

Chapter 8 – HQS AND RENT REASONABLENESS

[24 CFR 982 Subpart I and 24 CFR 982.507]

INTRODUCTION

HUD requires that all units occupied by families receiving Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) assistance meet HUD's Housing Quality Standards (HQS) and permits the CCHA to establish additional requirements. The use of the term "HQS" in this plan refers to the combination of both HUD and CCHA-established requirements.

All units must pass an HQS inspection prior to the approval of a lease and at least once every 24 months during the term of the contract, and at other times as needed, to determine that the unit meets HQS. HUD also requires CCHAs to determine that rents for units under the program are reasonable when compared to comparable unassisted units in the market area.

This chapter explains HUD and CCHA requirements related to housing quality and rent reasonableness as follows:

Part I. Physical Standards. This part discusses the physical standards required of units occupied by HCV-assisted families and identifies decisions about the acceptability of the unit that may be made by the family based upon the family's preference. It also identifies life-threatening conditions that must be addressed on an expedited basis.

Part II. The Inspection Process. This part describes the types of inspections the CCHA will make and the steps that will be taken when units do not meet HQS.

Part III. Rent Reasonableness Determinations. This part discusses the policies the CCHA will use to make rent reasonableness determinations.

Special HQS requirements for homeownership, manufactured homes, and other special housing types are discussed in Chapter 15 to the extent that they apply in this jurisdiction.

PART I: PHYSICAL STANDARDS

8-I.A. GENERAL HUD REQUIREMENTS

HUD Performance and Acceptability Standards

HUD's performance and acceptability standards for HCV-assisted housing are provided in 24 CFR 982.401. These standards cover the following areas:

- Sanitary facilities
- Food preparation and refuse disposal
- Space and Security
- Thermal Environment
- Illumination and electricity
- Structure and materials
- Interior Air Quality
- Water Supply
- Lead-based paint
- Access
- Site and neighborhood
- Sanitary condition
- Smoke Detectors

A summary of HUD performance criteria is provided in Exhibit 8-1. Additional guidance on these requirements is found in the following HUD resources:

- Housing Choice Voucher Guidebook, Chapter 10.
- HUD Housing Inspection Manual for Section 8 Housing
- HUD Inspection Form, form HUD-52580 (3/01) and Inspection Checklist, form HUD-52580-A (9/00)
- HUD Notice 2003-31, Accessibility Notice: Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990; the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 and the Fair Housing Act of 1988.

Tenant Preference Items

HUD requires the CCHA to enforce minimum HQS but also recognizes that certain judgments about the acceptability of the unit are left to the family. For example, the CCHA must ensure that the unit contains the required sanitary facilities, but the family decides whether the cosmetic appearance of the facilities is acceptable. Exhibit 8-2 summarizes those items that are considered tenant preferences.

Modifications to Provide Accessibility

Under the Fair Housing Act of 1988 an owner must not refuse the request of a family that contains a person with a disability to make necessary and reasonable modifications to the unit. Such modifications are at the family's expense. The owner may require restoration of the unit to its original condition if the modification would interfere with the owner or next occupant's full enjoyment of the premises. The owner may not increase a customarily required security deposit. However, the landlord may negotiate a restoration agreement that requires the family to restore the unit and, if necessary to ensure the likelihood of restoration, may require the tenant to pay a reasonable amount into an interest bearing escrow account over a reasonable period of time. The interest in any such account accrues to the benefit of the tenant. The owner may also require reasonable assurances that the quality of the work will be acceptable and that any required building permits will be obtained. [24 CFR 100.203; Notice 2003-31].

Modifications to units to provide access for a person with a disability must meet all applicable HQS requirements and conform to the design, construction, or alteration of facilities contained in the UFAS and the ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) [28 CFR 35.151(c) and Notice 2003-31] See Chapter 2 of this plan for additional information on reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities.

Any owner that intends to negotiate a restoration agreement or require an escrow account must submit the agreement(s) to the CCHA for review.

8-I.B. ADDITIONAL LOCAL REQUIREMENTS

The CCHA may impose variations to the HQS as long as the additional criteria are not likely to adversely affect the health or safety of participant families or severely restrict housing choices for families. HUD approval is required for variations to the HQS. HUD approval is not required if the variations are clarifications of HUD's acceptability criteria or performance standards [24 CFR 982.401(a)(4)].

Thermal Environment [HCV GB p.10-7]

The CCHA must define a “healthy living environment” for the local climate. This may be done by establishing a temperature that the heating system must be capable of maintaining, that is appropriate for the local climate.

The heating system must be capable of maintaining an interior temperature of 65 degrees Fahrenheit between October 1 and May 1.

Clarifications of HUD Requirements

As permitted by HUD, the CCHA has adopted the following specific requirements that elaborate on HUD standards.

Walls

In areas where plaster or drywall is sagging, severely cracked, or otherwise damaged, it must be repaired or replaced.

Windows

Window sashes must be in good condition, solid and intact, and properly fitted to the window frame. Damaged or deteriorated sashes must be replaced.

Windows must be weather-stripped as needed to ensure a weather-tight seal.

Window screens must be in good condition (applies only if screens are present).

Doors

All exterior doors must be weather-tight to avoid any air or water infiltration, be lockable, have no holes, have all trim intact, and have a threshold.

All interior doors must have no holes, have all trim intact, and be openable without the use of a key.

Keyless deadbolt and peep hole on all exterior doors.

Floors

All wood floors must be sanded to a smooth surface and sealed. Any loose or warped boards must be resecured and made level. If they cannot be leveled, they must be replaced.

All floors must be in a finished state. Raw wood or unsealed concrete is not permitted.

All floors should have some type of base shoe, trim, or sealing for a "finished look." Vinyl base shoe is permitted.

Sinks

All sinks and commode water lines must have shut off valves, unless faucets are wall mounted.

All sinks must have functioning stoppers.

Toilets

All worn or cracked toilet seats and tank lids must be replaced and toilet tank lid must fit properly.

Security

If window security bars or security screens are present on emergency exit windows, they must be equipped with a quick release system. The owner is responsible for ensuring that the family is instructed on the use of the quick release system.

8-I.C. LIFE-THREATENING CONDITIONS [24 CFR 982.404(a); FR Notice 1/18/17]

HUD requires the CCHA to define life-threatening conditions and to notify the owner or the family (whichever is responsible) of the corrections required. The responsible party must correct life-threatening conditions within 24 hours of CCHA notification.

The following are considered life-threatening conditions:

- Any condition that jeopardizes the security of the unit

- Major plumbing leaks or flooding, waterlogged ceiling or floor in imminent danger of falling

- Natural or LP gas or fuel oil leaks

 - A fuel storage vessel, fluid line, valve, or connection that supplies fuel to a HVAC unit is leaking or a strong odor is detected with potential for explosion or fire or that results in a health risk if inhaled

- Any electrical problem or condition that could result in shock or fire

 - A light fixture is readily accessible, is not securely mounted to the ceiling or wall, and electrical connections or wires are exposed

 - A light fixture is hanging by its wires

 - A light fixture has a missing or broken bulb, and the open socket is readily accessible to the tenant during the day-to-day use of the unit

 - A receptacle (outlet) or switch is missing or broken and electrical connections or wires are exposed

 - An open circuit breaker position is not appropriately blanked off in a panel board, main panel board, or other electrical box that contains circuit breakers or fuses

 - A cover is missing from any electrical device box, panel box, switch gear box, control panel, etc., and there are exposed electrical connections

 - Any nicks, abrasions, or fraying of the insulation that exposes conducting wire

 - Exposed bare wires or electrical connections

 - Any condition that results in openings in electrical panels or electrical control device enclosures

Water leaking or ponding near any electrical device

Any condition that poses a serious risk of electrocution or fire and poses an immediate life-threatening condition

Absence of a working heating system when outside temperature is below 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

Utilities not in service, including no running hot water

Conditions that present the imminent possibility of injury

Obstacles that prevent safe entrance or exit from the unit

Any components that affect the function of the fire escape are missing or damaged

Stored items or other barriers restrict or prevent the use of the fire escape in the event of an emergency

The building's emergency exit is blocked or impeded, thus limiting the ability of occupants to exit in a fire or other emergency

Absence of a functioning toilet in the unit

Inoperable or missing smoke detectors

Missing or inoperable carbon monoxide detector

Missing, damaged, discharged, overcharged, or expired fire extinguisher (where required)

Gas/oil-fired water heater or heating, ventilation, or cooling system with missing, damaged, improper, or misaligned chimney venting

The chimney or venting system on a fuel-fired water heater is misaligned, negatively pitched, or damaged, which may cause improper or dangerous venting or gases

A gas dryer vent is missing, damaged, or is visually determined to be inoperable, or the dryer exhaust is not vented to the outside

A fuel-fired space heater is not properly vented or lacks available combustion air

A non-vented space heater is present

Safety devices on a fuel-fired space heater are missing or damaged

The chimney or venting system on a fuel-fired heating, ventilation, or cooling system is misaligned, negatively pitched, or damaged, which may cause improper or dangerous venting of gas

Deteriorating paint as defined at 24 CFR 35.110 in a unit built before 1978 that is to be occupied by a family with a child under six years of age if it would prevent the family from moving into the unit

If an owner fails to correct life-threatening conditions as required by the CCHA, the CCHA will enforce the HQS in accordance with HUD requirements. See 8-II-G.

If a family fails to correct a family-caused life-threatening condition as required by the CCHA, the CCHA will enforce the family obligations. See 8-II.H.

The owner will be required to repair an inoperable smoke detector unless the CCHA determines that the family has intentionally disconnected it (by removing batteries or other means). In this case, the family will be required to repair the smoke detector within 24 hours.

8-I.D. OWNER AND FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES [24 CFR 982.404]

Family Responsibilities

The family is responsible for correcting the following HQS deficiencies:

- Tenant-paid utilities not in service
- Failure to provide or maintain appliances owned by the family
- Damage to the unit or premises caused by a household member or guest beyond normal wear and tear that results in a breach of the HQS. "Normal wear and tear" is defined as items which could not be charged against the tenant's security deposit under state law or court practice.

Owner Responsibilities

The owner is responsible for all HQS violations not listed as a family responsibility above, even if the violation is caused by the family's living habits (e.g., vermin infestation). However, if the family's actions constitute a serious or repeated lease violation the owner may take legal action to evict the family.

8-I.E. SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CHILDREN WITH ELEVATED BLOOD LEAD LEVEL [24 CFR 35.1225; FR Notice 1/13/17; Notice PIH 2017-13]

If a CCHA is notified by a public health department or other medical health care provider, or verifies information from a source other than a public health department or medical health care provider, that a child of less than six years of age, living in an HCV-assisted unit has been identified as having an elevated blood lead level, the CCHA must complete an environmental investigation of the dwelling unit within 15 calendar days after being notified by a public health department or other medical health care provider. The environmental investigation must be completed in accordance with program requirements, and the result of the environmental investigation must be immediately provided to the owner of the dwelling unit. In cases where the public health department has already completed an evaluation of the unit, this information must be provided to the owner.

Within 30 days after receiving the environmental investigation report from the CCHA, or the evaluation from the public health department, the owner is required to complete the reduction

of identified lead-based paint hazards in accordance with the lead-based paint regulations [24 CFR 35.1325 and 35.1330; 40 CFR 745.227]. If the owner does not complete the “hazard reduction” as required, the dwelling unit is in violation of HQS and the CCHA will take action in accordance with Section 8-II.G.

CCHA reporting requirements, and data collection and record keeping responsibilities related to children with an elevated blood lead level are discussed in Chapter 16.

8-I.F. VIOLATION OF HQS SPACE STANDARDS [24 CFR 982.401, 24 CFR 982.403]

A dwelling unit must:

- Provide adequate space and security for the family
- Have at least one bedroom or living/sleeping room for each two persons

A unit that does not meet these HQS space standards is defined as *overcrowded*.

A living room may be used as sleeping (bedroom) space, but no more than two persons may occupy the space [HCV GB p. 10-6]. A bedroom or living/sleeping room must have at least:

- One window
- Two electrical outlets in proper operating condition (permanent overhead or wall-mounted light fixtures may count as one of the required electrical outlets)

If the CCHA determines that a unit is overcrowded because of an increase in family size or a change in family composition, the CCHA must issue the family a new voucher, and the family and CCHA must try to find an acceptable unit as soon as possible. If an acceptable unit is available for rental by the family, the CCHA must terminate the HAP contract in accordance with its terms.

PART II: THE INSPECTION PROCESS

8-II.A. OVERVIEW [24 CFR 982.405]

Types of Inspections

The CCHA conducts the following types of inspections as needed. Each type of inspection is discussed in the paragraphs that follow.

- *Initial Inspections.* The CCHA conducts initial inspections in response to a request from the family to approve a unit for participation in the HCV program.
- *Annual/Biennial Inspections.* HUD requires the CCHA to inspect each unit under lease at least annually or biennially, depending on CCHA Policy, to confirm that the unit still meets HQS. The inspection may be conducted in conjunction with the family's annual reexamination but also may be conducted separately.
- *Special Inspections.* A special inspection may be requested by the owner, the family, or a third party as a result of problems identified with a unit between annual inspections.
- *Quality Control Inspections.* HUD requires that a sample of units be inspected by a supervisor or other qualified individual to evaluate the work of the inspector(s) and to ensure that inspections are performed in compliance with the HQS.

Inspection of CCHA-Owned Units [24 CFR 982.352(b)]

The CCHA must obtain the services of an independent entity to perform all HQS inspections in cases where an HCV family is receiving assistance in a CCHA-owned unit. A CCHA-owned unit is defined as a unit that is owned by the CCHA that administers the assistance under the consolidated ACC (including a unit owned by an entity substantially controlled by the CCHA). The independent agency must communicate the results of each inspection to the family and the CCHA. The independent agency must be approved by HUD and may be the unit of general local government for the CCHA jurisdiction (unless the CCHA is itself the unit of general local government or an agency of such government).

Inspection Costs [Notice PIH 2016-05]

The CCHA may not charge the family for unit inspections or reinspections [24 CFR 982.405(e)]. In the case of inspections of CCHA-owned units, the CCHA may compensate the independent agency from ongoing administrative fee for inspections performed. The CCHA and the independent agency may not charge the family any fee or charge for the inspection [24 CFR.982.352(b)].

The CCHA may not charge the owner for the inspection of the unit prior to the initial term of the lease or for a first inspection during assisted occupancy of the unit. However, the CCHA may charge a reasonable fee to owners for reinspections in two situations: when the owner notifies the CCHA that a repair has been made but the deficiency has not been corrected, and when the time for repairs has elapsed and the deficiency has not been corrected. Fees may not be imposed for tenant-caused damages, for cases in which the inspector could not gain access to the unit, or for new deficiencies discovered during a reinspection.

The owner may not pass the cost of a reinspection fee to the family. Reinspection fees must be added to the CCHA's administrative fee reserves and may only be used for activities related to the provision of tenant-based assistance.

The CCHA will impose a \$75.00 reinspection fee to the owner for the first reinspection when:

The owner reports that an HQS deficiency has been repaired, but reinspection reveals that the deficiency has not been repaired; or

When the time for repairs has elapsed and the deficiency has not been repaired.

The CCHA may waive the fee if repairs for non-life threatening items were delayed due to circumstances beyond the owner's control.

Remote Video Inspections (RVIs) [Notice PIH 2020-31]

As an alternative to some or all on-site inspections, the CCHA may, but is not required to, perform HQS inspections from a remote location using video streaming technology and a proxy at the inspection site. Since there may be some circumstances in which the application of technology provides insufficient information or evidence to allow the CCHA to make appropriate determinations about whether a condition violates HQS, Notice PIH 2020-31

requires that if a CCHA chooses to implement RVIs, the CCHA should have policies and procedures in place to address such limitations.

At the CCHA's discretion, the CCHA may use remote video inspections (RVIs) for all inspection types as an alternative to an onsite inspection. The CCHA will not, however, conduct RVIs in pre-1978 units where a child or children under six will reside. For these units, the CCHA will conduct an onsite inspection unless the participant requests and RVI as a reasonable accommodation.

Before conducting an RVI, both the CCHA and impacted party with legal possession of the unit must agree to its use. Prior to conducting any RVI, the CCHA will agree with the relevant parties to use an RVI rather than an onsite inspection. For unoccupied units, this agreement will be between the CCHA and the owner. For occupied units, the agreement will be between the CCHA and the tenant or other adult household member. In either case, if an agreement cannot be reached, the CCHA will conduct an onsite inspection.

When selecting a proxy, the CCHA may relay on the owner, property representative, tenant, or any adult associated with tenancy. The proxy will be selected through a mutual decision between the CCHA, owner, and family.

When selecting the proxy, the CCHA will:

- Verify that, for properties built before 1978 where a child under six resides or will reside, the proxy has completed the *HUD Lead-Based Paint Visual Assessment Training Course*;

- Ensure the proxy is able to determine whether there is a smell of natural gas, methane, or other noxious gas; and

- Ensure that on the day of the inspection the proxy has a:

 - Tape measure.

 - Working flashlight.

 - Circuit analyzer to test the low-voltage operation of electrical lines.

 - Means to test smoke and carbon monoxide detectors.

 - Temperature gun.

 - Smartphone or tablet reliable internet connection either through 4G or 5G connectivity and sufficient data or reliable Wi-Fi available onsite. The device must have a high camera resolution (megapixels, sensors, and pixel size).

If the CCHA cannot identify a proxy that is able to meet the above criteria, the CCHA will conduct an in-person inspection.

The proxy must follow the directions of the inspector. The proxy will live stream the inspection using the CCHA's designated streaming web-based platform. The RVI may not be recorded.

During the RVI, the HQS inspector will:

- Verify the address and street name outside the unit match that of the unit to be inspected.

- Inspect the unit's exterior and adjoining properties in accordance with HQS through the proxy.

Inspect all interior spaces in accordance with HQS through the proxy.

- For pre-1978 properties, follow all national and state lead-based paint requirements.

During the RVI, the proxy will:

- Examine all sides of a structure, including fences and outbuildings, visually examining paint conditions of all siding, trim, windows, porches, steps, columns, and any other painted areas on the unit's exterior.

- Review each room separately and visually examine the paint conditions of walls, ceilings, steps, floors, doors, door frames, and windows, including window troughs.

- Document the amount of deterioration, indicating whether the scale is greater or less than the HUD de minimis amounts for deteriorated paint (including cracked, chipped, or otherwise damaged paint).

If at any time it becomes clear that the connection is unreliable, the lighting in the unit is insufficient, the necessary tools are unavailable, the noise level in or outside the unit is unacceptable, or any other circumstances as determined by the inspector, the inspector will record the unit as failed and schedule an in-person inspection.

Notice and Scheduling

The family must allow the CCHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times with reasonable notice [24 CFR 982.551(d)].

Both the family and the owner will be given reasonable notice of all inspections. Except in the case of a life-threatening emergency, reasonable notice is considered to be not less than 48 hours. Inspections may be scheduled between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Generally, inspections will be conducted on business days only. In the case of a life-threatening emergency, the CCHA will give as much notice as possible, given the nature of the emergency.

Owner and Family Inspection Attendance

HUD permits the CCHA to set policy regarding family and owner presence at the time of inspection [HCV GB p. 10-27].

When a family occupies the unit at the time of inspection an authorized adult must be present for the inspection. The presence of the owner or the owner's representative is encouraged but is not required.

At initial inspection of a vacant unit, the CCHA will inspect the unit in the presence of the owner or owner's representative. The presence of a family representative is permitted but is not required.

8-II.B. INITIAL HQS INSPECTION [24 CFR 982.401(a)]

Initial Inspections [FR Notice 1/18/17]

The CCHA may, but is not required to, approve assisted tenancy and start HAP if the unit fails HQS inspection, but only if the deficiencies identified are non-life-threatening. Further, the CCHA may, but is not required to, authorize occupancy if a unit passed an alternative inspection in the last 24 months.

The CCHA will approve assisted tenancy and start HAP for any unit that fails HQS inspection if the deficiencies identified during the inspection are non-life-threatening.

Non-life threatening conditions are defined as any conditions that would fail to meet the housing quality standards under 24 CFR 982.401 and do not meet the definition of *life-threatening* as defined in Section 8-I.C., Life-Threatening Conditions. Prior to approving assisted tenancy and executing the HAP contract, the CCHA will ensure that the unit does not have any life-threatening deficiencies.

The CCHA will send written notice to the owner listing any non-life-threatening deficiencies and providing the owner with 30 calendar days, or a CCHA-approved extension, to comply with HQS. If the non-life-threatening conditions are not corrected within notice period, the CCHA will abate HAP until the unit is in compliance with HQS. The CCHA will follow abatement policies listed in Section 8-II.G., Enforcing Owner Compliance.

The owner may be in abatement for a maximum of 90 days before the CCHA terminates the HAP contract in accordance with Section 8-II.G., Enforcing Owner Compliance.

If the initial inspection identifies more than one non-life-threatening deficiency, the CCHA will notify the family in writing within 10 business days of the inspection of the deficiencies and offer the family the opportunity to decline to enter into an assisted lease without losing their voucher. The notice to the family will also state that, if the owner fails to correct the non-life-threatening deficiencies, the CCHA will terminate the HAP contract, and the family must move to another unit in order to continue receiving assistance.

The CCHA will not rely on alternative inspections and will conduct an HQS inspection for each unit prior to executing a HAP contract with the owner.

Timing of Initial Inspections

HUD requires CCHAs with fewer than 1,250 budgeted units to complete the initial inspection, determine whether the unit satisfies HQS, and notify the owner and the family of the determination within 15 days of submission of the Request for Tenancy Approval (RTA). For CCHAs with 1,250 or more budgeted units, to the extent practicable such inspection and determination must be completed within 15 days. The 15-day period is suspended for any period during which the unit is not available for inspection [982.305(b)(2)].

To the extent practicable, the CCHA will complete the initial inspection, determine whether the unit satisfies HQS, and notify the owner and the family of the determination within 5 days of submission of the Request for Tenancy Approval (RTA).

In cases where the CCHA is not able to complete the inspection within 5 days, the file will be documented as to the reason it was not practicable.

Inspection Results and Re-inspections

If any HQS violations are identified, the owner will be notified of the deficiencies and be given a time frame to correct them. If requested by the owner, the time frame for correcting the deficiencies may be extended by the CCHA for good cause. The CCHA will reinspect the unit within five business days of the date the owner notifies the CCHA that the required corrections have been made.

The reinspection will typically be conducted onsite, but at the CCHA's discretion, may be conducted by RVI.

If the time period for correcting the deficiencies (or any CCHA-approved extension) has elapsed, or the unit fails HQS at the time of the reinspection, the CCHA will notify the owner and the family that the unit has been rejected and that the family must search for another unit. The CCHA may agree to conduct a second reinspection, for good cause, at the request of the family and owner.

Following a failed reinspection, the family may submit a new Request for Tenancy Approval for the same unit after the owner has made repairs, if they are unable to locate another suitable unit.

Utilities

Generally, at initial lease-up the owner is responsible for demonstrating that all utilities are in working order including those utilities that the family will be responsible for paying.

Utility services **MUST** be available for testing at the time of the initial inspection and operational before the HAP contract is executed by CCHA.

Appliances [Form HUD-52580]

If the family is responsible for supplying the stove and/or refrigerator, the CCHA will allow the stove and refrigerator to be placed in the unit after the unit has met all other HQS requirements. The required appliances must be in place before the HAP contract is executed by the CCHA. The CCHA will execute the HAP contract based upon a certification from the family

that the appliances have been installed and are working. An RVI will be scheduled within 30 days of HAP contract approval.

8-II.C. ANNUAL/BIENNIAL HQS INSPECTIONS [24 CFR 982.405 and 982.406; Notice PIH 2016-05]

Each unit under HAP contract must be inspected biennially within 24 months of the last full HQS inspection. The CCHA reserves the right to require annual inspections of any unit or owner at any time.

The CCHA will not rely on alternative inspection standards.

Scheduling the Inspection

If an adult cannot be present on the scheduled date, the family should request that the CCHA reschedule the inspection. The CCHA and family will agree on a new inspection date that generally should take place within five business days of the originally scheduled date. The CCHA may schedule an inspection more than five business days after the original date for good cause.

If the family misses the first scheduled appointment without requesting a new inspection date, the CCHA will automatically schedule a second inspection. If the family misses two scheduled inspections without CCHA approval, the CCHA will consider the family to have violated its obligation to make the unit available for inspection. This may result in termination of the family's assistance in accordance with Chapter 12.

8-II.D. SPECIAL INSPECTIONS [24 CFR 982.405(g)]

If a participant or government official reports a life-threatening condition which the owner would be required to repair within 24 hours, the CCHA must inspect the unit within 24 hours of notification. If the reported condition is not life-threatening, the CCHA must inspect the unit within 15 days of notification.

During a special inspection, the CCHA generally will inspect only those deficiencies that were reported. However, the inspector will record any additional health and safety HQS deficiencies that are observed and will require the responsible party to make the necessary repairs.

If the annual/biennial inspection has been scheduled or is due within 90 days of the date the special inspection is scheduled the CCHA may elect to conduct a full annual/biennial inspection.

8-II.E. QUALITY CONTROL INSPECTIONS [24 CFR 982.405(b); 24 CFR 985.3(e); HCV GB, p. 10-32]

HUD requires a CCHA supervisor or other qualified person to conduct quality control inspections of a sample of units to ensure that each inspector is conducting accurate and complete inspections and that there is consistency in the application of the HQS.

The unit sample must include only units that have been inspected within the preceding three months. The selected sample should be drawn to represent a cross section of neighborhoods and the work of a cross section of inspectors.

8-II.F. INSPECTION RESULTS AND REINSPECTIONS FOR UNITS UNDER HAP CONTRACT

Notification of Corrective Actions

The owner and the family will be notified in writing of the results of all inspections. When an inspection identifies HQS failures, the CCHA will determine (1) whether or not the failure is a life-threatening condition and (2) whether the family or owner is responsible.

When life-threatening conditions are identified, the CCHA will immediately notify both parties by email. The notice will specify who is responsible for correcting the violation. The corrective actions must be taken within 24 hours of the CCHA's notice.

When failures that are not life-threatening are identified, the CCHA will send the owner and the family a written notification of the inspection results within five business days of the inspection. The written notice will specify who is responsible for correcting the violation, and the time frame within which the failure must be corrected. Generally, not more than 30 days will be allowed for the correction.

The notice of inspection results will inform the owner that if life-threatening conditions are not corrected within 24 hours, and non-life threatening conditions are not corrected within 30-days (or any CCHA-approved extension), the owner's HAP will be abated in accordance with CCHA Policy (see 8-II.G.).

Likewise, in the case of family caused deficiencies, the notice will inform the family that if life-threatening conditions are not made within 24 hours, and non-life threatening conditions are not corrected within 30-days (or any CCHA-approved extension, if applicable) the family's assistance will be terminated in accordance with CCHA Policy (see Chapter 12).

Extensions

For conditions that are life-threatening, the CCHA cannot grant an extension to the 24 hour corrective action period. For conditions that are not life-threatening, the CCHA may grant an exception to the required time frames for correcting the violation, if the CCHA determines that an extension is appropriate [24 CFR 982.404].

Extensions will be granted in cases where the CCHA has determined that the owner has made a good faith effort to correct the deficiencies and is unable to for reasons beyond the owner's control. Reasons may include, but are not limited to:

- A repair cannot be completed because required parts or services are not available.

- A repair cannot be completed because of weather conditions.

- A reasonable accommodation is needed because the family includes a person with disabilities.

The length of the extension will be determined on a case by case basis, but will not exceed 60 days, except in the case of delays caused by weather conditions. In the case of weather conditions, extensions may be continued until the weather has improved sufficiently to make

repairs possible. The necessary repairs must be made within 15 calendar days, once the weather conditions have subsided.

Re-inspections

The CCHA will conduct a reinspection immediately following the 30-day corrective period (or any CCHA approved extension) and ensure that both the family and owner are given reasonable notice of the reinspection appointment. If the deficiencies have not been corrected at the reinspection:

- The CCHA will send a notice of abatement to the owner,
- Or in the case of family caused violations, a notice of termination to the family, in accordance with CCHA policies.

If the CCHA is unable to gain entry to the unit in order to conduct the scheduled reinspection, the CCHA will reschedule the reinspection within 10 business days. CCHA will allow for only one no-entry. When two failed no-entries have occurred, the CCHA will consider the family to have violated its obligation to make the unit available for inspection. This will result in termination of the family's assistance in accordance with Chapter 12.

8-II.G. ENFORCING OWNER COMPLIANCE

If the owner fails to maintain the dwelling unit in accordance with HQS, the CCHA must take prompt and vigorous action to enforce the owner obligations.

HAP Abatement

If an owner fails to correct HQS deficiencies by the time specified by the CCHA, HUD requires the CCHA to abate housing assistance payments no later than the first of the month following the specified correction period (including any approved extension) [24 CFR 985.3(f)]. No retroactive payments will be made to the owner for the period of time the rent was abated. Owner rents are not abated as a result of HQS failures that are the family's responsibility.

CCHA will make all HAP abatements effective the first month following the expiration of the 30-day abatement notice.

The CCHA will inspect abated units within five business days of the owner's notification that the work has been completed. Payment will resume effective on the day the unit passes inspection.

During any abatement period the family continues to be responsible for its share of the rent. The owner must not seek payment from the family for abated amounts and may not use the abatement as cause for eviction.

HAP Contract Termination

The CCHA must decide how long any abatement period will continue before the HAP contract will be terminated. The CCHA should not terminate the contract until the family finds another unit, provided the family does so in a reasonable time [HCV GB p. 10-29] and must give the

owner reasonable notice of the termination. The CCHA will issue a voucher to permit the family to move to another unit as described in Chapter 10.

The maximum length of time that HAP may be abated is 90 days. However, if the owner completes corrections and notifies the CCHA before the termination date of the HAP contract, the CCHA may rescind the termination notice if (1) the family still resides in the unit and wishes to remain in the unit and (2) the unit passes inspection.

Reasonable notice of HAP contract termination by the CCHA is 30 days.

8-II.H. ENFORCING FAMILY COMPLIANCE WITH HQS [24 CFR 982.404(b)]

Families are responsible for correcting any HQS violations listed in paragraph 8.I.D. If the family fails to correct a violation within the period allowed by the CCHA (and any extensions), the CCHA will terminate the family's assistance, according to the policies described in Chapter 12.

If the owner carries out a repair for which the family is responsible under the lease, the owner may bill the family for the cost of the repair.

PART III: RENT REASONABLENESS [24 CFR 982.507]

8-III.A. OVERVIEW

Except in the case of certain LIHTC- and HOME-assisted units, no HAP contract can be approved until the CCHA has determined that the rent for the unit is reasonable. The purpose of the rent reasonableness test is to ensure that a fair rent is paid for each unit rented under the HCV program.

HUD regulations define a reasonable rent as one that does not exceed the rent charged for comparable, unassisted units in the same market area. HUD also requires that owners not charge more for assisted units than for comparable units on the premises. This part explains the method used to determine whether a unit's rent is reasonable.

CCHA-Owned Units [24 CFR 982.352(b)]

In cases where an HCV family is receiving assistance in a CCHA-owned unit, the CCHA must obtain the services of an independent entity to determine rent reasonableness in accordance with program requirements, and to assist the family in negotiating the contract rent when the family requests assistance. A CCHA-owned unit is defined as a unit that is owned by the CCHA that administers the assistance under the consolidated ACC (including a unit owned by an entity substantially controlled by the CCHA). The independent agency must communicate the results of the rent reasonableness determination to the family and the CCHA. The independent agency must be approved by HUD, and may be the unit of general local government for the CCHA jurisdiction (unless the CCHA is itself the unit of general local government or an agency of such government).

8-III.B. WHEN RENT REASONABLENESS DETERMINATIONS ARE REQUIRED

Owner-Initiated Rent Determinations

The CCHA must make a rent reasonableness determination at initial occupancy and whenever the owner requests a rent adjustment.

The owner and family first negotiate the rent for a unit. The CCHA (or independent agency in the case of CCHA-owned units) will assist the family with the negotiations upon request. At initial occupancy the CCHA must determine whether the proposed rent is reasonable before a HAP Contract is signed. The owner must not change the rent during the initial lease term. Subsequent requests for rent adjustments must be consistent with the lease between the owner and the family. Rent increases will not be approved unless any failed items identified by the most recent HQS inspection have been corrected.

After the initial occupancy period, the owner may request a rent adjustment in accordance with the owner's lease. For rent increase requests after initial lease-up.

The CCHA will determine whether the requested increase is reasonable within 10 business days of receiving the request from the owner. The owner will be notified of the determination in writing.

All rents adjustments will be effective the first of the month following 60 days after the CCHA's receipt of the owner's request or on the date specified by the owner, whichever is later.

CCHA and HUD-Initiated Rent Reasonableness Determinations

HUD requires the CCHA to make a determination of rent reasonableness (even if the owner has not requested a change) if there is a 10 percent decrease in the fair market rent that goes into effect at least 60 days before the contract anniversary date. HUD also may direct the CCHA to make a determination at any other time. The CCHA may decide that a new determination of rent reasonableness is needed at any time.

In addition to the instances described above, the CCHA will make a determination of rent reasonableness at any time after the initial occupancy period if: (1) the CCHA determines that the initial rent reasonableness determination was in error or (2) the CCHA determines that the information provided by the owner about the unit or other units on the same premises was incorrect.

LIHTC and HOME-Assisted Units [24 CFR 982.507(c)]

For units receiving low-income housing tax credits (LIHTCs) or units assisted under HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program, a rent comparison with unassisted units is not required if the voucher rent does not exceed the rent for other LIHTC- or HOME-assisted units in the project that are not occupied by families with tenant-based assistance.

For LIHTCs, if the rent requested by the owner does exceed the LIHTC rents for non-voucher families, the CCHA must perform a rent comparability study in accordance with program regulations. In such cases, the rent shall not exceed the lesser of: (1) the reasonable rent as determined from the rent comparability study; or (2) the payment standard established by the CCHA for the unit size involved.

8-III.C. HOW COMPARABILITY IS ESTABLISHED

Factors to Consider

HUD requires CCHAs to take into consideration the factors listed below when determining rent comparability. The CCHA may use these factors to make upward or downward adjustments to the rents of comparison units when the units are not identical to the HCV-assisted unit.

- Location and age
- Unit size including the number of rooms and square footage of rooms
- The type of unit including construction type (e.g., single family, duplex, garden, low-rise, high-rise)
- The quality of the units including the quality of the original construction, maintenance and improvements made
- Amenities, services, and utilities included in the rent

Units that Must Not Be Used as Comparable

Comparable units must represent unrestricted market rents. Therefore, units that receive some form of federal, state, or local assistance that imposes rent restrictions cannot be considered comparable units. These include units assisted by HUD through any of the following programs: Section 8 project-based assistance, Section 236 and Section 221(d)(3) Below Market Interest Rate (BMIR) projects, HOME or Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program-assisted units in which the rents are subsidized; units subsidized through federal, state, or local tax credits; units subsidized by the Department of Agriculture rural housing programs, and units that are rent-controlled by local ordinance [Notice PIH 2002-22, Notice PIH 2005-20, and Notice PIH 2020-19].

Note: Notice PIH 2020-19, issued August 21, 2020, provides further guidance on the issue of what constitutes an assisted unit.

Rents Charged for Other Units on the Premises

The Request for Tenancy Approval (HUD-52517) requires owners to provide information, on the form itself, about the rent charged for other unassisted comparable units on the premises if the premises include more than 4 units.

By accepting the CCHA payment each month the owner certifies that the rent is not more than the rent charged for comparable unassisted units on the premises. If asked to do so, the owner must give the CCHA information regarding rents charged for other units on the premises.

8-III.D. CCHA RENT REASONABLENESS METHODOLOGY

How Market Data Is Collected

CCHA will primarily utilize a third-party company which will collect and maintain data on market rents in CCHA's jurisdiction. Information sources include newspapers, realtors, market surveys, inquiries of owners and other available sources. The data will be maintained by bedroom size and market areas. Market areas may be defined by zip codes.

The data will be updated on an ongoing basis and rent information that is more than 12 months old will be archived using CCHA's third-party company. Market Rent Data greater than 12 months old will not be used for eligibility but may be used for reference.

How Rents Are Determined

The rent for a unit proposed for HCV assistance will be compared to the rent charged for comparable units in the same market area. The CCHA will develop a range of prices for comparable units by bedroom size within defined market areas. Units proposed for HCV assistance will be compared to the units within this rent range. Because units may be similar, but not exactly like the unit proposed for HCV assistance, the CCHA may make adjustments to the range of prices to account for these differences. The adjustment must reflect the local market. Not all differences in units require adjustments (e.g., the presence or absence of a garbage disposal may not affect the rent in some market areas).

The CCHA uses a unit-to-unit comparison, by which the rent for a unit proposed for HCV assistance is directly compared to the rents for one or more unassisted units selected as

comparable within the same market area. Geocoded maps will be used to identify the non-assisted units in closest proximity to the subject unit, and unit data information will be used to select the most similar units.

In comparing rents, the CCHA will take into account critical market factors that impact rent, including the location, quality, size, unit type, and age of the contract unit, as well as any amenities, housing services, maintenance and utilities to be provided by the owner in accordance with the lease.

Where comparable units differ from the unit proposed for HCV assistance, the CCHA will determine whether those differences impact rent. Where they do, the CCHA will adjust the rental value of the comparable units, up or down, based on the market value of these factors. The rent for the unit proposed for HCV assistance will be compared to the adjusted rents for the comparable units, enabling a fair, accurate, market-based determination of rent reasonableness.

Adjustments may vary by unit type (e.g., a second bathroom may be more valuable in a three-bedroom unit than in a two-bedroom). The adjustment must reflect the rental value of the difference – not its construction costs (e.g., it might cost \$20,000 to put on a new roof, but the new roof might not make any difference in what a tenant would be willing to pay because rents units are presumed to have functioning roofs). When a comparable project offers rent concessions (e.g., first month rent-free, or reduced rent) reported monthly rents will be adjusted accordingly. For example, if a comparable project reports rents of \$500/month but new tenants receive the first month's rent free, the actual rent for the unit would be calculated as follows: $\$500 \times 11 \text{ months} = 5500 / 12 \text{ months} = \text{actual monthly rent of } \488 .

Owners have no right to appeal rent reasonableness determinations. However, in the case(s) where an owner believes the rent determination is inaccurate, the CCHA will, in good faith, contact the third-party company to confirm its comparable data.

EXHIBIT 8-1: OVERVIEW OF HUD HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS

Note: This document provides an overview of HQS. For more detailed information see the following documents:

- 24 CFR 982.401, Housing Quality Standards (HQS)
- Housing Choice Voucher Guidebook, Chapter 10.
- HUD Housing Inspection Manual for Section 8 Housing
- HUD Inspection Form, form HUD-52580 (3/01) and Inspection Checklist, form HUD-52580-A (9/00)

Sanitary Facilities

The dwelling unit must include sanitary facilities within the unit. The sanitary facilities must be usable in privacy and must be in proper operating condition and adequate for personal cleanliness and disposal of human waste.

Food Preparation and Refuse Disposal

The dwelling unit must have space and equipment suitable for the family to store, prepare, and serve food in a sanitary manner.

Space and Security

The dwelling unit must provide adequate space and security for the family. This includes having at least one bedroom or living/sleeping room for each two persons.

Thermal Environment

The unit must have a safe system for heating the dwelling unit. Air conditioning is not required but if provided must be in proper operating condition. The dwelling unit must not contain unvented room heaters that burn gas, oil, or kerosene. Portable electric room heaters or kitchen stoves with built-in heating units are not acceptable as a primary source of heat for units located in climatic areas where permanent heat systems are required.

Illumination and Electricity

Each room must have adequate natural or artificial illumination to permit normal indoor activities and to support the health and safety of occupants. The dwelling unit must have sufficient electrical sources so occupants can use essential electrical appliances. Minimum standards are set for different types of rooms. Once the minimum standards are met, the number, type and location of electrical sources are a matter of tenant preference.

Structure and Materials

The dwelling unit must be structurally sound. Handrails are required when four or more steps (risers) are present, and protective railings are required when porches, balconies, and stoops are thirty inches or more off the ground. The elevator servicing the unit must be working [if there is one]. Manufactured homes must have proper tie-down devices capable of surviving wind loads common to the area.

Interior Air Quality

The dwelling unit must be free of air pollutant levels that threaten the occupants' health. There must be adequate air circulation in the dwelling unit. Bathroom areas must have one openable window or other adequate ventilation. Any sleeping room must have at least one window. If a window was designed to be opened, it must be in proper working order.

Water Supply

The dwelling unit must be served by an approved public or private water supply that is sanitary and free from contamination. Plumbing fixtures and pipes must be free of leaks and threats to health and safety.

Lead-Based Paint

Lead-based paint requirements apply to dwelling units built prior to 1978 that are occupied or can be occupied by families with children under six years of age, excluding zero bedroom dwellings. Owners must:

- Disclose known lead-based paint hazards to prospective tenants before the lease is signed,
- provide all prospective families with "Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home",
- Stabilize deteriorated painted surfaces and conduct hazard reduction activities within 30 days when identified by the CCHA
- Notify tenants each time such an activity is performed
- Conduct all work in accordance with HUD safe practices
- As part of ongoing maintenance ask each family to report deteriorated paint
- Maintain covered housing without deteriorated paint if there is child under six in the family

For units occupied by elevated blood lead level (lead poisoned) children under six years of age, an environmental investigation must be conducted (paid for by the CCHA). If lead hazards are identified during the environmental investigation, the owner must complete hazard reduction activities within 30 days.

See HCV GB p. 10-15 for a detailed description of these requirements. For additional information on lead-based paint requirements see 24 CFR 35, Subparts A, B, M, and R.

Access

Use and maintenance of the unit must be possible without unauthorized use of other private properties. The building must provide an alternate means of exit in case of fire.

Site and Neighborhood

The site and neighborhood must be reasonably free from disturbing noises and reverberations, excessive trash or vermin, or other dangers to the health, safety, and general welfare of the occupants.

Sanitary Condition

The dwelling unit and its equipment must be in sanitary condition and free of vermin and rodent infestation. The unit must have adequate barriers to prevent infestation.

Smoke Detectors

Smoke detectors must be installed in accordance with and meet the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard (NFPA) 74 (or its successor standards). If the dwelling unit is occupied by any person with a hearing impairment, smoke detectors must have an appropriate alarm system as specified in NFPA 74 (or successor standards).

Hazards and Health/Safety

The unit, interior and exterior common areas accessible to the family, the site, and the surrounding neighborhood must be free of hazards to the family's health and safety.

EXHIBIT 8-2: SUMMARY OF TENANT PREFERENCE AREAS RELATED TO HOUSING QUALITY

Note: This document provides an overview of unit and site characteristics and conditions for which the family determines acceptability. For more detailed information see the following documents:

- Housing Choice Voucher Guidebook, Chapter 10.
- HUD Housing Inspection Manual for Section 8 Housing
- HUD Inspection Form, form HUD-52580 (3/01) and Inspection Checklist, form HUD-52580-A (9/00)

Provided the minimum housing quality standards have been met, HUD permits the family to determine whether the unit is acceptable with regard to the following characteristics.

- *Sanitary Facilities.* The family may determine the adequacy of the cosmetic condition and quality of the sanitary facilities, including the size of the lavatory, tub, or shower; the location of the sanitary facilities within the unit; and the adequacy of the water heater.
- *Food Preparation and Refuse Disposal.* The family selects size and type of equipment it finds acceptable. When the family is responsible for supplying cooking appliances, the family may choose to use a microwave oven in place of a conventional oven, stove, or range. When the owner is responsible for providing cooking appliances, the owner may offer a microwave oven in place of an oven, stove, or range only if other subsidized and unsubsidized units on the premises are furnished with microwave ovens only. The adequacy of the amount and type of storage space, the cosmetic conditions of all equipment, and the size and location of the kitchen are all determined by the family.
- *Space and Security.* The family may determine the adequacy of room sizes and room locations. The family is also responsible for deciding the acceptability of the type of door and window locks.
- *Energy conservation items.* The family may determine whether the amount of insulation, presence of absence of storm doors and windows and other energy conservation items are acceptable.
- *Illumination and Electricity.* The family may determine whether the location and the number of outlets and fixtures (over and above those required to meet HQS standards) are acceptable or if the amount of electrical service is adequate for the use of appliances, computers, or stereo equipment.

- (6) *Structure and Materials*. Families may determine whether minor defects, such as lack of paint, or worn flooring or carpeting will affect the livability of the unit.
- (7) *Indoor Air*. Families may determine whether window and door screens, filters, fans, or other devices for proper ventilation are adequate to meet the family's needs. However, if screens are present they must be in good condition.
- (8) *Sanitary Conditions*. The family determines whether the sanitary conditions in the unit, including minor infestations, are acceptable.
- (9) *Neighborhood conditions*. Families may determine whether neighborhood conditions such as the presence of drug activity, commercial enterprises, and convenience to shopping will affect the livability of the unit.

Families have no discretion with respect to lead-based paint standards and smoke detectors.