in the proper exercise of the law enforcement agency's official duties.

11.7 UNAUTHORIZED OCCUPANTS

If an individual other than a leaseholder is representing to an outside agency that he or she is residing in a public housing unit, he or she shall be considered an unauthorized member

of the household.

Residents are not permitted to allow a former tenant of the Housing Authority who has been evicted or who owes money to the Authority to occupy a unit for any period of time.

12.0 VERIFICATION

The Superior Housing Authority will verify information related to waiting list preferences, eligibility, admission, and level of benefits prior to admission. Periodically during occupancy, items related to eligibility and rent determination shall also be reviewed and verified. Income, assets, and expenses will be verified, as well as disability status, need for a live-in aide and other reasonable accommodations; full-time student status of family members 18 years of age and older; Social Security numbers; and citizenship/eligible non-citizen status. Age and relationship will only be verified in those instances where needed to make a determination of level of assistance.

For a family with net assets equal to or less than \$5,000, the Superior Housing Authority will accept, for purposes of recertification of income, a family's written declaration that it has net assets equal to or less than \$5,000, without taking additional steps to verify the accuracy of the declaration. The declaration must state the amount of income the family expects to receive from such assets; this amount will be included in the family's income. The Superior Housing Authority will obtain third-party verification of all family assets every 3 years.

12.1 ACCEPTABLE METHODS OF VERIFICATION

Age, relationship, U.S. citizenship, and Social Security numbers will generally be verified with documentation provided by the family. For citizenship, the family's certification will be accepted. (Or, for citizenship, documentation such as listed below will be required.) Verification of these items will include photocopies of the Social Security cards and other documents presented by the family, the INS SAVE approval code, and forms signed by the family.

Other information will be verified by the following verification methods acceptable to HUD, in the order of preference indicated:

1. Up-front Income Verifications (UIV)

UIV is the verification of income through an independent source that systematically maintains income information in computerized form for a large number of individuals.

Current UIV resources include the following:

- a. **Enterprise Income Verification (EIV)** – The EIV System is a web-based application, which provides PHAs with employment, wage, unemployment compensation and social security benefit information of tenants who participate in the Public Housing and various Section 8 programs under the jurisdiction of the Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH). Information in EIV is derived from computer matching programs initiated by HUD with the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), for all program participants with valid personal identifying information (name, date of birth (DOB), and social security number (SSN)) reported on the form HUD-50058. Use of the EIV system in its entirety is mandatory for all annual and interim re-examinations. The Superior Housing Authority will monitor the following EIV reports on a monthly basis – (1) Deceased Tenants Report, (2) Identity Verification Report, and the (3) Immigration Report. In addition, it will monitor on a quarterly basis the following EIV reports – (1) Income Discrepancy Report, (2) Multiple Subsidy Report, and (3) the New Hires Report. Whether or not an admission is homeless will be noted in the 50058.
- b. State Wage Information Collection Agencies (SWICAs)
- c. State systems for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program
- d. Credit Bureau Information (CBA) credit reports
- e. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Letter 1722
- f. Private sector databases (e.g. The Work Number)

It is important to note that UIV data will only be used to verify a resident's eligibility for participation in a rental assistance program and to determine the level of assistance the resident is entitled to receive and only by properly trained persons whose duties require access to this information. Any other use, unless approved by the HUD Headquarters UIV Security System Administrator, is specifically prohibited and will not occur.

No adverse action can be taken against a resident until the Superior Housing Authority has independently verified the UIV information and the resident has been granted an opportunity to contest any adverse findings through the established grievance procedure. The consequences of adverse findings may include the Superior Housing Authority requiring the immediate payment of any over-subsidy,

the entering into a repayment agreement, eviction, criminal prosecution, or any other appropriate remedy.

Furthermore, the information the Superior Housing Authority derives from the UIV system will be protected to ensure that it is utilized solely for official purposes and not disclosed in any way that would violate the privacy of the affected individuals.

The EIV Income Report must remain in the tenant file for the duration of tenancy and no longer than three years from the end of participation (EOP) date. The Superior Housing Authority is required to maintain at a minimum, the last three years of the form HUD-50058, either electronically or by hard copy, and supporting documentation for all annual and interim reexaminations of family income. All records are to be maintained for a period of at least three years from the effective date of the action. Once the data has served its purpose, it shall be destroyed by either burning or shredding the data.

The Superior Housing Authority will use additional UIV resources as they become available. This will be done before, during and/or after examinations and/or re-examinations of household income as appropriate.

2. Third-Party Written Verifications

An original or authentic document generated by a third-party source dated either within the 60-day period preceding the reexamination or the Superior Housing Authority request date. Such documentation may be in the possession of the tenant (or applicant), and is commonly referred to as tenant-provided documents. It is HUD's position that such tenant-provided documents are written third-party verification since these documents originated from a third-party source. The Superior Housing Authority may, at its discretion, reject any tenant-provided documents and follow up directly with the source to obtain necessary verification of information.

Examples of acceptable tenant-provided documentation (generated by a third-party source) include, but are not limited to: pay stubs, payroll summary report, employer notice/letter of hire/termination, SSA benefit verification letter, bank statements, child support payment stubs, welfare benefit letters and/or printouts, and unemployment monetary benefit notices. Current acceptable tenant-provided documents will be used for income and rent determinations.

The Superior Housing Authority will obtain at least two current and consecutive pay stubs for determining annual income from wages. For new income sources or when two pay stubs are not available, the Superior Housing Authority will project income based on the information from a traditional written third-party verification form or the best available information.

Note: Documents older than 60 days (from the Superior Housing Authority interview/determination or request date) is acceptable for confirming effective dates of income.

Third-party written verifications may also be used to supplement Up-front Income Verifications. They will be utilized when there is a discrepancy of \$200 a month or more and the participant disputes the UIV results.

Note: Social Security benefit information in EIV is updated every three months. If the tenant agrees with the EIV-reported benefit information, PHAs do not need to obtain or request a benefit verification letter from the tenant.

3. Written Third-Party Verification Form

Also known as traditional third-party verification. A standardized form to collect information from a third-party source is distributed by the Superior Housing Authority. The form is completed by the third-party by hand (in writing or typeset) when sent the form by the Superior Housing Authority.

HUD recognizes that third-party verification request forms sent to third-party sources often are not returned. In other instances, the person who completes the verification form may provide incomplete information; or some tenants may collude with the third-party source to provide false information; or the tenant intercepts the form and provides false information.

HUD requires the Superior Housing Authority to rely on documents that originate from a third-party source's computerized system and/or database, as this process reduces the likelihood of incorrect or falsified information being provided on the third-party verification request form. The use of acceptable tenant-provided documents, which originate from a third-party source, will improve the integrity of information used to determine a family's income and rent and ultimately reduce improper subsidy payments. This verification process will also streamline the income verification process.

The Superior Housing Authority will allow thirty (30) calendar days for the return of third-party written verifications prior to continuing on to the next type of verification.

4. Third-Party Oral Verifications

This type of verification includes direct contact with the source, in person or by telephone. When this method is used, staff members will be required to document in writing with whom they spoke, the date of the conversation, the telephone number, and the facts obtained.

The Superior Housing Authority will allow thirty (30) calendar days for the return of third-party oral verifications prior to continuing on to the next type of verification.

5. Review of Documents

When UIV, written and oral third-party verifications are not available within the thirty (30) calendar day period allowed in paragraph 3 and thirty (30) calendar day period allowed in paragraph 4 above, the Housing Authority will use the information received by the family, provided that the documents provide complete information. Photocopies of the documents, excluding government checks, provided by the family will be maintained in the file. In cases in which documents are viewed and cannot be photocopied, staff reviewing the documents will complete a written statement as to the contents of the document(s).

6. Self-Certification and Self-Declaration

When UIV, written and oral third-party verifications are not available within the thirty (30) calendar day period allowed in paragraph 3 and thirty (30) calendar day period allowed in paragraph 4 above, and hand-carried verification cannot be obtained, the Housing Authority will accept a statement detailing information needed, signed by the head, spouse, co-head, or other adult family member.

Verification forms and reports received will be contained in the applicant/tenant file. Oral third-party documentation will include the same information as if the documentation had been written, i.e. name, date of contact, amount received, etc.

When any verification method other than Up-front Income Verification is utilized, the Superior Housing Authority will document the reason for the choice of the verification methodology in the applicant/resident's file.

The following chart comes from PIH Notice 2010-19.

Level	Verification Technique	Ranking
6	Up-front Income Verification (UIV) using HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system (not available for income verifications of applicants)	Highest (Mandatory)
5	Up-front Income Verification (UIV) using non-HUD system	Highest (Optional)
4	Written Third-Party Verification	High (Mandatory to supplement EIV-reported income sources and when EIV has no data; Mandatory for non-EIV reported income sources; Mandatory when participant disputes EIV-reported employment and income information and is unable to provide acceptable documentation to support dispute)
3	Written Third-Party Verification Form	Medium-Low (Mandatory if written third-party verification documents are not available or rejected by the PHA; and when the applicant or participant is unable to provide acceptable documentation)
2	Oral Third-Party Verification	Low (Mandatory if written third-party verification is not available)
1	Tenant Declaration	Low (Use as a last resort when unable to obtain any type of third-party verification)

12.2 TYPES OF VERIFICATION

The chart below outlines the factors that may be verified and gives common examples of the verification that will be sought. In addition, the applicant must produce a government issued photo identification card. To obtain written third-party verification, the Superior Housing Authority will send a request form to the source along with a release form signed by the applicant/tenant via first class mail.

Verification Requirements for Individual Items		
Item to Be Verified	3 rd party verification	Hand-carried verification
General Eligibility Items		
Social Security Number	Not Allowed	Original Social Security Card, an appropriate government letter showing the number or other HUD-allowed method
Age of all Adults in household		Valid driver's license, identification card issued by a government agency, school records, or a birth certificate.

Verification Requirements for Individual Items		
Item to Be Verified	3 rd party verification	Hand-carried verification
Citizenship	N/A	Signed certification, voter's registration card, birth certificate, etc.
Eligible immigration status	INS SAVE confirmation #	INS card
Disability	Letter from medical professional, SSI, etc.	Proof of SSI or Social Security disability payments
Full time student status (if >18)	Letter from school	For high school and/or college students, any document evidencing enrollment
Need for a live-in aide	Letter from doctor or other professional knowledgeable of condition	N/A
Childcare costs	Letter from care provider	Bills and receipts
Disability assistance expenses	Letters from suppliers, care givers, etc.	Bills and records of payment
Medical expenses	Letters from providers, prescription record from pharmacy, medical professional's letter stating assistance or a companion animal is needed	Bills, receipts, records of payment, dates of trips, mileage log, receipts for fares and tolls

Medicare Prescription Drug Coverage		A card issued by the private prescription drug plan with the words Medicare Rx on it.
Value of and Income from Assets		
Savings, checking accounts	Letter from institution	Passbook, most current statements
CDS, bonds, etc.	Letter from institution	Tax return, information brochure from institution, the CD, the bond

Verification Requirements for Individual Items		
Item to Be Verified	3 rd party verification	Hand-carried verification
Stocks	Letter from broker or holding company	Stock or most current statement, price in newspaper or through Internet
Real property	Letter from tax office, assessment, etc.	Property tax statement (for current value), assessment, records or income and expenses, tax return
Personal property held as an investment	Assessment, bluebook, etc.	Receipt for purchase, other evidence of worth
Cash value of whole life insurance policies	Letter from insurance company	Current statement
Assets disposed of for less than fair market value	N/A	Original receipt and receipt at disposition, other evidence of worth
Income		
Earned income	Letter from employer	Most current pay stubs
Self-employed	N/A	Tax return from prior year, books of accounts
Regular gifts and contributions	Letter from source, letter from organization receiving gift (i.e., if grandmother pays day care provider, the day care provider could so state)	Bank deposits, other similar evidence
Alimony/child support	Court order, letter from source, letter from Human Services	Record of deposits for the past 12 months, or a divorce decree
Social Security Administration		For applicants a letter from Social Security no more than 90 calendar days old. For tenants as verified by HUD computer systems.
Periodic payments (i.e., welfare, pensions, workers)	Letter or electronic reports from the source	Award letter, letter announcing change in amount of future payments

eligibility, the Superior Housing Authority will mail information to the INS in order that a manual check can be made of INS records.

Family members who do not claim to be citizens, nationals, or eligible non-citizens must be listed on a statement of non-eligible members and the list must be signed by the head of the household.

Non-citizen students on student visas, though in the country legally, are not eligible to be admitted to public housing. If they are members of families that include citizens, the rent must be pro-rated.

Any family member who does not choose to declare their status must be listed on the statement of non-eligible members.

If no family member is determined to be eligible under this section, the family's eligibility will be denied.

The family's assistance will not be denied, delayed, reduced, or terminated because of a delay in the process of determining eligible status under this section, except to the extent that the delay is caused by the family.

If the Superior Housing Authority determines that a family member has knowingly permitted an ineligible non-citizen (other than any ineligible non-citizens listed on the lease) to permanently reside in their public housing unit, the family will be evicted. Such family will not be eligible to be readmitted to public housing for a period of 24 months from the date of eviction or termination.

12.4 VERIFICATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS

Prior to admission, every family member regardless of age must provide the Superior Housing Authority with a complete and accurate Social Security Number unless they do not contend eligible immigration status. New family members must provide this verification prior to being added to the lease. If the new family member is under the age of six and has not been assigned a Social Security Number, the family shall have ninety (90) calendar days after starting to receive the assistance to provide a complete and accurate Social Security Number. The Superior Housing Authority may grant one ninety (90) day extension for newly-added family members if in its sole discretion it determines that the person's failure to comply was due to circumstances that could not have reasonably been foreseen and was outside the control of the person.

If a person is already a program participant and has not disclosed his or her Social Security Number, it must be disclosed at the next re-examination or re-certification. Participants aged 62 or older as of January 31, 2010 whose initial eligibility determination was begun

before January 31, 2010 are exempt from the required disclosure of their Social Security Number. This exemption continues even if the individual moves to a new assisted unit.

The best verification of the Social Security Number is the original Social Security card. If the card is not available, the Superior Housing Authority will accept an original document issued by a federal or state government agency, which contains the name of the individual and the Social Security Number of the individual, along with other identifying information of the individual or such other evidence of the Social Security Number as HUD may prescribe in administrative instructions.

If a member of an applicant family indicates they have a Social Security Number, but cannot readily verify it, the family cannot be assisted until verification is provided.

If an individual fails to provide the verification within the time allowed, the family will be denied assistance or will have their assistance terminated. The Superior Housing Authority may grant one ninety (90) day extension from termination if in its sole discretion it determines that the person's failure to comply was due to circumstances that could not have reasonably been foreseen and there is a reasonable likelihood that the person will be able to disclose a Social Security Number by the deadline.

12.5 TIMING OF VERIFICATION

Verification information must be dated within ninety (90) calendar days of certification or reexamination. If the verification is older than this, the source will be contacted and asked to provide information regarding any changes.

When an interim reexamination is conducted, the Housing Authority will verify and update all information related to family circumstances and level of assistance.

12.6 FREQUENCY OF OBTAINING VERIFICATION

Household composition will be verified annually. The frequency that household income will be verified depends on the type of rent method chosen by the family.

For each family member, citizenship/eligible non-citizen status will be verified only once unless the family member is an eligible immigrant in a transitional stage of admission. In this situation, their status must be updated until they are admitted for permanent residency. This verification will be obtained prior to admission. If the status of any family member was not determined prior to admission, verification of their status will be obtained at the next regular reexamination. Prior to a new member joining the family, their citizenship/eligible non-citizen status will be verified.

For each family member, verification of Social Security number will be obtained only once. This verification will be accomplished prior to admission. When a family member who did

not have a Social Security number at admission receives a Social Security number, that number will be verified at the next regular reexamination.

12.7 DISCREPANCIES IN VERIFIED INFORMATION

An EIV Income Report shall be pulled from the system before annual or interim reexamination is conducted for any family and compared with family-reported information. If the EIV report reveals an income source that was not reported by the tenant or a substantial difference (defined as \$2400 or more annually) in the reported income information, the Superior Housing Authority will:

- A. Discuss the income discrepancy with the tenant; and
- B. Request the tenant to provide any documentation to confirm or dispute the unreported or underreported income and/ or income sources; and
- C. In the event the tenant is unable to provide acceptable documentation to resolve the income discrepancy, the Superior Housing Authority will request from the third-party source, any information necessary to resolve the income discrepancy; and
- D. If applicable, determine the tenant's underpayment of rent as a result of unreported or underreported income, retroactively*; and
- E. Take any other appropriate action.

*The Superior Housing Authority will determine the retroactive rent as far back as the existence of complete file documentation (form HUD-50058 and supporting documentation) to support such retroactive rent determinations.

The tenant will be provided an opportunity to contest the Superior Housing Authority's determination of tenant rent underpayment. Tenants will be promptly notified in writing of any adverse findings made on the basis of the information verified through the aforementioned income discrepancy resolution process. The tenant may contest the findings in accordance with established grievance procedures. The Superior Housing Authority will not terminate, deny, suspend, or reduce the family's assistance until the expiration of any notice or grievance period.

When there is an unsubstantial or no disparity between tenant-reported and EIV-reported income information, the Superior Housing Authority will obtain from the tenant, any necessary documentation to complete the income determination process. As noted previously, the Superior Housing Authority may reject any tenant-provided documentation, if the Authority deems the documentation unacceptable. Documentation provided by the tenant will only be rejected for only the following reasons:

- A. The document is not an original; or
- B. The original document has been altered, mutilated, or is not legible; or
- C. The document appears to be a forged document (i.e. does not appear to be authentic).

The Superior Housing Authority will explain to the tenant, the reason(s) the submitted documents are not acceptable and request the tenant to provide additional documentation. If at any time, the tenant is unable to provide acceptable documentation that the Superior Housing Authority deems necessary to complete the income determination process, the Authority will submit a traditional third-party verification form to the third-party source for completion and submission to the Superior Housing Authority.

If the third-party source does not respond to the Superior Housing Authority's request for information, the Authority is required to document the tenant file of its attempt to obtain third-party verification and that no response to the third-party verification request was received.

The Superior Housing Authority will then pursue lower level verifications in accordance with the verification hierarchy.

12.8 STREAMLINED INCOME DETERMINATION

The Superior Housing Authority has decided that any family member with a fixed source of income that constitutes 90% or more of his or her income shall NOT have his or her income determined for annual reexaminations using a streamlined income determination.. A streamlined income determination may be conducted by applying, for each fixed-income source, the verified cost of living adjustment (COLA) (if there has been one announced for that year) or current rate of interest to the previously verified or adjusted income amount.

“Family member with a fixed source of income” is defined as a family member whose income includes periodic payments at reasonably predictable levels from one or more of the following sources:

- A Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, Supplemental Disability Insurance;
- B Federal, state, local, or private pension plans;
- C Annuities or other retirement benefit programs, insurance policies, disability or death benefits, or other similar types of periodic receipts; or

D Any other source of income subject to adjustment by a verifiable COLA or current rate of interest and determined appropriate by the Superior Housing Authority.

In the initial year, the Superior Housing Authority will determine if any of the family member's sources of income are fixed. This determination shall be made by either:

1. comparing the amount of income from the fixed source(s) as indicated on the current year's EIV report or on a family provided document, to the amount generated during the prior year;
2. or by asking the resident.

If so determined, this shall be noted in the tenant file and the file shall state that this was determined. This shall be repeated for new sources of income reported by the resident to the Superior Housing Authority.

The Superior Housing Authority may use a COLA (if there has been one announced that year) or current rate of interest specific to the fixed source of income in order to adjust the income amount. The Superior Housing Authority will verify the appropriate COLA or current rate of interest from a public source or through tenant-provided, third party-generated documentation. If no such verification is available, then the Superior Housing Authority will obtain third-party verification of income amounts in order to calculate the change in income for the source.

For any family member whose income is determined pursuant to a streamlined income determination, the Superior Housing Authority will obtain third-party verification of all income amounts every 3 years. This also means that if a family member with a fixed-income source is added to the family during year two, for example, then the Housing Authority must obtain third-party verification of all income amounts for that family member at the next reexamination if the Housing Authority wishes to have all family members with fixed incomes on the same schedule with respect to streamlined annual reexaminations.

The Superior Housing Authority will continue to **annually** conduct third-party verification of non-fixed sources of income (wages, salaries, etc.) and deductions (medical, etc.) where applicable for **all** family members. Also, the Superior Housing Authority will continue to obtain family member signatures on the consent forms required by 24 CFR 5.230, as if this provision had not been adopted.

13.0 DETERMINATION OF TOTAL TENANT PAYMENT AND TENANT RENT

13.1 FAMILY CHOICE

At admission and each year in preparation for their annual reexamination, each family is given the choice of having their rent determined under the income method or having their rent set at the flat rent amount.

- A. Families who opt for the flat rent will be required to go through the income reexamination process every three years, rather than the annual review they would otherwise undergo. Their family composition must still be reviewed annually.
- B. Families who opt for the flat rent may request to have a reexamination and return to the income based method at any time for any of the following reasons:
 - 1. The family's income has decreased.
 - 2. The family's circumstances have changed increasing their expenses for childcare, medical care, etc.
 - 3. Other circumstances creating a hardship on the family such that the income method would be more financially feasible for the family.
- C. Families have only one choice per year except for financial hardship cases. In order for families to make informed choices about their rent options, the Superior Housing Authority will provide them with the following information whenever they have to make rent decisions:
 - 1. The Superior Housing Authority's policies on switching types of rent in case of a financial hardship; and
 - 2. The dollar amount of tenant rent for the family under each option. If the family chose a flat rent for the previous year, the Superior Housing Authority will provide the amount of income-based rent for the subsequent year only the year the Superior Housing Authority conducts an income reexamination or if the family specifically requests it and submits updated income information.

13.2 THE INCOME METHOD

The total tenant payment is equal to the highest of:

- A. 10% of the family's monthly income;

- B. 30% of the family's adjusted monthly income; or
- C. If the family is receiving payments for welfare assistance from a public agency and a part of those payments, adjusted in accordance with the family's actual housing costs, is specifically designated by such agency to meet the family's housing costs, the portion of those payments which is so designated. If the family's welfare assistance is ratably reduced from the standard of need by applying a percentage, the amount calculated under this provision is the amount resulting from one application of the percentage; or
- D. The minimum rent of \$50.00.

13.3 MINIMUM RENT

The Superior Housing Authority has set the minimum rent at \$50.00. If the family requests a hardship exemption, however, the Superior Housing Authority will suspend the minimum rent beginning the month following the family's request until the Housing Authority can determine whether the hardship exists and whether the hardship is of a temporary or long-term nature.

- A. A hardship exists in the following circumstances:
 - 1. When the family has lost eligibility for or is waiting an eligibility determination for a Federal, State, or local assistance program, including a family that includes a member who is a non-citizen lawfully admitted for permanent residence under the Immigration and Nationality Act who would be entitled to public benefits but for title IV of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996;
 - 2. When the family would be evicted because it is unable to pay the minimum rent;
 - 3. When the income of the family has decreased because of changed circumstances, including loss of employment; and
 - 4. When a death has occurred in the family.
- B. No hardship. If the Housing Authority determines there is no qualifying hardship, the minimum rent will be reinstated, including requiring back payment of minimum rent for the time of suspension.
- C. Temporary hardship. If the Housing Authority reasonably determines that there is a qualifying hardship but that it is of a temporary nature, the minimum rent will be not be imposed for a period of 90 calendar days from the beginning of the suspension of the minimum rent. At the end of the 90-day period, the minimum rent will be imposed retroactively to the time of suspension. The Housing Authority will

offer a repayment agreement in accordance with Section 19 of this policy for any rent not paid during the period of suspension. During the suspension period the Housing Authority will not evict the family for nonpayment of the amount of tenant rent owed for the suspension period.

- D. Long-term hardship. If the Housing Authority determines there is a long-term hardship, the family will be exempt from the minimum rent requirement until the hardship no longer exists.
- E. Appeals. The family may use the grievance procedure to appeal the Housing Authority's determination regarding the hardship. No escrow deposit will be required in order to access the grievance procedure.

13.4 THE FLAT RENT

The Superior Housing Authority has set a flat rent for each public housing unit. The flat rent is determined annually, based on the market rental value of the unit using one of the following three options:

- A. Option One: The Superior Housing Authority will establish a flat rent for each public housing unit that is no less than 80 percent of the applicable Fair Market Rent (FMR);
- B. Option Two: No less than 80 percent of an applicable small area FMR (SAFMR) or 80% of the unadjusted rent¹, if applicable, as determined by HUD, or any successor determination, that more accurately reflects local market conditions and is based on an applicable market area that is geographically smaller than the applicable market area used in the first paragraph of this section. If HUD has not determined an applicable SAFMR or unadjusted rent¹, the Superior Housing Authority will rely on the applicable FMR under the first option or may apply for an exception flat rent under the third option. No other smaller geographical FMRs will be allowed by HUD; (See footnote 1 for HUD's definition of "unadjusted rent" as relates to Flat Rent requirements);
- C. Option Three: The Superior Housing Authority may request, and HUD may approve, on a case-by-case basis, a flat rent that is lower than the amounts in Options One or Two of this section, subject to the following requirements:
 - 1. The Superior Housing Authority must submit an acceptable market analysis of the applicable market.
 - 2. The Superior Housing Authority must demonstrate, based on the market analysis, that the proposed flat rent is a reasonable rent in comparison to rent for other comparable unassisted units, based on the location, quality,

size, unit type, and age of the public housing unit and any amenities, housing services, maintenance, and utilities to be provided by the PHA in accordance with the lease.

3. All requests for exception flat rents under this option must be submitted to and pre-approved by HUD. Upon request, exception rent can be extended up to two additional years by HUD.

The Superior Housing Authority will not implement Option Three prior to receiving HUD's written approval.

The option chosen to establish the required flat rent will be the sole decision of the Superior Housing Authority.

There is no utility allowance for families paying a flat rent because the Superior Housing Authority has already factored who pays for the utilities into the flat rent calculation. If the resident pays their own utilities, the calculated flat rent shall be reduced by a reasonable utility allowance based on an energy-conservative household of modest circumstances. Otherwise, the entire flat rent shall be paid by the resident to the Superior Housing Authority.

Annually, no later than 90 days after issuance of new FMRs or SAFMRs by HUD, the Superior Housing Authority will compare the current flat rent amount to the applicable FMR and SAFMR/unadjusted rent¹. If the flat rent is at least 80 percent of the lower of the FMR or SAFMR/unadjusted rent, the Superior Housing Authority is in compliance with the law, and no further steps are necessary. If the flat rent is less than 80 percent of the lower of the FMR and SAFMR, the Superior Housing Authority will adjust the flat rents at no less than 80 percent of the lower of the FMR or SAFMR/unadjusted rent¹, subject to the utilities adjustment required for tenant-paid utilities, or the Superior Housing Authority may request an exception flat rent pursuant to Option Three, as described above. Revised flat rents will become effective for all families admitted after the flat rent is changed or at the lease renewal for an existing resident. (See footnote 1 for HUD's definition of "unadjusted rent" as relates to Flat Rent requirements).

¹ The unadjusted rent is the FMR estimated directly from the American Community Survey (ACS) source data that HUD uses to calculate FMRs before HUD applies its state non-metropolitan minimum rent policy. HUD maintains a minimum FMR policy within Housing Choice Voucher program (HCV) in response to numerous public concerns that FMRs in rural areas were too low to operate the HCV program successfully. The policy establishes the FMRs at the higher of the local FMR or the State-wide average FMR of non-metropolitan counties, subject to a ceiling rent cap. The rationale for having a state minimum FMR is that some low-income, low-rent non-metropolitan counties have ACS-based FMR estimates that appear to be below long-term operating costs for standard quality rental units and raise concerns about housing quality. State minimum FMRs have been set at the respective state-wide population weighted median non-metropolitan rent level, but are not allowed to exceed the U.S. median non-metropolitan rent level.

As for flat rent phase-ins, previous regulations in PIH Notice 2014-12 and the subsequent FAQ's, HUD provided flexibility to PHAs to phase in all flat rent increases over a three-year period, including those increases that were 35 percent or less.

However, the FY 2015 Appropriations Act provides the Superior Housing Authority additional flexibility to establish flat rents at lower amounts, thereby eliminating the need for the three-year phase-in of flat rent increases that are 35 percent or less. **Therefore, the only flat rent increases that will be phased-in are those where a family's rent will increase by more than 35 percent prior to any applicable adjustments for utility payments.**

Agencies that began phase-ins for families with rent increases at 35 percent or less last year shall follow the actions outlined below at the family's next annual rent option:

- 1) On a case-by-case basis, at the family's next annual rent option, compare the updated flat rent amount applicable to the unit to the rent that was being paid by the family immediately prior to the annual rent option;
 - a. If the updated flat rent amount would not increase a family's rental payment by more than 35 percent, the family may choose to pay either the updated flat rent amount or the previously calculated income-based rent;
 - b. If the agency determines that the updated flat rent amount would increase a household's rental payment by more than 35 percent, the family may choose to pay the phased-in flat rent amount resulting from the flat rent impact analysis or the previously calculated income-based rent.

Affected families will be given a 30-day notice of any rent change. Adjustments are applied at the end of the annual lease (for more information on flat rents, see Section 15.3).

The Superior Housing Authority will post the flat rents at each of the developments and at the central office. Flat rents are incorporated in this policy upon approval by the Board of Commissioners.

13.5 CEILING RENT

The Superior Housing Authority has set a ceiling rent for each public housing unit prior to October 1, 1999. The amount of the ceiling rent will be reevaluated annually and the adjustments applied. It must equal or exceed the flat rent established by the Superior Housing Authority. Affected families will be given a 30-day notice of any rent change. Adjustments are applied on the anniversary date for each affected family.

The Superior Housing Authority will post the ceiling rents at the central office. Ceiling rents are incorporated in this policy upon approval by the Board of Commissioners.

13.6 RENT FOR FAMILIES UNDER THE NONCITIZEN RULE

A mixed family will receive full continuation of assistance if all of the following conditions are met:

- A. The family was receiving assistance on June 19, 1995;
- B. The family was granted continuation of assistance before November 29, 1996;
- C. The family's head or spouse has eligible immigration status; and
- D. The family does not include any person who does not have eligible status other than the head of household, the spouse of the head of household, any parent of the head or spouse, or any child (under the age of 18) of the head or spouse.

The family's assistance is prorated in the following manner:

- A. Step 1. Determine the total tenant payment in accordance with 24 CFR §5.628. (Annual income includes income of all family members, including any family member who has not established eligible immigration status.)
- B. Step 2. Family maximum rent is equal to the applicable flat rent for the unit size to be occupied by the family.
- C. Step 3. Subtract the total tenant payment from the family maximum rent. The result is the maximum subsidy for which the family could qualify if all members were eligible (“family maximum subsidy”).
- D. Step 4. Divide the family maximum subsidy by the number of persons in the family (all persons) to determine the maximum subsidy per each family member who has citizenship or eligible immigration status (“eligible family member”). The subsidy per eligible family member is the “member maximum subsidy.”
- E. Step 5. Multiply the member maximum subsidy by the number of family members who have citizenship or eligible immigration status (“eligible family members”). The product of this calculation is the “eligible subsidy.”
- F. Step 6. The mixed family TTP is the maximum rent minus the amount of the eligible subsidy.

- G. Step 7. Subtract any applicable utility allowance from the mixed family TTP. The result of this calculation is the mixed family tenant rent.

When the mixed family's TTP is greater than the maximum rent, the Superior Housing Authority will use the TTP as the mixed family TTP.

13.7 UTILITY ALLOWANCE

The Superior Housing Authority shall establish a utility allowance for all check-metered utilities and for all tenant-paid utilities. The allowance will be based on a reasonable consumption of utilities by an energy-conservative household of modest circumstances consistent with the requirements of a safe, sanitary, and healthful environment. In setting the allowance, the Superior Housing Authority will review the actual consumption of tenant families as well as changes made or anticipated due to modernization (weatherization efforts, installation of energy-efficient appliances, etc). Allowances will be evaluated at least annually as well as any time utility rate changes by 10% or more since the last revision to the allowances.

The utility allowance will be subtracted from the family's income-based rent to determine the amount of the Tenant Rent. The Tenant Rent is the amount the family owes each month to the Superior Housing Authority. The amount of the utility allowance is then still available to the family to pay the cost of their utilities. Any utility cost above the allowance is the responsibility of the tenant. Any savings resulting from utility costs below the amount of the allowance belongs to the tenant.

Utility allowance revisions based on rate changes shall be effective at the family's next annual recertification. Revisions based on changes in consumption or other reasons shall become effective upon approval by the Board of Commissioners.

Families with high utility costs are encouraged to contact the Superior Housing Authority for an energy analysis. The analysis may identify problems with the dwelling unit that once corrected will reduce energy costs. The analysis can also assist the family in identifying ways they can reduce their costs.

13.8 PAYING RENT

Rent and other charges are due and payable on the first day of the month. All rents should be paid at Superior Savings Bank or at the Superior Housing Authority. Reasonable accommodations for this requirement will be made for persons with disabilities.

If the rent is not paid by the fifth of the month, a Notice to Vacate will be issued to the tenant. In addition, a \$25 late charge will be assessed to the tenant. If rent is paid by a personal check and the check is returned for insufficient funds, this shall be considered a non-payment of rent and will incur the late charge plus an additional charge equal to whatever the bank charges plus an addition \$25.

14.0 COMMUNITY SERVICE AND SELF-SUFFICIENCY REQUIREMENT

14.1 GENERAL

In order to be eligible for continued occupancy, each adult family member must either (1) contribute eight hours per month of community service (not including political activities), or (2) participate in an economic self-sufficiency program, or (3) perform eight hours per month of combined activities as previously described unless they are exempt from this requirement. The eight hours of activity may be completed at eight hours each month or aggregated across a year, as long as 96 hours are completed by each annual certification.

14.2 EXEMPTIONS

The following adult family members of tenant families are exempt from this requirement:

- A. Family members who are 62 or older.
- B. Family members who are:
 - 1. blind or disabled as defined under 216(I)(1) or 1614 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 416(I)(1) , Section 1382(c)) and who certify that because of this disability, she or he is unable to comply with the community service requirements;or
 - 2. the primary care giver of such individual.
- C. Family members engaged in work activities for at least ten (10) hours a week as defined in section 407(d) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. Section 607(d)), specified below.
 - 1. Unsubsidized employment;
 - 2. Subsidized private-sector employment;

3. Subsidized public-sector employment;
 4. Work experience (including work associated with the refurbishing of publicly assisted housing) if sufficient private sector employment is not available;
 5. On-the-job-training;
 6. Job-search;
 7. Community service programs;
 8. Vocational educational training (not to exceed 12 months with respect to any individual);
 9. Job-skills training directly related to employment;
 10. Education directly related to employment in the case of a recipient who has not received a high school diploma or a certificate of high school equivalency;
 11. Satisfactory attendance at secondary school or in a course of study leading to a certificate of general equivalence, in the case of a recipient who has not completed secondary school or received such a certificate; and
 12. Attend an institution of higher learning on a full-time basis as defined by the school.
- D. Able to meet requirements under a State program funded under Part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. Section 601 et seq.) or under any other welfare program in our State, including a State-administered Welfare-to-Work program; or
- E. A member of a family receiving assistance, benefits, or services under a State program funded under Part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. Section 601 et seq.), or under any other welfare program of our State (HUD has determined that the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) qualifies as a welfare program of the state. Therefore, if a tenant is a member of a family receiving assistance under SNAP, and has been found by the State to be in compliance with the program requirements, that tenant is exempt from the CSSR, including a State-administered Welfare-to-Work program, and has not been found by the State or other administering entity to be in non-compliance with such a program.

14.3 NOTIFICATION OF THE REQUIREMENT

The Superior Housing Authority shall identify all adult family members who are apparently not exempt from the community service requirement.

The Superior Housing Authority shall notify all such family members of the community service requirement and of the categories of individuals who are exempt from the requirement. The notification will provide the opportunity for family members to claim and explain an exempt status in writing. The Superior Housing Authority shall verify such claims. If a resident does not agree with the Superior Housing Authority's determination, he or she can appeal by following the Grievance Policy. Changes in exempt or non-exempt status of a resident shall be reported by the resident to the Superior Housing Authority within ten (10) calendar days of the change.

At lease execution or re-examination, all adult members (18 or older) of a public housing resident family must:

- A. Provide all requested documentation, if applicable, that they qualify for an exemption; (Documentation provided by the tenant will be used (and verified if necessary) by the Superior Housing Authority to determine whether the tenant is exempt from the CSSR), and
- B. Sign a certification that they have received and read the policy and understand that, if they are not exempt, failure to comply with the community service requirement will result in non-renewal of their lease, per 24 CFR 966.4(1)(2)(iii)(D).

When a non-exempt person becomes exempt, it is his or her responsibility to report this to the Superior Housing Authority and provide documentation. When an exempt person becomes non-exempt, it is his or her responsibility to report this to the Superior Housing Authority as soon as possible.

For families paying a flat rent, the obligation begins on the date their annual reexamination would have been effective had an annual reexamination taken place. It will also advise them that failure to comply with the community service requirement will result in ineligibility for continued occupancy at the time of any subsequent annual reexamination.

14.4 VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITIES

Eligible community service activities include, but are not limited to, serving at:

- A. Local public or non-profit institutions, such as schools, Head Start Programs, before- or after-school programs, childcare centers, hospitals, clinics, hospices, nursing homes, recreation centers, senior centers, adult daycare programs,

homeless shelters, feeding programs, food banks (distributing either donated or commodity foods), or clothes closets (distributing donated clothing);

- B. Non-profit organizations serving Superior Housing Authority residents or their children, such as: Boy or Girl Scouts, Boys or Girls Club, 4-H Clubs, Police Activities League (PAL), organized children's recreation, mentoring, or education programs, Big Brothers or Big Sisters, Garden Centers, community clean-up programs, beautification programs;
- C. Programs funded under the Older Americans Act, such as Green Thumb, Service Corps of Retired Executives, senior meals programs, senior centers, Meals on Wheels;
- D. Public or non-profit organizations dedicated to seniors, youth, children, residents, citizens, special-needs populations or with missions to enhance the environment, historic resources, cultural identities, neighborhoods or performing arts;
- E. The Superior Housing Authority to improve grounds or provide gardens (so long as such work does not alter the Superior Housing Authority's insurance coverage), or work through resident organizations to help other residents with problems, including serving on the Resident Advisory Board, outreach and assistance with Superior Housing Authority-run self-sufficiency activities including supporting computer learning centers; and
- F. Care for the children of other residents so parents may volunteer.

In order to facilitate easier documentation of the community service provided, residents shall work exclusively for non-profits or a governmental agency. Any required court-ordered community service or probation-based work shall not count towards a resident's required 8 hours per month of community service.

Eligible self-sufficiency activities include, but are not limited, to:

- A. Job readiness or job training while not employed;
- B. Training programs through local One-Stop Career Centers, Workforce Investment Boards (local entities administered through the U.S. Department of Labor), or other training providers;
- C. Higher education (junior college or college);
- D. Apprenticeships (formal or informal);

- E. Substance abuse or mental health counseling;
- F. Reading, financial and/or computer literacy classes;
- G. English as a Second Language and/or English proficiency classes;
- H. Budgeting and credit counseling.

The Superior Housing Authority will try to coordinate with social service agencies, local schools, and the Human Resources Office in identifying a list of volunteer community service positions.

Together with the resident advisory councils, the Superior Housing Authority may create volunteer positions such as hall monitoring, litter patrols, and supervising and record keeping for volunteers.

14.5 THE PROCESS

Upon admission and each annual reexamination thereafter, the Superior Housing Authority will do the following:

- A. Provide a list of known volunteer opportunities to the family members.
- B. Provide information about obtaining suitable volunteer positions.
- C. Provide a volunteer time sheet to the family member. Instructions for the time sheet require the individual to complete the form and have a supervisor date and sign for each period of work.
- D. Assign family members to a volunteer coordinator who will assist the family members in identifying appropriate volunteer positions and in meeting their responsibilities. The volunteer coordinator will track the family member's progress monthly and will meet with the family member as needed to best encourage compliance.

At each regularly scheduled rent re-examination, each non-exempt family member will present a signed certification on a form provided by the Superior Housing Authority of CSSR activities performed over the previous twelve (12) months. The Superior Housing Authority will obtain third-party verification of CSSR completion administered through outside organizations.

14.6 NOTIFICATION OF NON-COMPLIANCE WITH COMMUNITY SERVICE REQUIREMENT

The Superior Housing Authority will notify any family found to be in noncompliance of the following:

- A. The family member(s) has been determined to be in noncompliance;
- B. That the determination is subject to the grievance procedure, a right to be represented by counsel, and the opportunity to any available judicial remedy; and
- C. That, unless the family member(s) enter into a written work-out agreement to comply, the lease will not be renewed.

14.7 OPPORTUNITY FOR CURE

The Superior Housing Authority will offer the family member(s) the opportunity to enter into a work-out agreement prior to the anniversary of the lease. The agreement shall state that the family member(s) agrees to enter into an economic self-sufficiency program or agrees to contribute to community service for as many hours as needed to comply with the requirement over the past 12-month period. It will state the number of hours that the family member is deficient. The cure shall occur over the 12-month period beginning with the date of the agreement and the resident shall at the same time stay current with that year's community service requirement. The first hours a resident earns go toward the current commitment until the current year's commitment is made.

The volunteer coordinator will assist the family member in identifying volunteer opportunities and will track compliance on a monthly basis.

If any applicable family member does not accept the terms of the agreement, does not fulfill their obligation to participate in an economic self-sufficiency program, or falls behind in their obligation under the agreement to perform community service, the Superior Housing Authority shall take action to terminate the lease unless the noncompliant family member no longer lives in the unit.

14.8 PROHIBITION AGAINST REPLACEMENT OF AGENCY EMPLOYEES

In implementing the service requirement, the Superior Housing Authority may not substitute community service or self-sufficiency activities performed by residents for work ordinarily performed by its employees or replace a job at any location where residents perform activities to satisfy the service requirement.

15.0 RECERTIFICATIONS

At least annually, the Superior Housing Authority will conduct a reexamination of family income and circumstances. The results of the reexamination determine (1) the rent the family will pay, and (2) whether the family is housed in the correct unit size.

15.1 GENERAL

The Superior Housing Authority will send a notification letter to the family letting them know that it is time for their annual reexamination, giving them the option of selecting either the flat rent or income method, and scheduling an appointment if they are currently paying an income rent. If the family thinks they may want to switch from a flat rent to an income rent, they should request an appointment. At the appointment, the family can make their final decision regarding which rent method they will choose. The letter also includes, for those families paying the income method, forms for the family to complete in preparation for the interview. The letter includes instructions permitting the family to reschedule the interview if necessary. The letter tells families who may need to make alternate arrangements due to a disability that they may contact staff to request an accommodation of their needs.

During the appointment, the Superior Housing Authority will determine whether family composition may require a transfer to a different bedroom size unit, and if so, the family's name will be placed on the transfer list.

Also, during the recertification, each household shall be asked whether any member is subject to the lifetime registration requirement under a state registration program. The Housing Authority will verify this information using the Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Database and document this information in the same method used at admission. For any admissions after June 25, 2001 (the effective date of the Screening and Eviction for Drug Abuse and Other Criminal Activity final rule), if the recertification screening reveals that the tenant or a member of the tenant's household is subject to a lifetime sex offender registration requirement, or that the tenant has falsified information or otherwise failed to disclose his or her criminal history on their application and/or recertification forms, the Housing Authority will pursue eviction of the household

If a family is about to be evicted from housing based on either the criminal check or the sex offender registration program, the applicant will be informed of this fact and given an opportunity to dispute the accuracy of the information before the eviction occurs.

15.2 MISSED APPOINTMENTS

If the family fails to respond to the letter and fails to attend the interview, a second letter will be mailed. The second letter will advise of a new time and date for the interview, allowing for the same considerations for rescheduling and accommodation as above. The letter will also advise that failure by the family to attend the second scheduled interview will result in the Superior Housing Authority taking eviction actions against the family.

15.3 *FLAT RENTS*

The annual letter to flat rent payers regarding the reexamination process will state the following:

- A. Each year at the time of the annual reexamination, the family has the option of selecting a flat rent amount in lieu of completing the reexamination process and having their rent based on the income amount.
 - B. The amount of the flat rent and the Superior Housing Authority's policies on switching rent types due to financial hardship.
 - C. A fact sheet about income rents that explains the types of income counted, the most common types of income excluded, and the categories of allowances that can be deducted from income.
 - D. Families who opt for the flat rent will be required to go through the income reexamination process every three years, rather than the annual review they otherwise would undergo.
 - E. Families who opt for the flat rent may request to have a reexamination and return to the income based method at any time for any of the following reasons:
 - 1. The family's income has decreased.
 - 2. The family's circumstances have changed increasing their expenses for childcare, medical care, etc.
 - 3. Other circumstances creating a hardship on the family such that the income method would be more financially feasible for the family.
- Once a family returns to the income based method during their "lease year" they cannot go back to a flat rent until their next regular annual reexamination.
- F. The dates upon which the Superior Housing Authority expects to review the amount of the flat rent, the approximate rent increase the family could expect, and the approximate date upon which a future rent increase could become effective.
 - G. The name and phone number of an individual to call to get additional information or counseling concerning flat rents.
 - H. A certification for the family to sign accepting or declining the flat rent.

Each year prior to their anniversary date, Superior Housing Authority will send a reexamination letter to the family offering the choice between a flat rent or an income rent. The opportunity to select the flat rent is available only at this time. At the appointment, the Superior Housing Authority may assist the family in identifying the rent method that would be most advantageous for the family. If the family wishes to select the flat rent method without meeting with the Superior Housing Authority representative, they may make the selection on the form and return the form to the Superior Housing Authority. In such case, the Superior Housing Authority will cancel the appointment and solely verify the family size and whether it is in an appropriate size unit.

15.4 THE INCOME METHOD

During the interview, the family will provide all information regarding income, assets, deductions (eligible expenses), and other information necessary to determine the family's share of rent. The family will sign the HUD consent form and other consent forms that later will be mailed to the sources that will verify the family circumstances.

Upon receipt of verification, the Superior Housing Authority will determine the family's annual income and will calculate their rent as follows.

The total tenant payment is equal to the highest of:

- A. 10% of the family's monthly income;
- B. 30% of the family's adjusted monthly income;
- C. The welfare rent; or
- D. The minimum rent.

The family shall be informed of the results of the rent calculation under both the Income Method and the Flat Rent and given their choice of which rent to pay.

15.5 EFFECTIVE DATE OF RENT CHANGES FOR ANNUAL REEXAMINATIONS

The new rent will generally be effective upon the anniversary date. The family will be given a thirty (30) calendar day notice of any rent increase to the family.

If the rent determination is delayed due to a reason beyond the control of the family, then any rent increase will be effective the first of the month after the month in which the family receives a 30-day notice of the amount. If the new rent is a reduction and the delay is beyond the control of the family, the reduction will be effective as scheduled on the anniversary date.

If the family caused the delay, then any increase will be effective on the anniversary date. Any reduction will be effective the first of the month after the rent amount is determined.

15.6 INTERIM REEXAMINATIONS

During an interim reexamination, the Superior Housing Authority will update and verify all information related to all circumstances and level of assistance

Families will not be required to report any increase in income or decrease in allowable expenses between annual reexaminations unless they had their rent reduced since their last reexamination or reported zero income at last recertification. If a family reports zero income they must report any increase in income between recertifications and attend special reexams until income is obtained.

After the first increase in rent due to the above reason, the family must report increases, but the PHA will only pick up the increase if the new income results in a \$1200 increase in annual income. Otherwise it will be picked up at the next annual reexam.

Families are required to report the following changes to the Superior Housing Authority between regular reexaminations. If the family's rent is being determined under the income method, these changes will trigger an interim reexamination. The family shall report these changes within ten (10) calendar days of their occurrence.

- A. A member has been added to the family through birth or adoption or court-awarded custody.
- B. A household member is leaving or has left the family unit.

In order to add a household member other than through birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody, the family must request that the new member be added to the lease. Before adding the new member to the lease, the individual must complete an application form stating their income, assets, and all other information required of an applicant. The individual must provide their Social Security number and must verify their citizenship/eligible immigrant status. (Their housing will not be delayed due to delays in verifying eligible immigrant status other than delays caused by the family.) The new family member will go through the screening process similar to the process for applicants. The Superior Housing Authority will determine the eligibility of the individual before adding them to the lease. If the individual is found to be ineligible or does not pass the screening criteria, they will be advised in writing and given the opportunity for an informal review. If they are found to be eligible and do pass the screening criteria, their name will be added to the lease. At the same time, if the family's rent is being determined under the income method, the family's

annual income will be recalculated taking into account the circumstances of the new family member. The effective date of the new rent will be in accordance with Section 15.8.

A person added to a lease who is not a blood relative of the leaseholder or related to the leaseholder by marriage cannot become the remaining family member and must vacate the unit within thirty days of when the leaseholder vacates the unit.

A resident requesting a live-in-aide will be required to provide verification of the need for a live-in-aide. In addition, before approval of the live-in-aide, the individual (live-in-aide) must complete an application form for purposes of determining citizenship/eligible immigrant status and the live-in-aide will go through the screening process similar to the process for applicants. The Superior Housing Authority will determine the eligibility of the live-in-aide before approval can be granted. If the individual is found to be ineligible or does not pass the screening criteria, the resident will be advised in writing and given the opportunity for an informal review. Under no circumstances will the live-in-aide be added to the lease or be considered the last remaining member of a tenant family. Live-in aides are not provided the protection of the grievance procedure.

Families are not required to, but may at any time, request an interim reexamination based on a decrease in income, an increase in allowable expenses, or other changes in family circumstances. Upon such request, the Superior Housing Authority will take timely action to process the interim reexamination and recalculate the tenant's rent.

15.7 SPECIAL REEXAMINATIONS

If a family's income is too unstable to project for twelve (12) months, including families that temporarily have no income (0 renters) or have a temporary decrease in income, the Superior Housing Authority may schedule special reexaminations every ninety (90) calendar days until the income stabilizes and an annual income can be determined.

15.8 EFFECTIVE DATE OF RENT CHANGES DUE TO INTERIM OR SPECIAL REEXAMINATIONS

Unless there is a delay in reexamination processing caused by the family, any rent increase will be effective the first of the second month after the month in which the family receives notice of the new rent amount. If the family causes a delay, then the rent increase will be effective on the date it would have been effective had the process not been delayed (even if this means a retroactive increase).

If the new rent is a reduction and any delay is beyond the control of the family, the reduction will be effective the first of the month after the interim reexamination should have been completed.

If the new rent is a reduction and the family caused the delay or did not report the change

in a timely manner, the change will be effective the first of the month after the rent amount is determined.

15.9 HOUSING AUTHORITY MISTAKES IN CALCULATING RENT

If the Superior Housing Authority makes a mistake in calculating a resident's rent contribution and overcharges the resident, the resident shall receive a refund for the amount of the mistake going back a maximum of 24 months. The refund shall be given to the resident as soon as practical or credited to the resident's account, whichever the resident desires unless the resident owes the Housing Authority money in which case the debt shall be offset to the degree possible before the resident chooses between the two refund methods.

15.10 OVER INCOME (OI) FAMILIES

Beginning March 24, 2019 the Housing Authority shall track all public housing residents who have an annual income over 120% of the Area Median Income (AMI). This is defined by HUD as 2.4 times the HUD determined Very Low-Income limit for the Housing Authority's jurisdiction. The limit will be adjusted each year within 60 days after HUD published new income limits. HOTMA was signed into law on July 29, 2016. Section 103 of HOTMA amends section 16(a) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437n(a)) (1937 Act) and establishes an income limitation for continued occupancy in public housing. The statute requires that after a family's income has exceeded the over-income limit for two consecutive years or 24 consecutive months (the "grace period"), a PHA must either charge the family the alternative non-public housing rent (alternative rent) or terminate the family's tenancy.

March 24, 2019- May 31, 2023 - The Superior Housing Authority had chosen to implement option one where an over income family will be required to pay the current FMR for their unit size.

Effective June 1, 2023 - The Superior Housing Authority has chosen to implement option two where an over income family will be terminated from the Public Housing program.

When the Housing Authority becomes aware, through an annual reexamination or an interim reexamination of an increase in income, that a family's annual income exceeds the applicable income limit, the Housing Authority must, per HUD regulation, provide written notice to the OI family no later than 30 days after the PHA's initial determination, stating that the family has exceeded the OI limit as determined pursuant to an annual reexamination or an interim reexamination. The notice must state that:

- (1) The family has exceeded the over-income limit, and
- (2) Continuing to exceed the over-income limit for a total of 24 consecutive months will result in the PHA following its continued occupancy policy for over-income families in accordance with 24 CFR 960.507(d). See 24 CFR 960.507(c)(1) for more information.

If, 12 months after the initial determination by the Housing Authority that a family's annual income exceeds the over-income limit, and the family's annual income continues to exceed the over-income limit, the Housing Authority must, as required by HUD regulation, must provide written notification pursuant to 24 CFR 960.507(c)(2) no later than 30 days after the PHA's income examination that led to the 12-month over-income determination. The notice must state that:

- (1) The family's income has exceeded the over-income limit for 12 consecutive months, and
- (2) Continuing to exceed the over-income limit for the next 12 consecutive months will result in the termination of their tenancy.

If the PHA determines the family has continued to exceed the over-income limit for 24 consecutive months after the initial OI determination, then the PHA must provide written notification pursuant to 24 CFR 960.507(c)(3) no later than 30 days after the PHA's income examination that led to the 24-month over-income determination. The notice must state that:

- (1) The family has exceeded the over-income limit for 24 consecutive months, and
- (2) The PHA will either terminate the family's tenancy (in no more than six months) or charge the family the alternative non-public housing rent (at the next lease renewal or in no more than 60 days after the date the final notice per 24 CFR 960.507(c)(3), whichever is sooner), depending on the PHA's continued occupancy policies under 960.507(d). See 24 CFR 960.507(c)(3) for more information.

The Form HUD-50058 actions that would trigger the two-year grace period are: '2 = annual reexamination' and '3 = interim reexamination.'

All notices and communications will be provided in a manner appropriate for persons with hearing, visual or other disabilities.

If the Housing Authority discovers through an annual or interim exam that the family's annual income falls below the over-income limit, the two year period starts over again if the family exceeds the limit in the future.

The Housing Authority will follow the requirement to submit an annual report on the number of over-income families and the number of families on the public housing waiting lists when HUD makes the requirement effective through a separate PIH notice.

Exempted from this regulation are families with a valid Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) contract, or families where at least one family member is receiving the Earned Income Disregard benefit.

16.0 UNIT TRANSFERS

16.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE TRANSFER POLICY

The objectives of the Transfer Policy include the following:

- A. To address emergency situations.
- B. To fully utilize available housing resources while avoiding overcrowding by ensuring that each family occupies the appropriate size unit.
- C. To facilitate a relocation when required for modernization or other management purposes.

- D. To facilitate relocation of families with inadequate housing accommodations.
- E. To provide an incentive for families to assist in meeting the Superior Housing Authority's deconcentration goal, if appropriate.
- F. To assist residents, lawful occupants, or affiliated individuals who are victims of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking according to VAWA.
- G. To eliminate vacancy loss and other expenses due to unnecessary transfers.

16.2 CATEGORIES OF TRANSFERS

Category A: Emergency transfers. These transfers are necessary when conditions pose an immediate threat to the life, health, or safety of a family or one of its members or where a family member, lawful occupant, or affiliated individual is a victim of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to family members or affiliated individuals. Such situations may involve defects of the unit or the building in which it is located, the health condition of a family member, a hate crime, the safety of witnesses to a crime, or a law enforcement matter particular to the neighborhood. All emergency transfers shall be completed as soon as practical.

The Superior Housing Authority has a specific VAWA Emergency Transfer Policy that is incorporated by reference into this ACOP and will govern all transfers requested under VAWA.

Category B: Immediate administrative transfers. These transfers are necessary in order to permit a family needing accessible features to move to a unit with such a feature or to enable modernization, revitalization, disposition or demolition work to proceed. When an accessible unit becomes available, it shall first be offered to families needing it who reside on the site that has the vacancy, then to other public housing residents needing the special accessibility features, and finally to appropriate people on the waiting list.

Category C: Regular administrative transfers. These transfers are made to offer incentives to families willing to help meet certain Superior Housing Authority occupancy goals, to correct occupancy standards where the unit size is inappropriate for the size and composition of the family, to allow for non-emergency but medically advisable transfers, and other transfers approved by the Superior Housing Authority when a transfer is the only or best way of solving a serious problem.

Category D: Personal Transfers: These are transfers desired by a resident at the whim of the resident. A housekeeping inspection must be passed before a personal transfer will be granted. If a personal transfer is granted, the resident shall pay a fee equal to \$50 plus the

average projected actual cost incurred by the Superior Housing Authority for readying a unit.

16.3 DOCUMENTATION

When the transfer is at the request of the family, the family may be required to provide third party verification of the need for the transfer.

When the transfer is a result of an action protected under VAWA, the documentation required under the VAWA Emergency Transfer shall be required.

16.4 PROCESSING TRANSFERS

Transfers on the waiting list will be sorted by the above categories and within each category by date and time.

Transfers in category A and B will be housed ahead of any other families, including those on the applicant waiting list. Transfers in category A will be housed ahead of transfers in category B, category B will be housed ahead of category C, and category C will be housed ahead of category D.

Upon offer and acceptance of a unit, the family will execute all lease up documents and pay any rent and/or security deposit within two (2) business days of being informed the unit is ready to rent. The family will be allowed two (2) business days to complete a transfer. The family will be responsible for paying rent at the old unit as well as the new unit for any period of time they have possession of both. The prorated rent and other charges (key deposit and any additional security deposit owing) must be paid at the time of lease execution.

The following is the policy for the rejection of an offer to transfer:

- A. If the family rejects with good cause any unit offered, they will not lose their place on the transfer waiting list.
- B. If the transfer is being made at the request of the Superior Housing Authority and the family rejects an offer without good cause, the Superior Housing Authority will take action to terminate their tenancy. If the reason for the transfer is that the current unit is too small to meet the Superior Housing Authority's optimum occupancy standards, the family may request in writing to stay in the unit without being transferred so long as their occupancy will not exceed two people per living/sleeping room.
- C. If the transfer is being made at the family's request and the rejected offer provides

deconcentration incentives, the family will maintain their place on the transfer list and will not otherwise be penalized.

- D. If the transfer is being made at the family's request, the family may, without good cause and without penalty, turn down one offer that does not include deconcentration incentives. After turning down a second such offer without good cause, the family's name will be removed from the transfer list.

16.5 COST OF THE FAMILY'S MOVE

The cost of the transfer generally will be borne by the family in the following circumstances:

- A. When the transfer is made at the request of the family or by others on behalf of the family (i.e., by the police);
- B. When the transfer is made under VAWA;
- C. When the transfer is needed to move the family to an appropriately sized unit, either larger or smaller; or
- D. When the transfer is needed because action or inaction by the family caused the unit to be unsafe or uninhabitable.

The cost of the transfer will be borne by the Superior Housing Authority in the following circumstances:

- A. When the transfer is needed in order to carry out modernization, disposition or demolition activities;
- B. When action or inaction by the Superior Housing Authority has caused the unit to be unsafe or inhabitable; or
- C. When the transfer is necessitated because a family with disabilities needs the accessible unit into which the transferring family moved (The family without disabilities signed a statement to this effect prior to accepting the accessible unit).

The responsibility for moving costs in other circumstances will be determined on a case by case basis.

16.6 TENANTS IN GOOD STANDING

When the transfer is at the request of the family for non-medical or emergency reason, it will not be approved unless the family is in good standing with the Superior Housing Authority or a VAWA victim and has resided in its unit for at least twelve months. This means the family must be in compliance with their lease, current in all payments to the Housing Authority, and must pass a housekeeping inspection. Transfers will only be allowed once in a two year period.

16.7 TRANSFER REQUESTS

A tenant may request a transfer at any time by completing a transfer request form. In considering the request, the Superior Housing Authority will request a meeting with the tenant to better understand the need for transfer and to explore possible alternatives. The Superior Housing Authority will review the request in a timely manner and it shall contact the tenant within ten (10) business days of receipt of the request.

The Superior Housing Authority will grant or deny the transfer request in writing within ten (10) business days of receiving the request or holding the meeting, whichever is later.

If the transfer is approved, the family's name will be added to the transfer waiting list.

If the transfer is denied, the denial letter will advise the family of their right to utilize the grievance procedure.

If the transfer is requested under VAWA, the provisions of VAWA shall apply.

16.8 RIGHT OF THE SUPERIOR HOUSING AUTHORITY IN TRANSFER POLICY

The provisions listed above are to be used as a guide to ensure fair and impartial means of assigning units for transfers. It is not intended that this policy will create a property right or any other type of right for a tenant to transfer or refuse to transfer.

1. In order to maximize occupancy, SHA will adjust the number and timing of regular administrative transfers and the number of new households admitted to public housing for each size of unit, considering the following factors:
 - a. The current and expected turnover of units, by size of unit;
 - b. The expected length of wait for applicants to be housed;
 - c. The number of households on the Transfer List;
 - d. The urgency of the occupancy transfers, considering the extent to which the household is larger or smaller than allowed by the Occupancy Standards for that size of unit;
 - e. The need for other types of transfers.

17.0 INSPECTIONS

An authorized representative of the Superior Housing Authority and an adult family member will inspect the premises prior to commencement of occupancy. A written statement of the condition of the premises will be made, all equipment will be provided, and the statement will be signed by both parties with a copy retained in the Superior Housing Authority file and a copy given to the family member. An authorized Superior Housing Authority representative will inspect the premises at the time the resident vacates and will furnish a statement of any charges to be made provided the resident turns in the proper notice under State law. The resident's security deposit can be used to offset against any Superior Housing Authority damages to the unit.

17.1 MOVE-IN INSPECTIONS

The Superior Housing Authority and an adult member of the family will inspect the unit at move-in. Both parties will sign a written statement of the condition of the unit. A copy of

the signed inspection will be given to the family and the original will be placed in the tenant file.

17.2 ANNUAL INSPECTIONS

The Superior Housing Authority will inspect each public housing unit annually to ensure that each unit meets the Superior Housing Authority's housing standards. Work orders will be submitted and completed to correct any deficiencies.

17.3 PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE INSPECTIONS

This inspection is intended to keep items in good repair. It checks weatherization; checks the condition of the smoke detectors, water heaters, furnaces, automatic thermostats and water temperatures; checks for leaks; and provides an opportunity to change furnace filters and provide other minor servicing that extends the life of the unit and its equipment.

17.4 SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

A special inspection may be scheduled to enable HUD or others to inspect a sample of the housing stock maintained by the Superior Housing Authority.

17.5 HOUSEKEEPING INSPECTIONS

Generally, at the time of annual reexamination, or at other times as necessary, the Superior Housing Authority will conduct a housekeeping inspection to ensure the family is maintaining the unit in a safe and sanitary condition.

17.6 NOTICE OF INSPECTION

For inspections defined as annual inspections, preventative maintenance inspections, special inspections, and housekeeping inspections, the Superior Housing Authority will give the tenant at least two (2) calendar days written notice.

17.7 EMERGENCY INSPECTIONS

If any employee and/or agent of the Superior Housing Authority has reason to believe that an emergency exists within the housing unit, the unit can be entered without notice. The person(s) that enters the unit will leave a written notice to the resident that indicates the date and time the unit was entered and the reason why it was necessary to enter the unit.

17.8 MOVE-OUT INSPECTIONS

The Superior Housing Authority conducts the move-out inspection after the tenant vacates to assess the condition of the unit and determine responsibility for any needed repairs.

When possible, the tenant is notified of the inspection and is encouraged to be present. This inspection becomes the basis for any claims that may be assessed against the security deposit.

17A MINIMUM HEATING STANDARD

The Superior Housing Authority shall comply with the heating standards established by City of Superior.

18.0 PET POLICY

18.1 EXCLUSIONS

This policy does not apply to service animals, support animals, assistance animals, or therapy animals that are used to assist persons with disabilities. These animals are allowed in all public housing facilities with no restrictions other than those imposed on all tenants to maintain their units and associated facilities in a decent, safe, and sanitary manner and to refrain from disturbing their neighbors. The person requesting this exclusion to the Pet Policy of this housing authority must have a disability and the accommodation must be necessary to afford the person with a disability an equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling.

To show that a requested accommodation may be necessary, there must be an identifiable relationship, or nexus, between the requested accommodation and the person's disability. The Superior Housing Authority will verify the existence of the disability, and the need for the accommodation— if either is not readily apparent. Accordingly, persons who are seeking a reasonable accommodation for an emotional support animal will be required to provide documentation from a physician, psychiatrist, social worker, or other mental health professional that the animal provides support that alleviates at least one of the identified symptoms or effects of the existing disability.

In addition, the Superior Housing Authority is not required to provide any reasonable accommodation that would pose a direct threat to the health or safety of others. Thus, if the particular animal requested by the individual with a disability has a history of dangerous behavior, we will not accept the animal into our housing. Moreover, we are not required to make a reasonable accommodation if the presence of the assistance animal would (1) result in substantial physical damage to the property of others unless the threat can be eliminated or significantly reduced by a reasonable accommodation; (2) pose an undue financial and administrative burden; or (3) fundamentally alter the nature of the provider's operations.

18.2 PETS IN PUBLIC HOUSING

The Superior Housing Authority allows for pet ownership in its developments with the written pre-approval of the Housing Authority. Residents are responsible for any damage caused by their pets, including the cost of fumigating or cleaning their units. In exchange for this right, resident assumes full responsibility and liability for the pet and agrees to hold the Superior Housing Authority harmless from any claims caused by an action or inaction of the pet.

18.3 APPROVAL

Residents must have the prior written approval of the Housing Authority before moving a pet into their unit. Residents must request approval on the Authorization for Pet Ownership Form that must be fully completed before the Housing Authority will approve the request. Residents must give the Housing Authority a picture of the pet so it can be identified if it is running loose.

18.4 TYPES AND NUMBER OF PETS

The Superior Housing Authority will allow only common household pets. This means only domesticated animals such as a dog, cat, bird, rodent (including a rabbit), fish in aquariums or a turtle will be allowed in units. Common household pets do not include reptiles (except turtles). If this definition conflicts with a state or local law or regulation, the state or local law or regulation shall govern.

All dogs and cats must be spayed or neutered before they become six months old. A licensed veterinarian must verify this fact.

Only three pets per unit will be allowed, with only one of them being a dog or a cat.

Any animal deemed to be potentially harmful to the health or safety of others, including attack or fight trained dogs, will not be allowed.

No animal may exceed thirty (30) pounds in weight projected to full adult size.

18.5 INOCULATIONS

In order to be registered, pets must be appropriately inoculated against rabies, distemper and other conditions prescribed by state and/or local ordinances. They must comply with all other state and local public health, animal control, and anti-cruelty laws including any licensing requirements. A certification signed by a licensed veterinarian or state or local official shall be annually filed with the Superior Housing Authority to attest to the inoculations.

18.6 PET DEPOSIT

A pet deposit of \$150 is required at the time of registering a dog or a cat. The deposit is refundable when the pet or the family vacates the unit, less any amounts owed due to damage beyond normal wear and tear.

18.7 FINANCIAL OBLIGATION OF RESIDENTS

Any resident who owns or keeps a pet in their dwelling unit will be required to pay for any damages caused by the pet. Also, any pet-related insect infestation in the pet owner's unit will be the financial responsibility of the pet owner and the Superior Housing Authority reserves the right to exterminate and charge the resident.

18.8 NUISANCE OR THREAT TO HEALTH OR SAFETY

The pet and its living quarters must be maintained in a manner to prevent odors and any other unsanitary conditions in the owner's unit and surrounding areas.

Repeated substantiated complaints by neighbors or Superior Housing Authority personnel regarding pets disturbing the peace of neighbors through noise, odor, animal waste, or other nuisance may result in the owner having to remove the pet or move him/herself.

Pets who make noise continuously and/or incessantly for a period of 10 minutes or intermittently for one half hour or more to the disturbance of any person at any time of day or night shall be considered a nuisance.

18.9 DESIGNATION OF PET AREAS

Pets must be kept in the owner's apartment or on a leash at all times when outside the unit (no outdoor cages may be constructed). Pets will be allowed only in designated areas on the grounds of the property if the Superior Housing Authority designates a pet area for the particular site. Pet owners must clean up after their pets and are responsible for disposing of pet waste.

With the exception of assistive animals no pets shall be allowed in the community room, community room kitchen, laundry rooms, public bathrooms, lobby, beauty shop, hallways or office in any of our sites.

To accommodate residents who have medically certified allergic or phobic reactions to dogs, cats, or other pets, those pets may be barred from certain wings (or floors) in our development(s)/building(s). This shall be implemented based on demand for this service.

18.10 MISCELLANEOUS RULES

Dogs may not be left unattended in a dwelling unit for over nine (9) hours and cats cannot

be left unattended for more than two (2) days. If the pet is left unattended and no arrangements have been made for its care, the HA will have the right to enter the premises and take the uncared for pet to be boarded at a local animal care facility at the total expense of the resident.

Pet bedding shall not be washed in any common laundry facilities.

Residents must take appropriate actions to protect their pets from fleas and ticks.

All dogs must wear a tag bearing the resident's name and phone number and the date of the latest rabies inoculation.

Pets cannot be kept, bred or used for any commercial purpose.

Residents owning cats shall maintain waterproof litter boxes for cat waste. Refuse from litter boxes shall not accumulate or become unsightly or unsanitary. Litter shall be disposed of in an appropriate manner.

A pet owner shall physically control or confine his/her pet during the times when Housing Authority employees, agents of the Housing Authority or others must enter the pet owner's apartment to conduct business, provide services, enforce lease terms, etc.

If a pet causes harm to any person, the pet's owner shall be required to permanently remove the pet from the Housing Authority's property within 24 hours of written notice from the Housing Authority. The pet owner may also be subject to termination of his/her dwelling lease.

A pet owner who violates any other conditions of this policy may be required to remove his/her pet from the development within 10 calendar days of written notice from the Housing Authority. The pet owner may also be subject to termination of his/her dwelling lease.

The Housing Authority's grievance procedures shall be applicable to all individual grievances or disputes arising out of violations or alleged violations of this policy.

18.11 VISITING PETS

Pets that meet the size and type criteria outlined above may visit the projects/buildings where pets are allowed for up to one week per year without Superior Housing Authority approval. Tenants who have visiting pets must abide by the conditions of this policy regarding health, sanitation, nuisances, and peaceful enjoyment of others. If visiting pets violate this policy or cause the tenant to violate the lease, the tenant will be required to remove the visiting pet.

18.12 REMOVAL OF PETS

The Superior Housing Authority, or an appropriate community authority, shall require the removal of any pet from a project if the pet's conduct or condition is determined to be a nuisance or threat to the health or safety of other occupants of the project or of other persons in the community where the project is located.

In the event of illness or death of pet owner, or in the case of an emergency which would prevent the pet owner from properly caring for the pet, the Superior Housing Authority has permission to call the emergency caregiver designated by the resident or the local Pet Law Enforcement Agency to take the pet and care for it until family or friends would claim the pet and assume responsibility for it. Any expenses incurred will be the responsibility of the pet owner.

19.0 REPAYMENT AGREEMENTS

When a resident owes the Superior Housing Authority retroactive rent or back charges and is unable to pay the balance by the due date, the resident may request that the Superior Housing Authority allow them to enter into a Repayment Agreement. The Superior Housing Authority has the sole discretion of whether to accept such an agreement. If feasible, the total amount paid will not exceed 40% of monthly adjusted income. All Repayment Agreements must be in writing and signed by both parties. They must include the following elements:

- A. Reference to the paragraphs in the Public Housing lease whereby the tenant is in non-compliance and may be subject to termination of tenancy or assistance, or both.
- B. The monthly retroactive rent repayment amount is in addition to the family's regular rent contribution and is payable to the PHA.
- C. The terms of the agreement may be renegotiated if there is a decrease or increase in the family's income.
- D. Late and missed payments constitute default of the repayment agreement and may result in termination of tenancy and/or assistance.

Refusal to enter into a Repayment Agreement for monies owed will subject the family to eviction procedures.

Note: If the housing authority has a minimum rent greater than \$0, they must allow for repayment agreements for those tenants whose rental amount is the minimum rent and who have had their rent abated for a temporary period.

20.0 TERMINATION

20.1 TERMINATION BY TENANT

The tenant may terminate the lease at any time upon submitting a 30-day written notice. If the tenant vacates prior to the end of the thirty (30) calendar days, they will be responsible for rent through the end of the notice period or until the unit is re-rented, whichever occurs first.

20.2 TERMINATION BY THE HOUSING AUTHORITY

Twelve months after the Superior Housing Authority has implemented the mandated Community Service Requirement, it will not renew the lease of any non-exempt family that is not in compliance with the Community Service Requirement or approved Agreement to Cure. If they do not voluntarily leave the property, eviction proceedings will begin.

The Superior Housing Authority will terminate the lease for serious or repeated violations of material lease terms. Such violations include, but are not limited to, the following:

- A. Nonpayment of rent or other charges to residents for repairs or utility consumption;
- B. Repeated/chronic late payment of rent or utilities;
- C. Failure to provide timely and accurate information regarding family composition, income circumstances, or other information related to eligibility or rent;
- D. Failure to allow inspection of the unit;
- E. Failure to maintain the unit in a safe and sanitary manner;
- F. Assignment or subletting of the premises;
- G. Use of the premises for purposes other than as a dwelling unit (other than for housing authority approved resident businesses);
- H. Destruction of property;
- I. Acts of destruction, defacement, or removal of any part of the premises or failure to cause guests to refrain from such acts;

- J. Any violent or drug-related criminal activity on or off the premises, not just on or near the premises. This includes any tenant, member of the tenant's household or guest, and any such activity engaged in on the premises by any other person under the tenant's control. This includes but is not limited to the manufacture of methamphetamine on the premises of the Superior Housing Authority or on the premises of any other federally assisted housing;
- K. Non-compliance with Non-Citizen Rule requirements;
- L. Permitting persons not on the lease to reside in the unit more than fourteen (14) calendar days each year or two (2) days in a calendar week without the prior written approval of the Housing Authority;
- M. Any activity that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents or employees of the Authority by the resident, household members, or guests of the resident or threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of their residences by persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises is grounds for termination of tenancy;
- N. Alcohol abuse that the Superior Housing Authority determines interferes with the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents;
- O. Failure to perform required community service or be exempted therefrom;
- P. The Superior Housing Authority will take immediate action to evict any household that includes an individual who is subject to a lifetime registration requirement under a State sex offender registration program;
- Q. Determination that a household member is illegally using a drug or when the Superior Housing Authority determines that a pattern of illegal use of a drug interferes with the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents;
- R. Criminal activity as shown by a criminal record;
- S. Disconnecting a smoke or carbon monoxide detector in any manner, removing any batteries from a detector or failing to notify the Housing Authority if either detector is inoperable for any reason;
- T. Furnishing false or misleading information to the Superior Housing Authority at any time;
- U. Failure to comply with the anti-mold provisions of the lease; and

V. Other good cause.

If an individual or family's lease is terminated for criminal activity, the Superior Housing Authority will notify the local post office serving the development that the individual or family no longer lives there.

In deciding to terminate a tenancy for criminal activity or alcohol abuse, the Superior Housing Authority may require a leaseholder to exclude a household member in order to continue to reside in the assisted unit, where that household member has participated in or been culpable for an action or failure to act that warrants the termination.

In deciding to terminate a tenancy for illegal drug use or a pattern of illegal drug use by a household member who is no longer engaging in such use, or for abuse or a pattern of abuse of alcohol by a household member who is no longer engaging in such abuse, the Superior Housing Authority may consider whether such household member:

1. Is participating in a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program;
2. Has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program; or
3. Has otherwise been successfully rehabilitated.

For this purpose, Superior Housing Authority may require the leaseholder to submit evidence of one of the above 3 statements.

In deciding whether to exercise their discretion to terminate an individual or household that has engaged in criminal activity, the Superior Housing Authority will consider all of the circumstances relevant to the particular admission or eviction decision, including but not limited to: the seriousness of the offending action; the effect that eviction of the entire household would have on family members not involved in the criminal activity; and the extent to which the leaseholder has taken all reasonable steps to prevent or mitigate the criminal activity.

An arrest record, alone, will not serve as sufficient evidence of criminal activity that can support an adverse termination, or eviction decision. Before the Superior Housing Authority evicts an individual or household on the basis of criminal activity by a household member or guest, it will determine that the relevant individual actually engaged in such activity.

An arrest record can trigger an inquiry into whether there is sufficient evidence to determine that a person engaged in disqualifying criminal activity, but is not itself evidence on which to base a determination. The Superior Housing Authority can utilize other evidence, such as police reports detailing the circumstances of the arrest, witness

statements, and other relevant documentation to assist them in making a determination that disqualifying conduct occurred. Reliable evidence of a conviction for criminal conduct that would disqualify an individual for tenancy may also be the basis for determining that the disqualifying conduct in fact occurred.

If the Superior Housing Authority proposes to terminate assistance on the basis of a criminal record, the Housing Authority will notify the household of the proposed action to be based on the information and will provide the subject of the record and the tenant with a copy of the criminal record before the Housing Authority grievance hearing or court trial concerning the termination of tenancy or eviction. The tenant will be given an opportunity to dispute the accuracy and relevance of that record in the grievance hearing or court trial. The family will have ten (**10**) business days to dispute the accuracy and relevance of the record in writing. If the Housing Authority does not receive the dispute within the allotted time, the family will be terminated.

If the Superior Housing Authority is precluded from terminating a lease due to the imposition of Wisconsin 704.17(2)(a), then as part of the cure agreement, the Superior Housing Authority shall have the right to place a resident on a one year probation using a mutually agreed upon cure agreement that entitles the Superior Housing Authority, among other things, to make random, unannounced inspections of the premises. If the cure agreement is violated for any reason, the resident may be asked to vacate the unit.

20.2A VAWA PROTECTIONS

Under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), notwithstanding the title of the statute, protections are not limited to women but cover victims regardless of sex, gender identity, or sexual orientation. Public housing residents have the following specific protections, which will be observed by the Superior Housing Authority:

An applicant for assistance or a tenant/participant receiving assistance under a covered housing provider may not be denied admission to, denied assistance under, terminated from participation in, or evicted from housing on the basis or as a direct result of the fact that the applicant or tenant/participant is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, if the applicant or tenant otherwise qualifies for admission, assistance, participation, or occupancy.

An incident or incidents or actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking will not be construed as a serious or repeated violation of the lease by the victim or threatened victim of that violence, and shall not in itself be good cause for terminating the assistance, tenancy, or occupancy rights of the victim of such violence.

The Superior Housing Authority shall provide each applicant and resident a HUD prescribed Notice of Occupancy Rights and Certification form. It shall also be provided

with any notice of eviction. In addition, the Authority shall make an adopted Emergency Transfer Plan and Emergency Transfer Request available upon request.

The Superior Housing Authority shall keep a record of all emergency transfer requests requested under the Emergency Transfer Plan and the outcome of these requests for three years.

The Housing Authority may terminate the assistance to remove a lawful occupant or tenant who engages in criminal acts or threatened acts of violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to family members or affiliated individuals without terminating the assistance or evicting victimized lawful occupants. This is also true even if the household member or affiliated individual is not a signatory to the lease. Under VAWA, the Superior Housing Authority is granted the authority to bifurcate the lease.

The Housing Authority will honor court orders regarding the rights of access or control of the property.

There is no limitation on the ability of the Housing Authority to evict for other good cause unrelated to the incident or incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, other than the victim may not be subject to a “more demanding standard” than non-victims.

There is no prohibition on the Housing Authority evicting if it “can demonstrate an actual and imminent threat to other tenants or those employed at or providing service to the property if that tenant’s (victim’s) tenancy is not terminated.” An actual and imminent threat consists of a physical danger that is real, would occur within an immediate timeframe, 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.

Any protections provided by law which give greater protection to the victim are not superseded by these provisions.

The Superior Housing Authority shall require verification in all cases where an individual claims protection against an action involving such individual proposed to be taken by the Housing Authority. Types of acceptable verifications are outlined below, and must be submitted within 14 business days after receipt of the Housing Authority’s written request for verification.

20.2B VERIFICATION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING

The Superior Housing Authority shall require verification in all cases where an individual claims protection against an action involving such individual proposed to be taken by the Housing Authority. The request for verification shall take the form of a written request by the Superior Housing Authority to the claimant.

- A. Requirement for Verification.** The law allows, but does not require, the Superior Housing Authority to verify that an incident or incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking claimed by a tenant or other lawful occupant is bona fide and meets the requirements of the applicable definitions set forth in this policy. The Housing Authority shall require verification in all cases where an individual claims protection against an action involving such individual proposed to be taken by the Housing Authority.

Verification of a claimed incident or incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking may be accomplished in one of the following three ways:

- 1. HUD-approved form** - By providing to the Housing Authority a written certification, on the form approved by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), that the individual is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking that the incident or incidents in question are bona fide incidents of actual or threatened abuse meeting the requirements of the applicable definition(s) set forth in this policy. The incident or incidents in question must be described in reasonable detail as required in the HUD-approved form, and the completed certification must include the name of the perpetrator. , only if the name of the perpetrator is safe to provide and is known to the victim
- 2. Other documentation** - by providing to the Housing Authority documentation signed by an employee, agent, or volunteer of a victim service provider, an attorney, or a medical professional, from whom the victim has sought assistance in addressing the domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or the effects of the abuse, described in such documentation. The professional providing the documentation must sign and attest under penalty of perjury (28 U.S.C. 1746) to the professional's belief that the incident or incidents in question are bona fide incidents of abuse meeting the requirements of the applicable definition(s) set forth in this policy. The victim of the incident or incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking described in the documentation must also sign and attest to the documentation under penalty of perjury.

3. ***Police or court record*** – by providing to the Housing Authority a Federal, State, tribal, territorial, or local law enforcement or court record describing the incident or incidents in question.
- B. ***Time allowed to provide verification/ failure to provide.*** An individual who claims protection against adverse action based on an incident or incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and who is requested by the Housing Authority to provide verification, must provide such verification within 14 business days after receipt of the written request for verification. Failure to provide verification, in proper form within such time will result in loss of protection under VAWA and this policy against a proposed adverse action. The submission of false information may be the basis for the termination of assistance or for eviction.
 - C. ***Managing conflicting documentation.*** In cases where the Superior Housing Authority receives conflicting certification documents from two or more members of a household, each claiming to be a victim and naming one or more of the other petitioning household members as the perpetrator, the Superior Housing Authority may determine which is the true victim by requiring third-party documentation as described in 24 CFR 5.2007 and in accordance with any HUD guidance as to how such determinations will be made. The Superior Housing Authority shall honor any court orders addressing rights of access or control of the property, including civil protection orders issued to protect the victim and issued to address the distribution or possession of property among the household.

20.2 C CONFIDENTIALITY

All information provided under VAWA including the fact that an individual is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, shall be retained in confidence and shall not be entered into any shared database or provided to any related entity except to the extent that the disclosure is:

- A. Requested or consented to by the individual in writing;
- B. Required for used in an eviction proceeding; or
- C. Otherwise required by applicable law.

The Superior Housing Authority shall provide its tenants notice of their rights under VAWA including their right to confidentiality and the limits thereof.

20.3 TERMINATIONS FOR CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

- A. The term “due process determination” means a determination by HUD that law covering the Superior Housing Authority’s jurisdiction requires that residents must

be given the opportunity for a hearing in court which provides the basic elements of due process before eviction from the dwelling unit.

- B. HUD has issued a due process determination that the law of this State requires that residents be given the opportunity for a hearing in a court that provides the basic elements of due process before eviction from a dwelling unit. The Superior Housing Authority has therefore determined that this Grievance Procedure shall not be applicable to any termination of tenancy or eviction for:
1. Any criminal activity that threatens the health, safety, or right to peaceful enjoyment of the Superior Housing Authority's public housing premises by other residents or employees of the Housing Authority;
 2. Any violent or drug-related criminal activity on or off such premises; or
 3. Any activity resulting in a felony conviction.

20.4 ABANDONMENT

The Superior Housing Authority will consider a unit to be abandoned when a resident has both fallen behind in rent **AND** has clearly indicated by words or actions an intention not to continue living in the unit.

When a unit has been abandoned, an Superior Housing Authority representative may enter the unit and remove any abandoned property. It will be stored in a reasonably secure place. A notice will be mailed to the resident stating where the property is being stored and when it will be sold. If the Superior Housing Authority does not have a new address for the resident, the notice will be mailed to the unit address so it can be forwarded by the post office.

Any abandoned property will be disposed of in accordance with State Law.

20.5 RETURN OF SECURITY DEPOSIT

After a family moves out, the Superior Housing Authority will return the security deposit within 21 calendar days or give the family a written statement of why all or part of the security deposit is being kept. The rental unit must be restored to the same conditions as when the family moved in, except for normal wear and tear. Deposits will not be used to cover normal wear and tear or damage that existed when the family moved in.

If State law requires the payment of interest on security deposits, it shall be complied with.

The Superior Housing Authority will be considered in compliance with the above if the required payment, statement, or both, are deposited in the U.S. mail with first class postage paid within 21 calendar days.

20.6 THE EIV'S DECEASED TENANTS REPORT

The Superior Housing Authority shall generate the EIV's Deceased Tenants Report monthly shortly before either the end of the month or creating rent statements to see if the system flags deceased residents. The Superior Housing Authority shall review the report and follow up with any listed families immediately and take any necessary corrective action as set forth in PIH Notice 2010-50 or successor publications.

If it is a single member household, the Housing Authority shall immediately visit the unit and determine if it is vacant or occupied by an unauthorized person. If improperly occupied, the Housing Authority shall take immediate eviction actions under state law. If the property is occupied by a live-in-aide to the deceased person, the aide must move out immediately and is not eligible for continued occupancy or rental assistance.

21.0 SUPPORT FOR OUR ARMED FORCES

A major and important component of our armed forces is the part-time military personnel that serve in various Reserve and National Guard units. The Superior Housing Authority is very supportive of these men and women. An unfortunate fact of service in both the Reserves and National Guard is that from time to time their personnel are activated to full-time status and asked to serve our country in a variety of ways and circumstances. Whenever the Federal Government activates Reserve and/or National Guard personnel, the Superior Housing Authority wants to support these brave warriors in the following manners:

- A. If a family finds it necessary for another adult to temporarily move into a unit solely to serve as a temporary guardian for children residing in the unit, the income received by the temporary guardian will not be counted in determining family income.
- B. Although typically a criminal background check is required before anyone can move into a public housing unit, this requirement will be waived for a temporary guardian. Instead, the background check will occur after the person moves in. If the results of the check dictate that the person is ineligible for public housing, the family shall be given a reasonable time to find a replacement temporary guardian.
- C. Recognizing that activation in the Reserves or National Guard can be very disruptive to a family's income, the Superior Housing Authority will expeditiously

re-evaluate a resident's rent if requested to do so and will exercise reasonable restraint if the activated resident has trouble paying their rent.

- D. Typically a unit cannot be held by a family that is not residing in it as their primary residence. If all members of a military family are temporarily absent from the unit because a member of the family has been called to active duty, the family can retain control of the unit by paying the required rent and returning to the unit within 30 calendar days of the conclusion of the active duty service.

22.0 ANTI-FRAUD POLICY

The Superior Housing Authority is fully committed to combating fraud in its public housing program. It defines fraud as a single act or pattern of actions that include false statements, the omission of information, or the concealment of a substantive fact made with the intention of deceiving or misleading the Superior Housing Authority. It results in the inappropriate expenditure of public housing funds and/or a violation of public housing requirements.

Although there are numerous different types of fraud that may be committed, the two most common are the failure to fully report all sources of income and the failure to accurately report who is residing in the residence. The Superior Housing Authority shall aggressively attempt to prevent all cases of fraud.

When a fraudulent action is discovered, the Superior Housing Authority shall take action. It shall do one or more of the following things depending on circumstances and what it determines appropriate:

- A. Require the resident to immediately repay the amount in question;
- B. Require the resident to enter into a satisfactory repayment agreement as set forth in a previous section of this Policy;
- C. Terminate the resident's tenancy;
- D. Refer the case for criminal prosecution; or
- E. Take such other action as the Superior Housing Authority deems appropriate.

23.0 PRIVACY

The Superior Housing Authority is strongly committed to protecting the privacy of people dealing with the agency to the greatest degree practical. There are numerous federal privacy

laws, regulations, notices, and other requirements that the Housing Authority follows to the greatest degree practical. Details about these requirements are set forth in PIH Notice 2015-06 and any ensuing publications. The Housing Authority will educate all of its employees who have access to personally identifiable information (PII) and/or Sensitive Personally Identifiable Information about these requirements and expect them to appropriately manage and safeguard the information. Employees will also be trained on the proper disposition of said information.

24.0 CONDUCTING BUSINESS IN ACCORDANCE WITH CORE VALUES AND ETHICAL STANDARDS

24.1 PURPOSE

This Code of Conduct establishes standards for employee and Commissioner conduct that will assure the highest level of public service. Recognizing that compliance with any ethical standards rests primarily on personal integrity and specifically in this situation with the integrity of the employees and Commissioners of the Superior Housing Authority, this Section sets forth those acts or omissions of acts that could be deemed injurious to the general mission of the Authority.

This Code of Conduct is not intended, nor should it be construed, as an attempt to unreasonably intrude upon the individual employee or Commissioner's right to privacy and the right to participate freely in a democratic society and economy.

24.2 CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Neither the Superior Housing Authority nor any of its contractors or subcontractors may enter into any contract or arrangement in connection with any program in which any of the following classes of persons has any interest, direct or indirect, during his or her tenure with the Superior Housing Authority or for one year thereafter:

- A. Any present or former member or officer of the Housing Authority (except a participant commissioner);
- B. Any employee of the Housing Authority or any contractor, subcontractor or agent of the Housing Authority who formulates policy or who influences decisions with respect to the programs;
- C. Any public official, member of a governing body, or State or local legislator who exercises functions or responsibilities with respect to the Superior Housing Authority's programs; or
- D. Any member of the Congress of the United States.

Any member of the classes described in A, B, C, or D, must disclose their interest or prospective interest to the Housing Authority and HUD.

The Conflict of Interest prohibition under this section (24.2) may be waived by the HUD Field Office upon the request of the Superior Housing Authority for good cause.

24.3 *PROHIBITION OF SOLICITATION OR ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS*

No Commissioner or Authority employee shall solicit any gift or consideration of any kind, nor shall any Authority employee accept or receive a gift having more than a nominal value regardless of the form of the gift, from any person who has an interest in any matter proposed or pending before the Authority.

24.4 *HOUSING AUTHORITY ADMINISTRATIVE AND DISCIPLINARY REMEDIES FOR VIOLATION OF THE HOUSING AUTHORITY CODE OF CONDUCT*

Violations of this Code of Conduct Policy will result in disciplinary action as outlined in the Superior Housing Authority's Personnel Policy or as determined by action of the Board of Commissioners.

GLOSSARY

50058 Form: The HUD form that housing authorities are required to complete and electronically submit to HUD for each assisted household in public housing to record information used in the certification and re-certification process and, at the option of the housing authority, for interim reexaminations. Housing Authorities must retain at a minimum the last three years of the Form 50058, and supporting documentation, during the term of each assisted lease, and for a period of at least three years from the end of participation date. Electronic retention of Form HUD 50058 and HUD 50058-FSS and supporting documentation fulfills the record retention requirement.

1937 Housing Act: The United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.) (24 CFR 5.100)

Actual and imminent threat: 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.

Adjusted Annual Income: The amount of household income, after deductions for specified allowances, on which tenant rent is based. (24 CFR 5.611)

Adult: A household member who is 18 years or older or who is the head of the household, or spouse, or co-head. An emancipated minor is also considered an adult. Persons who are married are legally recognized as adults under Wisconsin law. In the anti-drug portions of this policy, it also refers to a minor who has been convicted of a crime as an adult under any Federal, State or tribal law.

Affiliated individual: with respect to an individual, means: (1) A spouse, parent, brother, sister, or child of that individual, or a person to whom that individual stands in the place of a parent or guardian (for example, the affiliated individual is a person in the care, custody, or control of that individual); or (2) Any individual, tenant, or lawful occupant living in the household of that individual.

Allowances: Amounts deducted from the household's annual income in determining adjusted annual income (the income amount used in the rent calculation). Allowances are given for elderly families, dependents, medical expenses for elderly and disabled families, disability expenses, and childcare expenses for children under 13 years of age. Other allowance can be given at the discretion of the housing authority.

Annual Contributions Contract (ACC): The written contract between HUD and a housing authority under which HUD agrees to provide funding for a program under the 1937 Act, and the housing authority agrees to comply with HUD requirements for the program. (24 CFR 5.403)

Annual Income: All amounts, monetary or not, that:

- A. Go to (or on behalf of) the family head or spouse (even if temporarily absent) or to any other family member; or
- B. Are anticipated to be received from a source outside the family during the 12-month period following admission or annual reexamination effective date; and
- C. Are not specifically excluded from annual income.

Annual Income also includes amounts derived (during the 12-month period) from assets to which any member of the family has access. (1937 Housing Act; 24 CFR 5.609)

Applicant (applicant family): A person or family that has applied for admission to a program but is not yet a participant in the program. (24 CFR 5.403)

As-Paid States: States where the welfare agency adjusts the shelter and utility component of the welfare grant in accordance with actual housing costs. Currently, the four as-paid States are New Hampshire, New York, Oregon, and Vermont.

Assets: The value of equity in savings, checking, IRA and Keogh accounts, real property, stocks, bonds, and other forms of capital investment. The value of necessary items of personal property such as furniture and automobiles are not counted as assets. (Also see "net family assets.")

Asset Income: Income received from assets held by family members. If assets total more than \$5,000, income from the assets is "imputed" and the greater of actual asset income and imputed asset income is counted in annual income. (See "imputed asset income" below.)

Assistance applicant: A family or individual that seeks admission to the public housing program.

Bifurcate: means to divide a lease as a matter of law, subject to the permissibility of such process under the requirements of the applicable HUD covered program and State or local law, such that certain tenants or lawful occupants can be evicted or removed and the remaining tenants or lawful occupants can continue to reside in the unit under the same lease requirements or as may be revised depending upon the eligibility for continued occupancy of the remaining tenants and lawful occupants.

Business Days: Days the housing authority is open for business.

Ceiling Rent: Maximum rent allowed for some units in public housing developments under the income method of calculating rent. It must equal or exceed the Flat Rent.

Certification: The examination of a household's income, expenses, and family composition to determine the family's eligibility for program participation and to calculate the family's share of rent.

Child: For purposes of citizenship regulations, a member of the family other than the family head or spouse who is under 18 years of age. (24 CFR 5.504(b))

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

Citizen: A citizen or national of the United States. (24 CFR 5.504(b))

Community service: The performance of voluntary work or duties that are a public benefit and that serve to improve the quality of life, enhance resident self-sufficiency, or increase resident self-responsibility in the community. Community service is not employment and may not include political activities.

Consent Form: Any consent form approved by HUD to be signed by assistance applicants and participants for the purpose of obtaining income information from employers and SWICAs, return information from the Social Security Administration, and return information for unearned income from the Internal Revenue Service. The consent forms may authorize the collection of other information from assistance applicants or participant to determine eligibility or level of benefits. (24 CFR 5.214)

Covered Families: Families who receive welfare assistance or other public assistance benefits ("welfare benefits") from a State or other public agency ("welfare agency") under a program for which Federal, State, or local law requires that a member of the family must participate in an economic self-sufficiency program as a condition for such assistance.

Covered Person: For purposes of the anti-drug provisions of this policy, a covered person is a tenant, any member of the tenant's household, a guest or another person under the tenant's control.

Currently engaging in: With respect to behavior such as illegal use of a drug, other drug-related criminal activity, or other criminal activity, currently engaging in means that the individual has engaged in illegal use, possession, or sale of a drug recently enough to justify a reasonable belief that the individual's behavior is current, or in the last 6 months. Arrests alone are not sufficient evidence of criminal activity, this will exclude any City/County Ordinance Violations and Petty Misdemeanors.

Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person: (A) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and (B) where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: (i) the length of the relationship; (ii) the type of relationship; and (iii) the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Decent, Safe, and Sanitary: Housing is decent, safe, and sanitary if it satisfies the applicable housing quality standards.

Department: The Department of Housing and Urban Development. (24 CFR 5.100)

Dependent: A member of the family (except foster children and foster adults), other than the family head or spouse, who is under 18 years of age or is a person with a disability or is a full-time student. (24 CFR 5.603(d))

Dependent Allowance: An amount, equal to \$480 multiplied by the number of dependents, that is deducted from the household's annual income in determining adjusted annual income.

Disability Assistance Expenses: Reasonable expenses that are anticipated, during the period for which annual income is computed, for attendant care and auxiliary apparatus for a disabled family member and that are necessary to enable a family member (including the disabled member) to be employed, provided that the expenses are neither paid to a member of the family nor reimbursed by an outside source. (24 CFR 5.603(d))

Disability Assistance Expense Allowance: In determining adjusted annual income, the amount of disability assistance expenses deducted from annual income for families with a disabled household member.

Disabled Family: A family whose head (including co-head), spouse, or sole member is a person with disabilities; two or more persons with disabilities living together; or one or more persons with disabilities living with one or more live-in aides. (24 CFR 5.403(b)) (Also see "person with disabilities.")

Disabled Person: See "person with disabilities."

Displaced Family: A family in which each member, or whose sole member, is a person displaced by governmental action (such as urban renewal), or a person whose dwelling has been extensively damaged or destroyed as a result of a disaster declared or otherwise formally recognized pursuant to Federal disaster relief laws. (24 CFR 5.403(b))

Displaced Person: A person displaced by governmental action or a person whose dwelling has been extensively damaged or destroyed as a result of a disaster declared or otherwise formally recognized pursuant to Federal disaster relief laws. [1937 Act]

Domestic Violence: Includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim share a child in common, by a person who is cohabitated with or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that persons acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction. The term “spouse or intimate partner of the victim” includes a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim, as determined by the length of the relationship, the type of the relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Drug: means a controlled substance as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802).

Drug-Related Criminal Activity: The illegal manufacture, sale, distribution, or use of a drug, or the possession of a drug with intent to manufacture, sell, distribute or use the drug.

Economic self-sufficiency program: Any program designed to encourage, assist, train or facilitate the economic independence of HUD-assisted families or to provide work for such families. These programs include programs for job training, employment counseling, work placement, basic skills training, education, English proficiency, workfare, financial or household management, apprenticeship, and any program necessary to ready a participant for work (including a substance abuse or mental health treatment program), or other work activities.

Elderly Family: A family whose head (including co-head), spouse, or sole member is a person who is at least 62 years of age; two or more persons who are at least 62 years of age living together; or one or more persons who are at least 62 years of age living with one or more live-in aides. (24 CFR 5.403)

Elderly/Disabled Family Allowance: For elderly families, an allowance of \$400 is deducted from the household's annual income in determining adjusted annual income.

Elderly Person: A person who is at least 62 years of age. (1937 Housing Act)

Extremely low-income families: A very low-income family whose income does not exceed the higher of 30% of the median income for the area (as determined by HUD with adjustments for smaller and larger families) or the Federal poverty level, except that HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 30% of the median income for the area if HUD finds that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low family incomes.

Fair Housing Act: Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, as amended by the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 3601 et seq.). (24 CFR 5.100)

Family includes, but is not limited to, the following, regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status:

1. A single person, who may be an elderly person, displaced person, disable person, near-elderly person, or any other single person; or
2. A group of persons residing together, and such group includes, but is not limited to:
 - A. A family with or without children (a child who is temporarily away from the home because of placement in foster care is considered a member of the family);
 - B. An elderly family (including co-head);
 - C. A near-elderly family (including co-head);
 - D. A disabled family (including co-head);
 - E. A displaced family;
 - F. The remaining member of a tenant family; and
 - G. A single person who is not an elderly or displaced person, a person with disabilities, or the remaining member of a tenant family. (24 CFR 5.403)

Family Members: All members of the household other than live-in aides, foster children, and foster adults. All family members permanently reside in the unit, though they may be temporarily absent. All family members are listed on the lease.

Family Self-Sufficiency Program (FSS Program): The program established by a housing authority to promote self-sufficiency among participating families, including the coordination of supportive services. (24 CFR 984.103(b))

Flat Rent: A rent amount the family may choose to pay in lieu of having their rent determined under the income method. The flat rent is established by the housing authority based on a HUD mandate that it be set at no less than 80% of the FMR, adjusted for tenant-paid utilities. PHAs have the flexibility to conduct reexaminations of family income once every three years instead of annually for families that choose to pay the flat rent. The flat rent amount a family pays is not locked in for the three-year period. Instead, the PHA must revise the flat rent amount from year to year based on the findings of the PHA's rent reasonableness analysis and changes to the FMR.

Fraud: Wrongful or criminal deception intended to result in financial or personal gain. This includes intentional misrepresentation and/or omission of information provided.

Full-Time Student: A person who is attending school or vocational training on a full-time basis as defined by the institution.

Gender Identity: Actual or perceived gender-related characteristics.

Guest: Means a person temporarily staying in the unit with the consent of a tenant or other member of the household who has express or implied authority to so consent on behalf of the tenant.

Head of Household: The adult member of the family who is the head of the household for purposes of determining income eligibility and rent. (24 CFR 5.504(b))

Homeless (as defined for 50058 reporting purposes): An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, meaning:

- a. An individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground; or
- b. An individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals); or
- c. An individual who is exiting an institution where he or she resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution;

or

Any individual or family who:

- a. Is fleeing, or is attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions that relate to violence against the individual or a family member, including a child, that has either taken place within the individual's or family's primary nighttime residence or has made the individual or family afraid to return to their primary nighttime residence; and
- b. Has no other residence; and
- c. Lacks the resources or support networks, e.g. family, friends, and faith-based or other social networks, to obtain other permanent housing.

Household Members: All members of the household including members of the family, live-in aides, foster children, and foster adults. All household members are listed on the lease, and no one other than household members are listed on the lease.

Housing Assistance Plan: A housing plan that is submitted by a unit of general local government and approved by HUD as being acceptable under the standards of 24 CFR 570.

Immediate Family Member: a spouse, parent, brother or sister, or child of the person, or an individual to whom that person stands in loco parentis (in place of a parent); or any other person living in the household of that person and related to that person by blood or marriage.

Imputed Income: For households with net family assets of more than \$5,000, the amount calculated by multiplying net family assets by a HUD-specified percentage. If imputed income is more than actual income from assets, the imputed amount is used as income from assets in determining annual income.

Imputed welfare income: The amount of annual income not actually received by a family, as a result of a welfare benefit reduction for welfare fraud or the failure to comply with economic self-sufficiency requirements that is nonetheless included in the family's annual income for purposes of determining rent.

In-Kind Payments: Contributions other than cash made to the family or to a family member in exchange for services provided or for the general support of the family (e.g., groceries provided on a weekly basis, baby sitting provided on a regular basis).

Income Method: A means of calculating a family's rent based on the greater of 10% of their monthly income, 30% of their adjusted monthly income, the welfare rent, or the minimum rent. Under the income method, rents may be capped by a ceiling rent as long as the ceiling rent equals or exceeds the flat rent. Under this method, the family's income is evaluated at least annually.

Interim (examination): A reexamination of a family income, expenses, and household composition conducted between the regular annual recertifications when a change in a household's circumstances warrants such a reexamination.

Law enforcement agency: The National Crime Information Center (NCIC), police departments and other law enforcement agencies that hold criminal conviction records.

Live-In Aide: A person who resides with one or more elderly persons, near-elderly persons, or persons with disabilities and who:

- A. Is determined to be essential to the care and well-being of the persons;
- B. Is not obligated for the support of the persons; and
- C. Would not be living in the unit except to provide the necessary supportive services. (24 CFR 5.403(b))

A live-in aide is not a party to the lease.

Low-Income Families: Those families whose incomes do not exceed 80% of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD with adjustments for smaller and larger families, except that HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 80% of the median for the area on the basis of HUD's findings that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low family incomes.

Medical Expenses: Medical expenses (of all family members of an elderly or disabled family), including medical insurance premiums, that are anticipated during the period for which annual income is computed and that are not covered by insurance. (24 CFR 5.603(d)). These expenses include, but are not limited to, prescription and non-prescription drugs, costs for doctors, dentists, therapists, medical facilities, care for a service animals, transportation for medical purposes. The Superior Housing Authority will use the US Internal Revenue Service to define acceptable medical expenses.

Mixed Family: A family whose members include those with citizenship or eligible immigration status and those without citizenship or eligible immigration status. (24 CFR 5.504(b))

Mixed population development: A public housing development, or portion of a development, that was reserved for elderly and disabled families at its inception (and has retained that character). If the development was not so reserved at its inception, the PHA has obtained HUD approval to give preference in tenant selection for all units in the development (or portion of development) to elderly families and disabled families. These developments were formerly known as elderly projects.

Monthly Adjusted Income: One twelfth of adjusted income. (24 CFR 5.603(d))

Monthly Income: One twelfth of annual income. (24 CFR 5.603(d))

National: A person who owes permanent allegiance to the United States, for example, as a result of birth in a United States territory or possession. (24 CFR 5.504(b))

Near-Elderly Family: A family whose head (including co-head), spouse, or sole member is a person who is at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62; two or more persons, who are at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62, living together; or one or more persons who are at least 50 years of age but below the age of 62 living with one or more live-in aides. (24 CFR 5.403(b))

Net Family Assets:

- A. Net cash value after deducting reasonable costs that would be incurred in disposing of real property, savings, stocks, bonds, and other forms of capital investment, excluding interests in Indian trust land and excluding equity accounts in HUD

homeownership programs. The value of necessary items of personal property such as furniture and automobiles shall be excluded.

- B. In cases where a trust fund has been established and the trust is not revocable by, or under the control of, any member of the family or household, the value of the trust fund will not be considered an asset so long as the fund continues to be held in trust. Any income distributed from the trust fund shall be counted when determining annual income.
- C. In determining net family assets, housing authorities or owners, as applicable, shall include the value of any business or family assets disposed of by an applicant or tenant for less than fair market value (including a disposition in trust, but not in a foreclosure or bankruptcy sale) during the two years preceding the date of application for the program or reexamination, as applicable, in excess of the consideration received therefor. In the case of a disposition as part of a separation or divorce settlement, the disposition will not be considered to be for less than fair market value if the applicant or tenant receives important consideration not measurable in dollar terms. (24 CFR 5.603(d))

Non-Citizen: A person who is neither a citizen nor national of the United States. (24 CFR 5.504(b))

Occupancy Standards: The standards that a housing authority establishes for determining the appropriate number of bedrooms needed to house families of different sizes or composition.

Other person under the tenant's control: For the purposes of the definition of covered person it means the person, although not staying as a guest (as defined in this section) in the unit, is, or was at the time of the activity in question, on the premises (as premises is defined in this section) because of an invitation from the tenant or other member of the household who has express or implied authority to so consent on behalf of the tenant. Absent evidence to the contrary, a person temporarily and infrequently on the premises solely for legitimate commercial purposes is not under the tenant's control.

Participant: A family or individual that is assisted by the public housing program.

Permanently absent: A person or persons not actually residing in the unit who once lived there and does not intend to return. One becomes permanently absent when one vacates the unit.

Person with Disabilities: A person who:

- A. Has a disability as defined in 42 U.S.C. 423
- B. Is determined, pursuant to HUD regulations, to have a physical, mental, or emotional impairment that:

1. Is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration;
2. Substantially impedes his or her ability to live independently; and
3. Is of such a nature that the ability to live independently could be improved by more suitable housing conditions.

C. Has a developmental disability as defined in 42 U.S.C. 6001.

This definition does not exclude persons who have the disease of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome or any conditions arising from the etiologic agent for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

For purposes of qualifying for low-income housing, it does not include a person whose disability is based solely on any drug or alcohol dependence.

Personally Identifiable Information (PII): Information which can be used to distinguish or trace an individual's identity, such as their name, social security number, biometric records, etc. alone, or when combined with other personal or identifying information which is linked or linkable to a specific individual, such as date and place of birth, mother's maiden name, etc.

Premises: for purposes of the anti-drug provisions of this policy it means the building or complex or development in which the public or assisted housing dwelling unit is located, including common areas and grounds.

Previously unemployed: This includes a person who has earned, in the 12 months previous to employment, no more than would be received for 10 hours of work per week for 50 weeks at the established minimum wage.

Processing Entity: The person or entity that is responsible for making eligibility and related determinations and an income reexamination. In the Section 8 and public housing programs, the processing entity is the responsibility entity.

Proration of Assistance: The reduction in a family's housing assistance payment to reflect the proportion of family members in a mixed family who are eligible for assistance. (24 CFR 5.520)

Public Housing: Housing assisted under the 1937 Act, other than under Section 8. Public housing includes dwelling units in a mixed-finance project that are assisted by a PHA with capital or operating funds.

Public Housing Agency (PHA): Any State, county, municipality, or other governmental entity or public body (or agency or instrumentality thereof) which is authorized to engage in or assist in the development or operation of low-income housing under the 1937 Housing Act. (24 CFR 5.100)

Recertification: The annual reexamination of a family's income, expenses, and composition to determine the family's rent.

Remaining Member of a Tenant Family: A member of the family listed on the lease who continues to live in the public housing dwelling after all other family members have left.

Responsible Entity:

- A. For the public housing program, the Section 8 tenant-based assistance program (24 CFR 982), and the Section 8 project-based certificate or voucher program (24 CFR 983), and the Section 8 moderate rehabilitation program (24 CFR 882), responsible entity means the PHA administering the program under an ACC with HUD;
- B. For all other Section 8 programs, responsible entity means the Section 8 project owner.

Self-Declaration: A type of verification statement by the tenant as to the amount and source of income, expenses, or family composition. Self-declaration is acceptable verification only when third-party verification or documentation cannot be obtained.

Sensitive Personally Identifiable Information: PII that when lost, compromised or disclosed without authorization could substantially harm an individual. Examples of sensitive PII include social security or driver's license numbers, medical records, and financial account numbers such as credit or debit card numbers.

Sexual assault: any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent.

Sexual Orientation: Homosexuality, heterosexuality, or bisexuality.

Shelter Allowance: That portion of a welfare benefit (e.g., TANF) that the welfare agency designates to be used for rent and utilities.

Single Person: Someone living alone or intending to live alone who does not qualify as an elderly family, a person with disabilities, a displaced person, or the remaining member of a tenant family. (Public Housing: Handbook 7465.1 REV-2, 3-5)

Specified Welfare Benefit Reduction:

- A. A reduction of welfare benefits by the welfare agency, in whole or in part, for a family member, as determined by the welfare agency, because of fraud by a family member in connection with the welfare program; or because of welfare agency

sanction against a family member for noncompliance with a welfare agency requirement to participate in an economic self-sufficiency program.

B. "Specified welfare benefit reduction" does not include a reduction or termination of welfare benefits by the welfare agency:

1. at the expiration of a lifetime or other time limit on the payment of welfare benefits;
2. because a family member is not able to obtain employment, even though the family member has complied with welfare agency economic self-sufficiency or work activities requirements; or
3. because a family member has not complied with other welfare agency requirements.

Stalking: engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to: (1) Fear for the person's individual safety or the safety of others; or (2) Suffer substantial emotional distress.

State Wage Information Collection Agency (SWICA): The State agency receiving quarterly wage reports from employers in the State or an alternative system that has been determined by the Secretary of Labor to be as effective and timely in providing employment-related income and eligibility information. (24 CFR 5.214)

Temporarily absent: A person or persons not actually residing in a unit for a period of time while still maintaining control of the unit. If the absence exceeds 30 days, the Housing Authority must agree to the absence through extenuating circumstances or reasonable accommodation. At no time will the entire household be absent exceeding 6 months.

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF): The program that replaced the Assistance to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) that provides financial assistance to needy families who meet program eligibility criteria. Benefits are limited to a specified time period.

Tenant: The person or family renting or occupying an assisted dwelling unit. (24 CFR 5.504(b))

Tenant Rent: The amount payable monthly by the family as rent to the housing authority. Where all utilities (except telephone) and other essential housing services are supplied by the housing authority or owner, tenant rent equals total tenant payment. Where some or all utilities (except telephone) and other essential housing services are supplied by the housing authority and the cost thereof is not included in the amount paid as rent, tenant rent equals total tenant payment less the utility allowance. (24 CFR 5.603(d))

Third-Party (verification): Written or oral confirmation of a family's income, expenses, or household composition provided by a source outside the household.

Total Tenant Payment (TTP):

- A. Total tenant payment for families whose initial lease is effective on or after August 1, 1982:
 - 1. Total tenant payment is the amount calculated under Section 3(a)(1) of the 1937 Act which is the higher of :
 - a. 30% of the family's monthly adjusted income;
 - b. 10% of the family's monthly income; or
 - c. If the family is receiving payments for welfare assistance from a public agency and a part of such payments, adjusted in accordance with the family's actual housing costs, is specifically designated by such agency to meet the family's housing costs, the portion of such payments which is so designated.

If the family's welfare assistance is ratably reduced from the standard of need by applying a percentage, the amount calculated under section 3(a)(1) shall be the amount resulting from one application of the percentage.

 - 2. Total tenant payment for families residing in public housing does not include charges for excess utility consumption or other miscellaneous charges.
- B. Total tenant payment for families residing in public housing whose initial lease was effective before August 1, 1982: Paragraphs (b) and (c) of 24 CFR 913.107, as it existed immediately before November 18, 1996), will continue to govern the total tenant payment of families, under a public housing program, whose initial lease was effective before August 1, 1982.

Tuition: The amount of tuition and required fees covering a full academic year most frequently charged to students. These values represent what a typical student would be charged and may not be the same for all students at an institution. If tuition is charged on a per-credit-hour basis, the average full-time credit hour load for an entire academic year is used to estimate average tuition. Required fees include all fixed sum charges that are required of a large proportion of all students. The student who does not pay the charges is an exception. Verification of tuition and fees can be obtained from the student's bill or annual statement, by contacting the bursar's office, or from the school's website.

Examples of required fees include, but are not limited to, writing and science lab fees and fees specific to the student's major or program (i.e., nursing program).

Expenses related to attending an institution of higher education must **not** be included as tuition. Examples of these expenses include, but are not limited to, room and board, books, supplies, meal plans, transportation and parking, student health insurance plans, and other non-fixed sum charges.

For Section 8 programs only, PHAs must include amounts of financial assistance an individual receives in excess of tuition and other required fees and charges when determining annual income.

For the Public Housing program, the full amount of financial assistance a student receives while participating in the program continues to be excluded from the program participant's annual income.

Utility Allowance: If the cost of utilities (except telephone) and other housing services for an assisted unit is not included in the tenant rent but is the responsibility of the family occupying the unit, an amount equal to the estimate made by a housing authority of the monthly cost of a reasonable consumption of such utilities and other services for the unit by an energy-conservative household of modest circumstances consistent with the requirements of a safe, sanitary, and healthful living environment. (24 CFR 5.603)

Utility Reimbursement: The amount, if any, by which the utility allowance for the unit, if applicable, exceeds the total tenant payment for the family occupying the unit. (24 CFR 5.603)

VAWA: the Violence Against Women Act of 1994, as amended (42 U.S.C. 13925 and 42 U.S.C. 14043e et seq.).

Very Low-Income Families: Families whose incomes do not exceed 50% of the median family income for the area, as determined by HUD with adjustments for smaller and larger families, except that HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 50% of the median for the area if HUD finds that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low family incomes.

Victims of Domestic Violence: Individuals or families who have been or are being subjected to or victimized by violence by a member of the family or household. The Superior Housing Authority will require evidence that the family has been displaced as result of fleeing violence in the home. Individuals and families are also eligible for this preference if there is proof that the individual or family is currently living in a situation where they are being subjected to or victimized by violence in the home. Evidence or proof may include a Protection from Abuse Order, police report, or written verification that the individual or family is living in an emergency shelter because the individual or family has been subjected to or victimized by violence by a member of the family or household. The following criteria are used to establish an individual's or a family's eligibility for this preference:

- A. Verified actual or threatened physical violence directed against the applicant or the applicant's family by a spouse or other household member who lives in the unit with the family or where the family has fled its housing to escape from an abuser.
- B. The actual or threatened violence must have occurred within the past 30 calendar days or be of a continuing nature.

An applicant who lives in a violent neighborhood or is fearful of other violence outside the household is not considered involuntarily displaced as a result of domestic violence.

The applicant must certify that the abuser will not reside with the applicant unless the Housing Authority gives prior written approval.

The Housing Authority will approve the return of the abuser to the household under the following conditions:

- A. The Housing Authority verifies that the abuser has received therapy or counseling that appears to minimize the likelihood of the recurrence of violent behavior.
- B. A counselor, therapist or other appropriate professional recommends in writing that the individual be allowed to reside with the family.

If the abuser returns to the family without approval of the Housing Authority, the Housing Authority will deny or terminate assistance for breach of the certification.

If the family requests it, the Superior Housing Authority will try to ensure that the new location of the family is concealed.

Violent criminal activity: means any criminal activity that has as one of its elements the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force substantial enough to cause, or be reasonably likely to cause, serious bodily injury or property damage. Arrests alone are not sufficient evidence of criminal activity.

Welfare Assistance: Welfare or other payments to families or individuals, based on need, that are made under programs funded, separately or jointly, by Federal, State or local governments (including assistance provided under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, as that term is defined under the implementing regulations issued by the Department of Health and Human Services at 45 CFR 260.31).

45 CFR 260.31 defines the term "assistance" to include cash, payments, vouchers, and other forms of benefits designed to meet a family's ongoing basic needs (i.e., for food, clothing, shelter, utilities, household goods, personal care items, and general incidental expenses).

It includes such benefits even when they are:

- A. Provided in the form of payments by a TANF agency, or other agency on its behalf, to individual recipients; and
- B. Conditioned on participation in work experience or community service (or any other work activity under 45 CFR 261.30).

Except where excluded later in this definition, it also includes supportive services such as transportation and childcare provided to families who are not employed.

The term “assistance” excludes:

- A. Nonrecurrent, short-term benefits that:
 - 1. Are designed to deal with a specific crisis situation or episode of need;
 - 2. Are not intended to meet recurrent or ongoing needs; and
 - 3. Will not extend beyond four months.
- B. Work subsidies (i.e., payments to employers or third parties to help cover the costs of employee wages, benefits, supervision, and training);
- C. Supportive services such as child care and transportation provided to families who are employed;
- D. Refundable earned income tax credits;
- E. Contributions to, and distributions from, Individual Development Accounts;
- F. Services such as counseling, case management, peer support, childcare information and referral, transitional services, job retention, job advancement, and other employment-related services that do not provide basic income support; and
- G. Transportation benefits provided under a Job Access or Reverse Commute project, pursuant to section 404(k) of the Act, to an individual who is not otherwise receiving assistance.

Welfare Rent: In "as-paid" welfare programs, the amount of the welfare benefit designated for shelter and utilities.

Written notification: All written notifications required in this policy shall be hand delivered with a signed receipt or mailed via first class mail unless specified otherwise.

ACRONYMS

ACC	Annual Contributions Contract
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
FSS	Family Self Sufficiency (program)
HCDA	Housing and Community Development Act
HQS	Housing Quality Standards
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
INS	(U.S.) Immigration and Naturalization Service
NAHA	(Cranston-Gonzalez) National Affordable Housing Act
NOFA	Notice of Funding Availability
OMB	(U.S.) Office of Management and Budget
PHA	Public Housing Agency
QHWRA	Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998
SSA	Social Security Administration
TTP	Total Tenant Payment