

Chapter 5

BRIEFINGS AND VOUCHER ISSUANCE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the briefing and voucher issuance process. When a family is determined to be eligible for the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program, the AHA must ensure that the family fully understands the way the program operates and the family's obligations under the program. This is accomplished through both an oral briefing and provision of a briefing packet containing written documentation of information the family needs to know. Once the family is fully informed of the program's requirements, the AHA issues the family a voucher. The voucher includes the unit size the family qualifies for based on the AHA's subsidy standards, as well as the dates of issuance and expiration of the voucher. The voucher is the document that permits the family to begin its search for a unit, and limits the amount of time the family has to successfully locate an acceptable unit.

This chapter describes HUD regulations and AHA policies related to these topics in two parts:

Part I: Briefings and Family Obligations. This part details the program's requirements for briefing families orally, and for providing written materials describing the program and its requirements. It includes a particular focus on the family's obligations under the program.

Part II: Subsidy Standards and Voucher Issuance. This part discusses the AHA's standards for determining how many bedrooms a family of a given composition qualifies for, which in turn affects the amount of subsidy the family can receive. It also discusses the policies that dictate how vouchers are issued, and how long families have to locate a unit.

PART I: BRIEFINGS AND FAMILY OBLIGATIONS

5-I.A. OVERVIEW

HUD regulations require the AHA to conduct mandatory briefings for applicant families. The briefing provides a broad description of owner and family responsibilities, explains the AHA's procedures, and includes instructions on how to lease a unit. This part describes how oral briefings will be conducted, specifies what written information will be provided to families, and lists the family's obligations under the program.

5-I.B. BRIEFING [24 CFR 982.301]

The AHA must give the family an oral briefing and provide the family with a briefing packet containing written information about the program. Families may be briefed individually or in groups. At the briefing, the AHA must ensure effective communication in accordance with Section 504 requirements (Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973), and ensure that the briefing site is accessible to individuals with disabilities. For a more thorough discussion of accessibility requirements, refer to Chapter 2.

Briefings will be conducted in group meetings.

Generally, the head of household is required to attend the briefing. If the head of household is unable to attend, the AHA may approve another adult family member to attend the briefing.

Families that attend group briefings and still need individual assistance will be referred to an appropriate AHA staff person.

Briefings will be conducted in English. For limited English proficient (LEP) applicants, the AHA will provide translation services in accordance with the AHA's LEP plan (See Chapter 2).

Notification and Attendance

Families will be notified of their eligibility for assistance at the time they are invited to attend a briefing. The notice will identify who is required to attend the briefing, as well as the date and time of the scheduled briefing.

If the notice is returned by the post office with no forwarding address, a notice of denial (see Chapter 3) will be sent to the family's address of record.

Applicants who fail to attend a scheduled briefing will be removed from the waiting list unless the applicant can show good cause. Good cause is defined as a disability or emergency family circumstances where the applicant requests the AHA maintain the applicant's place on the waiting until the next briefing, not to exceed six months, as a reasonable accommodation and only if requested prior to the briefing. Not attending a briefing because of incarceration is not an acceptable reason to hold an applicant's place on the waiting list and will result in removal from the waiting list. (See Chapter 3).

Oral Briefing [24 CFR 982.301(a)]

Each briefing must provide information on the following subjects:

- How the Housing Choice Voucher program works;
- Family and owner responsibilities;
- Where the family can lease a unit, including renting a unit inside or outside the AHA's jurisdiction;
- For families eligible under portability, an explanation of portability. The AHA cannot discourage eligible families from moving under portability;
- For families living in high-poverty census tracts, an explanation of the advantages of moving to areas outside of high-poverty concentrations; and
- When AHA-owned units are available for lease, the AHA will inform the family during the oral briefing that the family has the right to select any eligible unit available for lease, and is not obligated to choose a AHA-owned unit.

Briefing Packet [24 CFR 982.301(b)]

Documents and information provided in the briefing packet must include the following:

- The term of the voucher, and the AHA's policies on any extensions or suspensions of the term. If the AHA allows extensions, the packet must explain how the family can request an extension.
- A description of the method used to calculate the housing assistance payment for a family, including how the AHA determines the payment standard for a family, how the AHA determines total tenant payment for a family, and information on the payment standard and utility allowance schedule.
- An explanation of how the AHA determines the maximum allowable rent for an assisted unit.
- Where the family may lease a unit. For a family that qualifies to lease a unit outside the AHA jurisdiction under portability procedures, the information must include an explanation of how portability works.
- The HUD-required tenancy addendum, which must be included in the lease.
- The form the family must use to request approval of tenancy, and a description of the procedure for requesting approval for a tenancy.
- A statement of the AHA policy on providing information about families to prospective owners.
- The AHA subsidy standards including when and how exceptions are made.
- The HUD brochure on how to select a unit.
- The HUD pamphlet on lead-based paint entitled *Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home*.
- Information on federal, state and local equal opportunity laws and a copy of the housing discrimination complaint form.
- A list of landlords or other parties willing to lease to assisted families or help families find units, especially outside areas of poverty or minority concentration.
- Notice that if the family includes a person with disabilities, the family may request a list of available accessible units known to the AHA.
- The family obligations under the program, including any obligations of a welfare-to-work family.
- The grounds on which the AHA may terminate assistance for a participant family because of family action or failure to act.
- AHA informal hearing procedures including when the AHA is required to offer a participant family the opportunity for an informal hearing, and how to request the hearing.

If the AHA is located in a metropolitan FMR area, the following additional information must be included in the briefing packet in order to receive full points under SEMAP Indicator 7, Expanding Housing Opportunities [24 CFR 985.3(g)].

- Maps showing areas with housing opportunities outside areas of poverty or minority concentration, both within its jurisdiction and its neighboring jurisdiction.
- Information about the characteristics of these areas including job opportunities, schools, transportation and other services.
- An explanation of how portability works, including a list of portability contact persons for neighboring PHAs including names, addresses, and telephone numbers.

Additional Items to be Included in the Briefing Packet

In addition to items required by the regulations, PHAs may wish to include supplemental materials to help explain the program to both participants and owners [HCV GB p. 8-7].

The AHA will provide the following additional materials in the briefing packet:

- When AHA-owned units are available for lease, a written statement that the family has the right to select any eligible unit available for lease, and is not obligated to choose an AHA-owned unit.
- Information on how to fill out and file a housing discrimination complaint form.
- The publication *Things You Should Know (HUD-1140-OIG)* that explains the types of actions a family must avoid and the penalties for program abuse.

5-I.C. FAMILY OBLIGATIONS

Obligations of the family are described in the housing choice voucher (HCV) regulations and on the voucher itself. These obligations include responsibilities the family is required to fulfill, as well as prohibited actions. The AHA must inform families of these obligations during the oral briefing, and the same information must be included in the briefing packet. When the family's unit is approved and the HAP contract is executed, the family must meet those obligations in order to continue participating in the program. Violation of any family obligation may result in termination of assistance, as described in Chapter 12.

Time Frames for Reporting Changes Required By Family Obligations

Unless otherwise noted below, when family obligations require the family to respond to a request or notify the AHA of a change, notifying the AHA of the request or change within 14 calendar days is considered prompt notice.

When a family is required to provide notice to the AHA, the notice must be in writing.

Family Obligations [24 CFR 982.551]

Following is a listing of a participant family's obligations under the HCV program:

- The family must supply any information that the AHA or HUD determines to be necessary, including submission of required evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status.

- The family must supply any information requested by the AHA or HUD for use in a regularly scheduled reexamination or interim reexamination of family income and composition.
- The family must disclose and verify social security numbers and sign and submit consent forms for obtaining information.
- Any information supplied by the family must be true and complete.
- The family is responsible for any Housing Quality Standards (HQS) breach by the family caused by failure to pay tenant-provided utilities or appliances, or damages to the dwelling unit or premises beyond normal wear and tear caused by any member of the household or guest.
- The family must allow the AHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times and after reasonable notice, as described in Chapter 8 of this plan.
- The family must not commit any serious or repeated violation of the lease. The AHA will consider the following: written notice from owner to the AHA and family of the serious/repeated lease violation, police reports, arrest logs, neighbor complaints or other third party information. Violation can include: non-payment of rent, failure to allow owner to make necessary repairs, or disturbing the quiet and peaceful enjoyment of the premises by others.
- The family must notify the AHA and the owner before moving out of the unit or terminating the lease. The family must live in the unit for the term of the lease and, then, the family can move after giving proper notice to the owner with a copy to AHA. Alternatively, the family and owner can sign a mutual rescission of the lease.
- The family must promptly give the AHA a copy of any owner eviction notice.
- The family must use the assisted unit for residence by the family. The unit must be the family's only residence.
- The composition of the assisted family residing in the unit must be approved by the AHA. The family must promptly notify the AHA in writing of the birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody of a child. The family must request AHA approval to add any other family member as an occupant of the unit. The request to add a family member must be submitted in writing and approved prior to the person moving into the unit. The AHA will determine eligibility of the new member in accordance with the policies in Chapter 3.
- The family must promptly notify the AHA in writing if any family member no longer lives in the unit.
- If the AHA has given approval, a foster child or a live-in aide may reside in the unit. The AHA has the discretion to adopt reasonable policies concerning residency by a foster child or a live-in aide, and to define when AHA consent may be given or denied. For policies related to the request and approval/disapproval of foster children, foster adults, and live-in aides, see Chapter 3 (Sections I.K and I.M), and Chapter 11 (Section II.B).
- The family must not sublease the unit, assign the lease, or transfer the unit. Subleasing includes receiving payment to cover rent and utility costs by a person living in the unit who is not listed as a family member.

- The family must supply any information requested by the AHA to verify that the family is living in the unit or information related to family absence from the unit.
- The family must promptly notify the AHA when the family is absent from the unit. Notice is required under this provision only when all family members will be absent from the unit for an extended period. An extended period is defined as any period greater than 60 calendar days. Written notice must be provided to the AHA at the start of the extended absence.
- The family must pay utility bills and provide and maintain any appliances that the owner is not required to provide under the lease [Form HUD-52646, Voucher].
- The family must not own or have any interest in the unit, (other than in a cooperative and owners of a manufactured home leasing a manufactured home space).
- Family members must not commit fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with the program. (See Chapter 14, Program Integrity for additional information).
- Family members must not engage in drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity or other criminal activity that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of other residents and persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises. See Chapter 12 for HUD and AHA policies related to drug-related and violent criminal activity.
- Members of the household must not engage in abuse of alcohol in a way that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the other residents and persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises. See Chapter 12 for a discussion of HUD and AHA policies related to alcohol abuse.
- An assisted family or member of the family must not receive HCV program assistance while receiving another housing subsidy, for the same unit or a different unit under any other federal, state or local housing assistance program.
- A family must not receive HCV program assistance while residing in a unit owned by a parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister or brother of any member of the family, unless the AHA has determined (and has notified the owner and the family of such determination) that approving rental of the unit, notwithstanding such relationship, would provide reasonable accommodation for a family member who is a person with disabilities. [Form HUD-52646, Voucher]

PART II: SUBSIDY STANDARDS AND VOUCHER ISSUANCE

5-II.A. OVERVIEW

The AHA must establish subsidy standards that determine the number of bedrooms needed for families of different sizes and compositions. This part presents the policies that will be used to determine the family unit size (also known as the voucher size) a particular family should receive, and the policies that govern making exceptions to those standards. The AHA also must establish policies related to the issuance of the voucher, to the voucher term, and to any extensions or suspensions of that term.

5-II.B. DETERMINING FAMILY UNIT (VOUCHER) SIZE [24 CFR 982.402]

For each family, the AHA determines the appropriate number of bedrooms under the AHA subsidy standards and enters the family unit size on the voucher that is issued to the family. The family unit size does not dictate the size of unit the family must actually lease, nor does it determine who within a household will share a bedroom/sleeping room.

The following requirements apply when the AHA determines family unit size:

- The subsidy standards must provide for the smallest number of bedrooms needed to house a family without overcrowding.
- The subsidy standards must be consistent with space requirements under the housing quality standards.
- The subsidy standards must be applied consistently for all families of like size and composition.
- A child who is temporarily away from the home because of placement in foster care is considered a member of the family in determining the family unit size.
- A family that consists of a pregnant woman (with no other persons) must be treated as a two-person family.
- Any live-in aide (approved by the AHA to reside in the unit to care for a family member who is disabled or is at least 50 years of age) must be counted in determining the family unit size;
- Unless a live-in aide resides with a family, the family unit size for any family consisting of a single person must be either a zero- or one-bedroom unit, as determined under the AHA subsidy standards.
- The AHA will assign one bedroom for each two persons within the household, except in the following circumstances:

The subsidy standard provides one bedroom for every two persons, except for:

- A family with a Head of Household and no spouse/domestic partner/significant other would be allocated a subsidy size in the following manner:

Family Size	Voucher Size
1	1 Bedroom
2	2 Bedrooms
3	2 Bedrooms
4	3 Bedrooms
5	3 Bedrooms
6	4 Bedrooms
7	4 Bedrooms
8	5 Bedrooms
9	5 Bedrooms

- A family with a Head of Household and a spouse/domestic partner/significant other would be allocated a subsidy size in the following manner:

Family Size	Voucher Size
2	1 Bedroom
3	2 Bedrooms
4	2 Bedrooms
5	3 Bedrooms
6	3 Bedrooms
7	4 Bedrooms
8	4 Bedrooms
9	5 Bedrooms
10	5 Bedrooms

- For verified reasons of health, an additional bedroom subsidy may be provided for: a live-in aide, medical equipment which requires a separate room because of size or function, or a family member who must have a separate bedroom due to other serious medical condition.

An unborn child of the Applicant or a child expected to be adopted or for whom legal custody is to be granted, will be included when determining the proper subsidy size.

Single person households will receive one bedroom vouchers.

Overcrowded Units

If the Housing Authority determines that an occupied unit no longer meets Housing Quality Standards (i.e., no more than two persons per living/sleeping room) because of a change in family size or composition, the Housing Authority will issue the Participant a new Housing Choice Voucher.

5-II.C. EXCEPTIONS TO SUBSIDY STANDARDS

In determining family unit size for a particular family, the AHA may grant an exception to its established subsidy standards if the AHA determines that the exception is justified by the age, sex, health, handicap, or relationship of family members or other personal circumstance [24 CFR 982.402(b)(8)]. Reasons may include, but are not limited to:

- A need for an additional bedroom for medical equipment
- A need for a separate bedroom for reasons related to a family member's disability, medical or health condition

For a single person who is not elderly, disabled, or a remaining family member, an exception cannot override the regulatory limit of a zero or one bedroom [24 CFR 982.402(b)(8)].

The AHA will consider granting an exception for any of the reasons specified in the regulation: the age, sex, health, handicap, or relationship of family members or other personal circumstances.

The family must request any exception to the subsidy standards in writing. The request must explain the need or justification for a larger family unit size, and must include

appropriate documentation. Requests based on health-related reasons must be verified by a knowledgeable professional source, unless the disability and the disability–related request for accommodation is readily apparent or otherwise known.

The AHA will notify the family of its determination within 14 calendar days of receiving the family’s request. If a participant family’s request is denied, the notice will inform the family of their right to request an informal hearing.

5-II.D. VOUCHER ISSUANCE AND RESCISSION [24 CFR 982.302]

Voucher Issuance

When a family is selected from the waiting list (or as a special admission as described in Chapter 4), or when a participant family wants to move to another unit, the AHA issues a Housing Choice Voucher, form HUD-52646. This chapter deals only with voucher issuance for applicants. For voucher issuance associated with moves of program participants, please refer to Chapter 10.

The voucher is the family’s authorization to search for housing. It specifies the unit size for which the family qualifies, and includes both the date of voucher issuance and date of expiration. It contains a brief description of how the program works and explains the family obligations under the program. The voucher is evidence that the AHA has determined the family to be eligible for the program, and that the AHA expects to have money available to subsidize the family if the family finds an approvable unit. However, the AHA does not have any liability to any party by the issuance of the voucher, and the voucher does not give the family any right to participate in the AHA’s housing choice voucher program [Voucher, form HUD-52646]

A voucher can be issued to an applicant family only after the AHA has determined that the family is eligible for the program based on information received within the 60 days prior to issuance [24 CFR 982.201(e)] and after the family has attended an oral briefing [HCV 8-1].

Vouchers will be issued to eligible applicants at the mandatory briefing.

The AHA should have sufficient funds to house an applicant before issuing a voucher. If funds are insufficient to house the family at the top of the waiting list, the AHA must wait until it has adequate funds before it calls another family from the list [HCV GB p. 8-10]. If the AHA determines that there is insufficient funding after a voucher has been issued, the AHA may rescind the voucher and place the affected family back on the waiting list.

Voucher Rescission

If, due to budgetary constraints, the AHA must rescind vouchers that have already been issued to families, the AHA will do so according to the instructions under each of the categories below. The AHA will first rescind vouchers that fall under Category 1. Vouchers in Category 2 will only be rescinded after all vouchers under Category 1 have been rescinded.

Category 1: Vouchers issued to new admissions to the HCV program for which a Request for Tenancy Approval (RTA) and proposed lease have not been submitted to the AHA. Vouchers will be rescinded in order of the date and time they were issued, starting with the most recently issued vouchers.

Category 2: Vouchers issued to new admissions to the HCV program for which a Request for Tenancy Approval and proposed lease have been submitted to the AHA. Vouchers will be rescinded in order of the date and time the RTA was submitted to the AHA, starting with the most recently submitted requests.

Families who have their voucher rescinded will be notified in writing and will be reinstated to their former position on the waiting list. When funding is again available, families will be selected from the waiting list in accordance with AHA policies described in Chapter 4.

Families who are continuing participants in the HCV program who have vouchers because they are moving will not have their vouchers rescinded.

5-II.E. VOUCHER TERM, EXTENSIONS, AND SUSPENSIONS

Voucher Term [24 CFR 982.303]

The initial term of a voucher will be 180 calendar days. The initial term must be stated on the voucher [24 CFR 982.303(a)].

A person with a disability may request an initial term of 120 days to have an equal opportunity to seek housing. Such request will be approved upon verification of need.

The family must submit a Request for Tenancy Approval and proposed lease within the time period unless the AHA grants an extension.

Extensions of Voucher Term [24 CFR 982.303(b)]

The AHA has the authority to grant extensions of search time, to specify the length of an extension, and to determine the circumstances under which extensions will be granted. In some cases, voucher extensions may require the family to submit new verifications for income, assets, or deductions.

The AHA will approve additional search time if needed as a reasonable accommodation to make the program accessible to and usable by a person with disabilities. The extension period must be reasonable for the purpose. The family will be notified in writing of the AHA's decision to approve or deny an extension. The AHA's decision to deny a request for an extension of the voucher term is not subject to informal review [24 CFR 982.554(c)(4)].

The decision to allow additional extensions beyond 180 days must be approved by the Executive Director in cases of new applicants. The family must demonstrate that its due diligence in trying to locate a unit was met by providing the AHA a listing of all units looked at and all contacts with landlords made before any extensions will be considered. The AHA must also be able to document that the market has higher rents than voucher holders can afford or there are a shortage of rental units available.

For participants transferring units, 24 CFR 982.312 only allows for a family to be absent from a unit for 180 consecutive days; therefore, the AHA will only allow extensions to this time unless in case of a reasonable accommodation due to a disability.

Suspensions of Voucher Term [24 CFR 982.303(c)]

At its discretion, a AHA may adopt a policy to suspend the housing choice voucher term if the family has submitted a Request for Tenancy Approval (RFTA) during the voucher

term. "Suspension" means stopping the clock on a family's voucher term from the time a family submits the RFTA until the time the AHA approves or denies the request [24 CFR 982.4]. The AHA's determination not to suspend a voucher term is not subject to informal review [24 CFR 982.554(c)(4)].

When a RFTA and a proposed lease are received by the AHA, the term of the voucher will be suspended while AHA processes the request.

When the AHA denies a request for tenancy, the family will be notified immediately that the clock on the voucher term has restarted. The notice will include the new expiration date of the voucher.

Expiration of Voucher Term

Once a family's housing choice voucher term (including any extensions) expires, the family is no longer eligible to search for housing under the program. If the family still wishes to receive assistance, the AHA will require that the family reapply when the waiting list is open.

Within 14 calendar days after the expiration of the voucher term or any extension, the AHA will notify the family in writing that the voucher term has expired and that the family must reapply in order to be placed on the waiting list.