

Chapter 8
HOUSING QUALITY STANDARDS AND RENT REASONABLENESS
DETERMINATIONS

[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 AHA to establish additional requirements. The use of the term "HQS" in this plan refers to the combination of both HUD and AHA-established requirements. HQS inspections are required before the Housing Assistance Payments (HAP) Contract is signed and at least biannually during the term of the contract.

HUD also requires PHAs to determine that units rented by families assisted under the HCV program have rents that are reasonable when compared to comparable unassisted units in the market area.

This chapter explains HUD and AHA 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 AHA 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 AHA 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 Attachment 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 2010-26, Non-Discrimination and Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities
- 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 AHA to enforce minimum HQS but also requires that certain judgments about acceptability be left to the family. For example, the AHA must ensure that the unit contains the required sanitary facilities, but the family decides whether the cosmetic condition of the facilities is acceptable. Attachment 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.

8.I.B. ADDITIONAL LOCAL REQUIREMENTS

The AHA may impose additional quality standards as long as the additional criteria are not likely to adversely affect the health or safety of participant families or severely restrict housing choice. HUD approval is required if more stringent standards are imposed. HUD approval is not required if the AHA additions are clarifications of HUD's acceptability criteria or performance standards [24 CFR 982.401(a)(4)].

Carbon Monoxide Detectors

State law requires all single-family homes and multi-family rental dwellings with an attached garage or a fossil fuel source to have a carbon monoxide device to be installed. HUD approval was granted and AHA will inspect for the presence of these devices during HQS inspections.

Thermal Environment [HCV GB p.10-7]

The AHA 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 (i.e., a working radiator, hot air register or baseboard heat) must be capable of maintaining an interior temperature of 65 degrees Fahrenheit between October 1 and May 1. A kitchen stove with a built-in heater or portable electric room heaters are not adequate.

Clarifications of HUD Requirements

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

Windows

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

Doors

All exterior doors must be lockable and have no holes.

Floors

Any loose or warped boards or loose carpet or linoleum must be resecured to eliminate trip hazards.

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)]

HUD requires the AHA 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 AHA 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 LPgas or fuel oil leaks

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

Absence of a working heating system when outside temperature is below 50 degrees Fahrenheit at any point between 12:01 a.m. and the actual time of inspection on the day of the inspection. If there is a weather forecast predicting temperatures to be below 50 degrees Fahrenheit at any point within 48 hours of the actual time of the inspection, the absence of a working heating system will be addressed immediately as a health and safety issue on a case-by-case basis.

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

Absence of a functioning toilet in the unit

Missing or inoperable smoke detectors

Window bars in bedrooms with no release

Combustible materials near the gas water heater or gas furnace.

If an owner fails to correct life threatening conditions as required by the AHA, the housing assistance payment will be abated and the HAP contract will be terminated. See 8-II-G.

If a family fails to correct a family caused life threatening condition as required by the AHA, the AHA may terminate the family's assistance. See 8-II.H.

Smoke Detectors

Inoperable smoke detectors are a serious threat to tenant safety and the AHA will treat the situation as an emergency (24 hour) fail item. If the smoke detector is not operating properly, the AHA will contact the owner by phone and request the owner to repair the smoke detector within 24 hours. The AHA will reinspect the unit the following day.

If the AHA determines that the family has purposely disconnected the smoke detector (by removing batteries or other means), the family will be required to repair the smoke detector within 24 hours and the AHA will reinspect the unit the following day. The AHA will issue a written warning to any family determined to have purposely

disconnected the unit's smoke detector. This warning will state that deliberate disconnection of the unit's smoke detector is a safety and fire hazard and is considered a violation of HQS.

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 family-supplied appliances
- Damage to the unit or premises caused by a household member or guest beyond normal wear and tear. "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 such as items that are depreciated out over time due to losing value due to age.

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 ENVIRONMENTAL INTERVENTION BLOOD LEAD LEVEL [24 CFR 35.1225]

If a PHA 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 6 years of age, living in an HCV-assisted unit has been identified as having an environmental intervention blood lead level, the AHA must complete a risk assessment of the dwelling unit. The risk assessment must be completed in accordance with program requirements, and the result of the risk assessment 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 risk assessment report from the AHA, 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]. If the owner does not complete the "hazard reduction" as required, the dwelling unit is in violation of HQS and the AHA will take action in accordance with Section 8-II.G.

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

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

If the AHA determines that a unit does not meet HQS space standards because of an increase in family size or a change in family composition, the AHA will issue the family a new voucher, and the family and AHA will try to find an acceptable unit as soon as possible. If an acceptable unit is available for rental by the family, the AHA 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 AHA conducts the following types of inspections as needed. Each type of inspection is discussed in the paragraphs that follow.

- *Initial Inspections.* The AHA conducts initial inspections in response to a request from the family to approve a unit for participation in the HCV program. The unit must pass the HQS inspection before the effective date of the HAP Contract.

For units being added or substituted under a project-based HAP contract, these units must pass the HQS inspection before being added or substituted under the contract.

Self-certification cannot be used on failures of an initial inspection.

- *Annual (or bi-ennial) Inspections.* Under the tenant-based programs, the AHA will inspect each unit under lease at least once every two years 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. The AHA may elect to inspect more frequently than bi-annually if the owner or unit has a history of failing HQS inspections.

Under the project-based program, the AHA can inspect a random sample of units at each property, consisting of at least 20 percent of the contract units in each building to determine if the contract units and the premises are maintained in accordance with HQS. If more than 20 percent of the annual sample of inspected contract units in a building fail the first annual inspection, the AHA will inspect all of the contract units in the building.

If the units are owned or controlled by the AHA, the independent entity will follow this policy.

The AHA reserves the right to inspect any units on an annual basis rather than a bi-ennial basis including by not limited to units under programs other than the HCV (Mod Rehab and Shelter Plus Care).

- *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 biennial inspections.

- *Quality Control Inspections.* HUD requires that a sample of units be reinspected by a supervisor or other qualified individual to ensure that HQS are being enforced correctly and uniformly by all inspectors. A representative sample of both tenant-based and project-based units will be inspected.

Inspection of AHA-owned Units [24 CFR 982.352(b)]

The AHA has obtained the services of an independent entity to perform all HQS inspections in cases where a family is receiving assistance in an AHA-owned unit. An AHA-owned unit is defined as a unit that is owned by the AHA that administers the assistance under the consolidated ACC, including a unit owned by an entity substantially controlled by the AHA, or one where the AHA has an identity of interest (e.g., Breakers at Bayport or Shinsei Gardens). The independent agency must communicate the results of each inspection to the family and the AHA. The independent agency has been approved by HUD. The independent entity will provide the AHA and the San Francisco Field Office with the inspection reports.

The AHA may opt to schedule inspections to be completed at the anniversary date of the HAP contract or annually or biennially from the last annual inspection date.

The AHA cannot use self-certification on its own units.

Inspection Costs

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

Notice and Scheduling

The family must allow the AHA 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 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Inspections will be conducted on business days only, Monday through Friday. In the case of a life threatening emergency, the AHA will give as much notice as possible, given the nature of the emergency.

Attendance at inspections by owner and family.

HUD permits the AHA 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 adult family member or designated adult representative must be present for the inspection. The presence of the owner or the owner's representative is encouraged but is not required.

Inspection Under Special Housing Types.

See Chapter 15 Part VIII for inspections of special housing types, including Shared Housing.

8-II.B. INITIAL HQS INSPECTION [24 CFR 982.405(a)]

Timing of Initial Inspections

A unit must pass HQS before the effective date of the lease and HAP Contract. To the extent practicable, the AHA will complete the initial inspection, determine whether the unit satisfies HQS, and notify the owner and the family of the determination within 10 calendar days of submission of the Request for Tenancy Approval (RFTA). In all cases, the AHA will inspect the unit within 15 days of the submission of a request for approval of the tenancy. The 15-day period is suspended for any period during which the unit is not available for inspection [982.305(b)(2)].

Inspection Results and Reinspections

If any HQS violations are identified, the owner will be notified of the deficiencies and be advised to notify the AHA when they have been corrected. The AHA will reinspect the unit within 7 calendar days of the date the owner notifies the AHA that the required corrections have been made. The owner may not use self-certification.

If the unit fails HQS at the time of the reinspection, the AHA will notify the owner and the family that the unit has been rejected and that the family must search for another unit. The AHA may agree to conduct a second reinspection, for good cause, at the request of the family and owner.

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. Those utilities for which the family will be responsible for paying must have individual meters to determine individual family usage and costs. If a utility has a shared meter, the landlord is responsible for the cost.

If utility service is not available for testing at the time of the initial inspection, the AHA will allow the utilities to be placed in service after the unit has met all other HQS requirements. The AHA will reinspect the unit to confirm that utilities are operational before the HAP contract is executed by the AHA.

Appliances

If the family is responsible for supplying the stove and/or refrigerator, the AHA 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 AHA. The AHA will execute the HAP contract based upon a certification from the family that the appliances have been installed and are working. A confirmatory inspection will be scheduled within 30 days of HAP contract approval.

8.II.C. ANNUAL HQS INSPECTIONS [24 CFR 982.405(a)]

Scheduling the Inspection

Each unit under HAP contract must have an annual inspection no more than 24 months after the most recent inspection.

If an adult family member or other adult designated by the family cannot be present on the scheduled date for good cause, the family may request that the AHA reschedule the inspection. The AHA and family will agree on a new inspection date that generally should take place within 7 calendar days of the originally-scheduled date.

If the family misses a scheduled appointment for an inspection without notifying the AHA, the AHA will consider the family to have violated its obligation to make the unit available for inspection. Two “no-show” inspections where the family does not make the unit available after reasonable notice may result in termination of the family’s assistance in accordance with Chapter 12.

8-II.D. SPECIAL INSPECTIONS [HCV GB p. 10-30]

The AHA will conduct a special inspection if the owner, family, or another source reports HQS violations in the unit.

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

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

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

HUD requires a AHA 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 3 months. The selected sample will include (1) each type of inspection (initial, annual, and special), (2) inspections completed by each inspector, and (3) units from a cross-section of neighborhoods.

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 AHA will determine (1) whether or not the failure is a life threatening condition and (2) whether the family or owner is responsible.

In the case of a project-based unit, the AHA will not make any HAP payment to the owner for a contract unit during any period in which the unit does not comply with HQS. If the AHA determines that a unit does not comply with HQS, the AHA will follow the same procedure for notice, corrective action, abatement and termination of PBV-assistance for the HAP contract unit as provided for units in the tenant-based voucher program. (Also see Sections 16-III.D. and 16-IX.A.).

When life threatening conditions are identified, the AHA will immediately notify both parties. The first level of notice is in-person during the inspection, and this will begin the 24-hour correction period. If either party is not present at the inspection, the next level of notice will be by telephone at the telephone number of record, with a verbal message left if possible, and this will serve as the start of the 24-hour correction period. If the AHA has an email address for either or both parties, notice will be sent via email as well. As a last resort, the notice will be mailed, but this does not remove the 24-hour requirement for correction of the life-threatening condition. The notice will specify who is responsible for correcting the violation. The responsible party must correct the defect within 24 hours.

When failures that are not life threatening are identified, the AHA will send the owner and the family a written notification of the inspection results within seven calendar 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. The responsible party must correct the defect within 30 calendar days from the date of the failed inspection (or by the end of any AHA-approved extension).

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 the specified time frame (or any AHA-approved extension), the owner's HAP will be abated in accordance with AHA policy (see 8-II.G.). Likewise, in the case of family caused deficiencies, the notice will inform the family that if corrections are not made within the specified time frame (or any AHA-approved extension, if applicable) the family's assistance will be terminated in accordance with AHA policy (see Chapter 12).

Extensions

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

Extensions will be granted in cases where the AHA 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 is expensive (e.g., exterior painting or roof repair) and the owner needs time to obtain funds.

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.

Owners must make requests for extensions in writing and include verification of the reason the extension is needed.

Reinspections

For failures due to life-threatening conditions, the AHA will conduct a reinspection on the following day to document that the defect was corrected within 24 hours.

For non-life threatening defects, if there are fewer than five fail items in the first inspection, self-certification by the owner and tenant can be used to establish compliance with HQS. For a re-inspection with fewer than two fail items, self-certification can be used. Owner/Landlord must have a documented history of HQS compliance through AHA to qualify for the use of this Owner/Tenant Certification of Repairs form. AHA may verify the completeness of all repairs by a Quality Control Inspection within 90 days of the initial date of inspection.

If there are more than five fail items, the AHA will schedule a reinspection approximately one week before the end of the 30-day corrective period, or any AHA-approved extension. The family and owner will be given reasonable notice of the reinspection appointment.

If the deficiencies have not been corrected by the time of the reinspection or if the AHA is unable to gain entry to the unit in order to conduct the scheduled reinspection, the AHA will immediately schedule a second reinspection no later than the final day of the corrective period or any AHA-approved extension (or first business day thereafter) together with 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 AHA policies.

If the AHA is unable to gain entry to the unit at the time of the second scheduled reinspection, the AHA 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.G. ENFORCING OWNER COMPLIANCE

If the owner fails to maintain the dwelling unit in accordance with HQS, the AHA 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 AHA, HUD requires the AHA 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 tenant-based voucher holder family's responsibility. Owner rents are abated for project-based units regardless of fault. (See Sections 16-III.D. and 16-IX.A.).

The AHA will abate HAP beginning with the first day of the month after the AHA specified correction period (including any extension) has been reached and the owner has failed to make the correction.

The AHA will inspect abated units within seven calendar days of the owner's notification that the work has been completed. (Self-certification cannot be used with abated units.) 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 AHA must decide how long any abatement period will continue before the HAP contract will be terminated. The AHA 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 will give the owner reasonable notice of the termination. The AHA will issue a voucher to permit the family to move to another unit as described in Chapter 10.

The maximum length of time HAP may be abated is 90 days. Reasonable notice of HAP contract termination by the AHA is 30 days. In general, if HQS defects for which HAP is being abated are not corrected by the end of the first month of HAP abatement, the AHA will notify the owner that the HAP contract will be terminated no later than the end of the 90-day abatement period. The AHA will issue a voucher to the tenant family if this has not already been requested by the family. If the owner completes corrections and notifies the AHA before the termination date of the HAP contract, however, the AHA 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.

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 AHA (and any extensions), the AHA 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

No HAP contract can be approved until the AHA 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.

AHA-owned Units [24 CFR 982.352(b)]

In cases where an HCV family is receiving assistance in a AHA-owned unit, the AHA 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 AHA-owned unit is defined as a unit that is owned by the AHA that administers the assistance under the consolidated ACC (including a unit owned by an entity substantially controlled by the AHA). The independent agency must communicate the results of the rent reasonableness determination to the family and the AHA. The independent agency must be approved by HUD, and may be the unit of general local government for the AHA jurisdiction (unless the AHA 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 AHA must make a rent reasonableness determination at initial occupancy and whenever the owner requests a rent adjustment. See 9-I.H. Changes in Lease or Rent for additional information about requesting rent adjustments.

The owner and family first negotiate the rent for a unit. The AHA (or independent agency in the case of AHA-owned units) will assist the family with the negotiations upon request. At initial occupancy the AHA 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 AHA may request owners to provide information about the rents charged for other units on the premises. In evaluating the proposed rents in comparison to other units on the premises the AHA will consider unit size and length of tenancy in the other units.

The AHA will determine whether the requested increase is reasonable within 30 calendar days of receiving the request from the owner. The owner will be notified of the determination in writing.

If the request for rent increase coincides with the annual reexam, the adjustment will be effective on the same date the annual reexam takes effect. All other rents adjustments will be effective the first of the month following 60 days after the AHA's receipt of the owner's request or on the date specified by the owner, whichever is later.

AHA- and HUD-Initiated Rent Reasonableness Determinations

HUD requires the AHA to make a determination of rent reasonableness (even if the owner has not requested a change) if there is a 5 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 AHA to make a determination at any other time. The AHA may decide that a new determination of rent reasonableness is needed at any time.

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

8-III.C. HOW COMPARABILITY IS ESTABLISHED

Factors to Consider

HUD requires AHA to take into consideration the factors listed below when determining rent comparability. The AHA 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 Comparables

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.

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 AHA 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 AHA information regarding rents charged for other units on the premises.

8-III.D . AHA RENT REASONABLENESS METHODOLOGY

How Market Data is Collected

The AHA will collect and maintain data on market rents in the AHA'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, census tract, neighborhood, and identifiable natural or man-made boundaries. The data will be updated on an ongoing basis and rent information that is more than 24 months old will be eliminated from the database.

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 AHA 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 AHA 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).

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 rental 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 .

The AHA will notify the owner of the rent the AHA can approve based upon its analysis of rents for comparable units. The owner may submit information about other comparable units in the market area. The AHA will confirm the accuracy of the information provided and consider this additional information when making rent determinations. The owner must submit any additional information within 7 calendar days of the AHA's request for information or the owner's request to submit information.

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 when identified by the AHA,
- Notify tenants each time such an activity is performed,
- Conduct all work in accordance with HUD safe practices, and
- As part of ongoing maintenance ask each family to report deteriorated paint.

For units occupied by environmental intervention blood lead level (lead poisoned) children under six years of age, a risk assessment must be conducted (paid for by the AHA). If lead hazards are identified during the risk assessment, the owner must complete hazard reduction activities.

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 or 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.