

prepare a written decision which includes a statement of findings and conclusions, and the reasons or basis therefor, on all the material issues of fact, law or discretion presented on the record and the appropriate sanction or denial thereof. The decision shall be based on consideration of the whole record or those parts thereof cited by a party and supported by and in accordance with the reliable, probative, and substantial evidence. A copy of the decision shall be furnished to the parties immediately by first class mail and shall include a notice that any requests for review by the Secretary must be made in writing to the Secretary within 30 days of the receipt of the decision.

(8) *The record.* The transcript of testimony and exhibits, together with the decision of the ALJ and all papers and requests filed in the proceeding, constitutes the exclusive record for decision and, on payment of its reasonable cost, shall be made available to the parties. After reaching the initial decision, the ALJ shall certify to the complete record and forward the record to the Secretary.

(9) *Review by the Secretary.* The decision by the ALJ shall constitute the final decision of the Secretary unless, within 30 days after the receipt of the decision, either the respondent or the Assistant Secretary files an exception and request for review by the Secretary. The excepting party must transmit simultaneously to the Secretary and the other party the request for review and the basis of the party's exceptions to the findings of the ALJ. The other party shall be allowed 30 days from receipt of the exception to provide the Secretary and the excepting party with a written reply. The Secretary shall then review the record of the case, including the exceptions and the reply. On the basis of such review, the Secretary shall issue a written determination, including a statement of the rationale therefor, affirming, modifying or revoking the decision of the ALJ. The Secretary's decision shall be made and transmitted to the parties within 60 days after the decision of the ALJ was furnished to the parties.

PART 960—ADMISSION TO, AND OCCUPANCY OF, PUBLIC HOUSING

Subpart A—Applicability, Definitions, Equal Opportunity Requirements

- Sec.
 960.101 Applicability.
 960.102 Definitions.
 960.103 Equal opportunity requirements.

Subpart B—Admission

- 960.201 Purpose.
 960.202 Eligibility and targeting for admission.
 960.203 [Reserved]
 960.204 Tenant selection policies.
 960.205 Standards for PHA tenant selection criteria.
 960.206 Waiting list: Local preferences in admission to public housing program.
 960.208 Notification to applicants.

Subpart C—Rent and Reexamination

- 960.253 Choice of rent.
 960.255 Self-sufficiency incentives—Disallowance of increase in annual income.
 960.257 Family income and composition: Regular and interim reexaminations.
 960.259 Family information and verification.
 960.261 Restriction on eviction of families based on income.

Subpart D—Preference for Elderly Families and Disabled Families in Mixed Population Projects

- 960.401 Purpose.
 960.403 Applicability.
 960.407 Selection preference for mixed population developments.

Subpart E—Occupancy by Over-Income Families or Police Officers

- 960.503 Occupancy by over-income families.
 960.505 Occupancy by police officers to provide security for public housing residents.

Subpart F—When Resident Must Perform Community Service Activities or Self-Sufficiency Work Activities

- 960.600 Implementation.
 960.601 Definitions.
 960.603 General requirements.
 960.605 How PHA administers service requirements.
 960.607 Assuring resident compliance.
 960.609 Prohibition against replacement of PHA employees.

§ 960.101

24 CFR Ch. IX (5–1–01 Edition)

Subpart G—Pet Ownership in Public Housing

- 960.701 Purpose.
960.703 Applicability.
960.705 Animals that assist, support, or provide service to persons with disabilities.
960.707 Pet ownership.

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 1437a, 1437c, 1437d, 1437n, 1437z–3, and 3535(d).

SOURCE: 40 FR 33446, Aug. 8, 1975, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 49 FR 6714, Feb. 23, 1984.

Subpart A—Applicability, Definitions, Equal Opportunity Requirements

SOURCE: 65 FR 16724, Mar. 29, 2000, unless otherwise noted.

§ 960.101 Applicability.

This part is applicable to public housing.

§ 960.102 Definitions.

(a) *Definitions found elsewhere:* (1) *General definitions.* The following terms are defined in part 5, subpart A of this title: *1937 Act, HUD, MSA, public housing, public housing agency (PHA), Section 8.*

(2) *Definitions under the 1937 Act.* The following terms are defined in part 5, subpart D of this title: *annual contributions contract (ACC), applicant, elderly family, elderly person, extremely low income family, family, low income family, person with disabilities.*

(3) *Definitions and explanations concerning income and rent.* The following terms are defined or explained in part 5, subpart F of this title: *Annual income* (see § 5.609); *economic self-sufficiency program, tenant rent, total tenant payment* (see § 5.628), *utility allowance.*

(b) *Additional definitions.* In addition to the definitions in paragraph (a), the following definitions and cross-references apply:

Ceiling rent. See § 960.253(d).

Designated housing. See part 945 of this chapter.

Disabled families. See § 5.403 of this title.

Eligible families. Low income families who are eligible for admission to the public housing program.

Flat rent. See § 960.253(b).

Income-based rent. See § 960.253(c).

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

Over-income family. A family that is not a low income family. See subpart E of this part.

PHA plan. See part 903 of this chapter.

Residency preference. A preference for admission of persons who reside in a specified geographic area.

Tenant-based. See § 982.1(b) of this chapter.

§ 960.103 Equal opportunity requirements.

(a) *Applicable requirements.* The PHA must administer its public housing program in accordance with all applicable equal opportunity requirements imposed by contract or federal law, including the authorities cited in § 5.105(a) of this title.

(b) *PHA duty to affirmatively further fair housing.* The PHA must affirmatively further fair housing in the administration of its public housing program.

(c) *Equal opportunity certification.* The PHA must submit signed equal opportunity certifications to HUD in accordance with § 903.7(o) of this title, including certification that the PHA will affirmatively further fair housing.

Subpart B—Admission

§ 960.201 Purpose.

(a) This subpart states HUD eligibility and selection requirements for admission to public housing.

(b) See also related HUD regulations in this title concerning these subjects:

(1) 1937 Act definitions: part 5, subpart D;

(2) Restrictions on assistance to non-citizens: part 5, subpart E;

(3) Family income and family payment: part 5, subpart F;

(4) Public housing agency plans: part 903;

(5) Rent and reexamination: part 960, subpart C;

(6) Mixed population developments: part 960, subpart D;

(7) Occupancy by over-income families or police officers: part 960, subpart E.

[65 FR 16725, Mar. 29, 2000]

§ 960.202 Eligibility and targeting for admission.

(a) *Who is eligible? (1) Basic eligibility.* An applicant must meet all eligibility requirements in order to receive housing assistance. At a minimum, the applicant must be a family, as defined in § 5.403 of this title, and must be income-eligible, as described in this section. Such eligible applicants include single persons.

(2) *Low income limit.* No family other than a low income family is eligible for admission to a PHA's public housing program.

(b) *Targeting admissions to extremely low income families.—(1) Targeting requirement.* (i) Not less than 40 percent of the families admitted to a PHA's public housing program during the PHA fiscal year from the PHA waiting list shall be extremely low income families. This is called the "basic targeting requirement".

(ii) To the extent provided in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, admission of extremely low income families to the PHA's Section 8 voucher program during the same PHA fiscal year is credited against the basic targeting requirement.

(iii) A PHA must comply with both the targeting requirement found in this part and the deconcentration requirements found in part 903 of this chapter.

(2) *Credit for admissions to PHA voucher program.* (i) If admissions of extremely low income families to the PHA's voucher program during a PHA fiscal year exceeds the 75 percent minimum targeting requirement for the PHA's voucher program (see § 982.201(b)(2) of this chapter), such excess shall be credited (subject to the limitations in paragraph (b)(2)(ii) of this section) against the PHA's basic

targeting requirement for the same fiscal year.

(ii) The fiscal year credit for voucher program admissions that exceed the minimum voucher program targeting requirement shall not exceed the lower of:

(A) Ten percent of public housing waiting list admissions during the PHA fiscal year;

(B) Ten percent of waiting list admission to the PHA's Section 8 tenant-based assistance program during the PHA fiscal year; or

(C) The number of qualifying low income families who commence occupancy during the fiscal year of PHA public housing units located in census tracts with a poverty rate of 30 percent or more. For this purpose, qualifying low income family means a low income family other than an extremely low income family.

(c) *Income used for eligibility and targeting.* Family annual income (see § 5.609) is used both for determination of income eligibility under paragraph (a) and for PHA income targeting under paragraph (b) of this section.

(d) *Reporting.* The PHA must comply with HUD-prescribed reporting requirements that will permit HUD to maintain the data, as determined by HUD, necessary to monitor compliance with income eligibility and targeting requirement.

[65 FR 16725, Mar. 29, 2000]

§ 960.203 [Reserved]

§ 960.204 Tenant selection policies.

(a) *Selection policies.* (1) The PHA shall establish and adopt written policies for admission of tenants.

(2) These policies shall be designed:

(i) To provide for deconcentration and income-mixing in accordance with the PHA plan (see § 903.7 of this title).

(ii) To preclude admission of applicants whose habits and practices reasonably may be expected to have a detrimental effect on the residents or the project environment;

(iii) To establish objective and reasonable policies for selection by the PHA among otherwise eligible applicants.

(3) The PHA tenant selection policies shall include the following:

§ 960.205

24 CFR Ch. IX (5-1-01 Edition)

(i) Requirements for applications and waiting lists (see 24 CFR 1.4);

(ii) Description of the policies for selection of applicants from the waiting list;

(iii) Policies for verification and documentation of information relevant to acceptance or rejection of an applicant, including documentation and verification of citizenship and eligible immigration status under 24 CFR part 5; and

(iv) Policies for participant transfer between units, projects, and programs. For example, a PHA could adopt a criterion for voluntary transfer that the tenant had met all obligations under the current program, including payment of charges to the PHA.

(b) These selection policies shall:

(1) Be duly adopted; and

(2) Be publicized by posting copies thereof in each office where applications are received and by furnishing copies to applicants or tenants upon request, free or at their expense, at the discretion of the PHA.

(c) Such policies shall be submitted to the HUD field office upon request from that office.

[59 FR 36655, July 18, 1994, as amended at 60 FR 14861, Mar. 20, 1995; 61 FR 9048, Mar. 6, 1996; 61 FR 13626, Mar. 27, 1996; 65 FR 16725, Mar. 29, 2000]

§ 960.205 Standards for PHA tenant selection criteria.

(a) The tenant selection criteria to be established and information to be considered shall be reasonably related to individual attributes and behavior of an applicant and shall not be related to those which may be imputed to a particular group or category of persons of which an applicant may be a member. The PHA may use preferences based on the employment status of family members.

(b) In selection of families for admission to its public housing program, or to occupy a public housing development or unit, the PHA is responsible for screening family behavior and suitability for tenancy. The PHA may consider all relevant information, which may include, but is not limited to:

(1) An applicant's past performance in meeting financial obligations, especially rent;

(2) A record of disturbance of neighbors, destruction of property, or living or housekeeping habits at prior residences which may adversely affect the health, safety or welfare of other tenants; and

(3) A history of criminal activity involving crimes of physical violence to persons or property and other criminal acts which would adversely affect the health, safety or welfare of other tenants.

(c) The requirements with respect to deconcentrating poverty and producing a mix of incomes in the PHA's public housing developments are found in the PHA Plan rule, at part 903 of this title.

(d) In the event of the receipt of unfavorable information with respect to an applicant, consideration shall be given to the time, nature, and extent of the applicant's conduct and to factors which might indicate a reasonable probability of favorable future conduct or financial prospects. For example:

(1) Evidence of rehabilitation;

(2) Evidence of the applicant family's participation in or willingness to participate in social service or other appropriate counseling service programs and the availability of such programs;

(3) Evidence of the applicant family's willingness to attempt to increase family income and the availability of training or employment programs in the locality.

[40 FR 33446, Aug. 8, 1975. Redesignated at 49 FR 6714, Feb. 23, 1984, and amended at 49 FR 21492, May 21, 1984; 50 FR 9269, Mar. 7, 1985; 59 FR 36656, July 18, 1994; 61 FR 9048, Mar. 6, 1996; 65 FR 16726, Mar. 29, 2000]

§ 960.206 Waiting list: Local preferences in admission to public housing program.

(a) *Establishment of PHA local preferences.* (1) The PHA may adopt a system of local preference for selection of families admitted to the PHA's public housing program. The PHA system of selection preferences must be based on local housing needs and priorities as determined by the PHA. In determining such needs and priorities, the PHA shall use generally accepted data sources. Such sources include public comment on the PHA plan (as received pursuant to § 903.17 of this chapter), and

on the consolidated plan for the relevant jurisdiction (as received pursuant to part 91 of this title).

(2) The PHA may limit the number of applicants that qualify for any local preference.

(3) PHA adoption and implementation of local preferences is subject to HUD requirements concerning income-targeting (§ 960.202(b)), deconcentration and income-mixing (§ 903.7), and selection preferences for developments designated exclusively for elderly or disabled families or for mixed population developments (§ 960.407).

(4) The PHA must inform all applicants about available preferences and must give applicants an opportunity to show that they qualify for available preferences.

(b) *Particular local preferences.*—(1) *Residency requirements or preferences.* (i) Residency requirements are prohibited. Although a PHA is not prohibited from adopting a residency preference, the PHA may only adopt or implement residency preferences in accordance with non-discrimination and equal opportunity requirements listed at § 5.105(a) of this title.

(ii) A residency preference is a preference for admission of persons who reside in a specified geographic area (“residency preference area”). A county or municipality may be used as a residency preference area. An area smaller than a county or municipality may not be used as a residency preference area.

(iii) Any PHA residency preferences must be included in the statement of PHA policies that govern eligibility, selection and admission to the program, which is included in the PHA annual plan (or supporting documents) pursuant to part 903 of this chapter. Such policies must specify that use of a residency preference will not have the purpose or effect of delaying or otherwise denying admission to the program based on the race, color, ethnic origin, gender, religion, disability, or age of any member of an applicant family.

(iv) A residency preference must not be based on how long an applicant has resided or worked in a residency preference area.

(v) Applicants who are working or who have been notified that they are hired to work in a residency preference area must be treated as residents of the residency preference area. The PHA may treat graduates of, or active participants in, education and training programs in a residency preference area as residents of the residency preference area if the education or training program is designed to prepare individuals for the job market.

(2) *Preference for working families.* The PHA may adopt a preference for admission of working families (families where the head, spouse, or sole member, is employed). However, an applicant must be given the benefit of the working family preference if the head and spouse, or sole member is age 62 or older, or is a person with disabilities.

(3) *Preference for person with disabilities.* The PHA may adopt a preference for admission of families that include a person with disabilities. However, the PHA may not adopt a preference for persons with a specific disability.

(4) *Preference for victims of domestic violence.* The PHA should consider whether to adopt a local preference for admission of families that include victims of domestic violence.

(5) *Preference for single persons who are elderly, displaced, homeless or a person with disabilities.* The PHA may adopt a preference for admission of single persons who are age 62 or older, displaced, homeless, or persons with disabilities over other single persons.

(c) *Selection for particular unit.* In selecting a family to occupy a particular unit, the PHA may match characteristics of the family with the type of unit available, for example, number of bedrooms. In selection of families to occupy units with special accessibility features for persons with disabilities, the PHA must first offer such units to families which include persons with disabilities who require such accessibility features (see §§ 8.27 and 100.202 of this title).

(d) *Housing assistance limitation for single persons.* A single person who is not an elderly or displaced person, or a person with disabilities, or the remaining member of a resident family may not be provided a housing unit with two or more bedrooms.

(e) *Selection method.* (1) The PHA must use the following to select among applicants on the waiting list with the same priority for admission:

- (i) Date and time of application; or
- (ii) A drawing or other random choice technique.

(2) The method for selecting applicants must leave a clear audit trail that can be used to verify that each applicant has been selected in accordance with the method specified in the PHA plan.

[65 FR 16726, Mar. 29, 2000]

§ 960.208 Notification to applicants.

(a) The PHA must promptly notify any applicant determined to be ineligible for admission to a project of the basis for such determination, and must provide the applicant upon request, within a reasonable time after the determination is made, with an opportunity for an informal hearing on such determination.

(b) When a determination has been made that an applicant is eligible and satisfies all requirements for admission, including the tenant selection criteria, the applicant must be notified of the approximate date of occupancy insofar as that date can be reasonably determined.

[53 FR 1179, Jan. 15, 1988 and 53 FR 6601, Mar. 2, 1988, as amended at 59 FR 36656, July 18, 1994; 61 FR 9048, Mar. 6, 1996. Redesignated at 65 FR 16726, Mar. 29, 2000]

Subpart C—Rent and Reexamination

SOURCE: 65 FR 16726, Mar. 29, 2000, unless otherwise noted.

§ 960.253 Choice of rent.

(a) *Rent options.* (1) *Annual choice by family.* Once a year, the PHA must give each family the opportunity to choose between the two methods for determining the amount of tenant rent payable monthly by the family. The family may choose to pay as tenant rent either a flat rent as determined in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section, or an income-based rent as determined in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section. Except for financial hardship cases as provided in para-

graph (d) of this section, the family may not be offered this choice more than once a year.

(2) *Relation to minimum rent.* Regardless of whether the family chooses to pay a flat rent or income-based rent, the family must pay at least the minimum rent as determined in accordance with § 5.630 of this title.

(b) *Flat rent.* (1) The flat rent is based on the market rent charged for comparable units in the private unassisted rental market. It is equal to the estimated rent for which the PHA could promptly lease the public housing unit after preparation for occupancy.

(2) The PHA must use a reasonable method to determine the flat rent for a unit. To determine the flat rent, the PHA must consider:

(i) The location, quality, size, unit type and age of the unit; and

(ii) Any amenities, housing services, maintenance and utilities provided by the PHA.

(3) The flat rent is designed to encourage self-sufficiency and to avoid creating disincentives for continued residency by families who are attempting to become economically self-sufficient.

(4) If the family chooses to pay a flat rent, the PHA does not pay any utility reimbursement.

(5) The PHA must maintain records that document the method used to determine flat rents, and also show how flat rents are determined by the PHA in accordance with this method, and document flat rents offered to families under this method.

(c) *Income-based rent.* (1) An income-based rent is a tenant rent that is based on the family's income and the PHA's rent policies for determination of such rents.

(2) The PHA rent policies may specify that the PHA will use percentage of family income or some other reasonable system to determine income-based rents. The PHA rent policies may provide for depositing a portion of tenant rent in an escrow or savings account, for imposing a ceiling on tenant rents, for adoption of permissive income deductions (see § 5.611(b) of this title), or for another reasonable system to determining the amount of income-based tenant rent.

(3) The income-based tenant rent must not exceed the total tenant payment (§ 5.628 of this title) for the family minus any applicable utility allowance for tenant-paid utilities. If the utility allowance exceeds the total tenant payment, the PHA shall pay such excess amount (the utility reimbursement) either to the family or directly to the utility supplier to pay the utility bill on behalf of the family. If the PHA elects to pay the utility supplier, the PHA must notify the family of the amount of utility reimbursement paid to the utility supplier.

(d) *Ceiling rent.* Instead of using flat rents, a PHA may retain ceiling rents that were authorized and established before October 1, 1999, for a period of three years from October 1, 1999. After this three year period, the PHA must adjust such ceiling rents to the level required for flat rents under this section; however, ceiling rents are subject to paragraph (a) of this section, the annual reexamination requirements, and the limitation that the tenant rent plus any utility allowance may not exceed the total tenant payment.

(e) *Information for families.* For the family to make an informed choice about its rent options, the PHA must provide sufficient information for an informed choice. Such information must include at least the following written information:

(1) The PHA's policies on switching type of rent in circumstances of financial hardship, and

(2) The dollar amounts of tenant rent for the family under each option. If the family chose a flat rent for the previous year, the PHA is required to provide the amount of income-based rent for the subsequent year only the year the PHA conducts an income reexamination or if the family specifically requests it and submits updated income information. For a family that chooses the flat rent option, the PHA must conduct a reexamination of family income at least once every three years.

(f) *Switch from flat rent to income-based rent because of hardship.* (1) A family that is paying a flat rent may at any time request a switch to payment of income-based rent (before the next annual option to select the type of rent) if the family is unable to pay flat rent

because of financial hardship. The PHA must adopt written policies for determining when payment of flat rent is a financial hardship for the family.

(2) If the PHA determines that the family is unable to pay the flat rent because of financial hardship, the PHA must immediately allow the requested switch to income-based rent. The PHA shall make the determination within a reasonable time after the family request.

(3) The PHA policies for determining when payment of flat rent is a financial hardship must provide that financial hardship include the following situations:

(i) The family has experienced a decrease in income because of changed circumstances, including loss or reduction of employment, death in the family, or reduction in or loss of earnings or other assistance;

(ii) The family has experienced an increase in expenses, because of changed circumstances, for medical costs, child care, transportation, education, or similar items; and

(iii) Such other situations determined by the PHA to be appropriate.

**§ 960.255 Self-sufficiency incentives—
Disallowance of increase in annual income.**

(a) *Definitions.* The following definitions apply for purposes of this section.

Disallowance. Exclusion from annual income.

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

Qualified family. A family residing in public housing:

(i) Whose annual income increases as a result of employment of a family member who was unemployed for one or more years previous to employment;

(ii) Whose annual income increases as a result of increased earnings by a family member during participation in any economic self-sufficiency or other job training program; or

(iii) Whose annual income increases, as a result of new employment or increased earnings of a family member,

during or within six months after receiving assistance, benefits or services under any state program for temporary assistance for needy families funded under Part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act, as determined by the PHA in consultation with the local agencies administering temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) and Welfare-to-Work (WTW) programs. The TANF program is not limited to monthly income maintenance, but also includes such benefits and services as one-time payments, wage subsidies and transportation assistance—provided that the total amount over a six-month period is at least \$500.

(b) *Disallowance of increase in annual income.* (1) *Initial twelve month exclusion.* During the cumulative twelve month period beginning on the date a member of a qualified family is first employed or the family first experiences an increase in annual income attributable to employment, the PHA must exclude from annual income (as defined in § 5.609 of this title) of a qualified family any increase in income of the family member as a result of employment over prior income of that family member.

(2) *Second twelve month exclusion and phase-in.* During the second cumulative twelve month period after the date a member of a qualified family is first employed or the family first experiences an increase in annual income attributable to employment, the PHA must exclude from annual income of a qualified family fifty percent of any increase in income of such family member as a result of employment over income of that family member prior to the beginning of such employment.

(3) *Maximum four year disallowance.* The disallowance of increased income of an individual family member as provided in paragraph (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section is limited to a lifetime 48 month period. It only applies for a maximum of twelve months for disallowance under paragraph (b)(1) and a maximum of twelve months for disallowance under paragraph (b)(2), during the 48 month period starting from the initial exclusion under paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(c) *Inapplicability to admission.* The disallowance of increases in income as

a result of employment under this section does not apply for purposes of admission to the program (including the determination of income eligibility and income targeting).

(d) *Individual Savings Accounts.* As an alternative to the disallowance of increases in income as a result of employment described in paragraph (b) of this section, a PHA may choose to provide for individual savings accounts for public housing residents who pay an income-based rent, in accordance with a written policy, which must include the following provisions:

(1) The PHA must advise the family that the savings account option is available;

(2) At the option of the family, the PHA must deposit in the savings account the total amount that would have been included in tenant rent payable to the PHA as a result of increased income that is disallowed in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section;

(3) Amounts deposited in a savings account may be withdrawn only for the purpose of:

(i) Purchasing a home;

(ii) Paying education costs of family members;

(iii) Moving out of public or assisted housing; or

(iv) Paying any other expense authorized by the PHA for the purpose of promoting the economic self-sufficiency of residents of public housing;

(4) The PHA must maintain the account in an interest bearing investment and must credit the family with the net interest income, and the PHA may not charge a fee for maintaining the account;

(5) At least annually the PHA must provide the family with a report on the status of the account; and

(6) If the family moves out of public housing, the PHA shall pay the tenant any balance in the account, minus any amounts owed to the PHA.

§ 960.257 Family income and composition: Regular and interim reexaminations.

(a) *When PHA is required to conduct re-examination.* (1) For families who pay an income-based rent, the PHA must

conduct a reexamination of family income and composition at least annually and must make appropriate adjustments in the rent after consultation with the family and upon verification of the information.

(2) For families who choose flat rents, the PHA must conduct a reexamination of family composition at least annually, and must conduct a reexamination of family income at least once every three years.

(3) For all families who include non-exempt individuals, as defined in § 960.601, the PHA must determine compliance once each twelve months with community service and self-sufficiency requirements in subpart F of this part.

(4) The PHA may use the results of these reexaminations to require the family to move to an appropriate size unit.

(b) *Interim reexaminations.* A family may request an interim reexamination of family income or composition because of any changes since the last determination. The PHA must make the interim reexamination within a reasonable time after the family request. The PHA must adopt policies prescribing when and under what conditions the family must report a change in family income or composition.

(c) *PHA reexamination policies.* The PHA must adopt admission and occupancy policies concerning conduct of annual and interim reexaminations in accordance with this section, and shall conduct reexaminations in accordance with such policies. The PHA reexamination policies must be in accordance with the PHA plan.

§ 960.259 Family information and verification.

(a) *Family obligation to supply information.* (1) The family must supply any information that the PHA or HUD determines is necessary in administration of the public housing program, including submission of required evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status (as provided by part 5, subpart E of this title). "Information" includes any requested certification, release or other documentation.

(2) The family must supply any information requested by the PHA or HUD for use in a regularly scheduled reex-

amination or an interim reexamination of family income and composition in accordance with HUD requirements.

(3) For requirements concerning the following, see part 5, subpart B of this title:

(i) Family verification and disclosure of social security numbers;

(ii) Family execution and submission of consent forms for obtaining wage and claim information from State Wage Information Collection Agencies (SWICAs).

(4) Any information supplied by the family must be true and complete.

(b) *Family release and consent.* (1) As a condition of admission to or continued assistance under the program, the PHA shall require the family head, and such other family members as the PHA designates, to execute a consent form (including any release and consent as required under § 5.230 of this title) authorizing any depository or private source of income, or any Federal, State or local agency, to furnish or release to the PHA or HUD such information as the PHA or HUD determines to be necessary.

(2) The use or disclosure of information obtained from a family or from another source pursuant to this release and consent shall be limited to purposes directly connected with administration of the program.

(c) *PHA responsibility for reexamination and verification.* (1) The PHA must obtain and document in the family file third party verification of the following factors, or must document in the file why third party verification was not available:

- (i) Reported family annual income;
- (ii) The value of assets;
- (iii) Expenses related to deductions from annual income; and
- (iv) Other factors that affect the determination of adjusted income or income-based rent.

§ 960.261 Restriction on eviction of families based on income.

No PHA shall commence eviction proceedings based on the income of the tenant family unless:

- (a) It has determined that there is decent, safe, and sanitary housing of suitable size for the family available at a rent not exceeding the tenant rent; or

§ 960.401

(b) It is required to do so by local law.

Subpart D—Preference for Elderly Families and Disabled Families in Mixed Population Projects

SOURCE: 59 FR 17667, Apr. 13, 1994, unless otherwise noted.

§ 960.401 Purpose.

This subpart establishes a preference for elderly families and disabled families for admission to mixed population public housing projects, as defined in § 960.405.

§ 960.403 Applicability.

(a) This subpart applies to all dwelling units in mixed population projects (as defined in § 960.405), or portions of mixed population projects, assisted under the U.S. Housing Act of 1937. These projects formerly were known as elderly projects.

(b) This subpart does not apply to section 23 and section 10(c) leased housing projects or the section 23 Housing Assistance Payments Program where the owners enter into leases directly with the tenants, or to the Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program, the Low-Rent Housing Homeownership Opportunities Program (Turnkey III), the Mutual Help Homeownership Opportunities Program, or to Indian Housing Authorities. (For applicability to Indian Housing Authorities, see part 905 of this chapter.) Additionally, this subpart is not applicable to projects designated for elderly families or designated for disabled families in accordance with 24 CFR part 945.

§ 960.407 Selection preference for mixed population developments.

(a) The PHA must give preference to elderly families and disabled families equally in determining priority for admission to mixed population developments. The PHA may not establish a limit on the number of elderly families or disabled families who may be accepted for occupancy in a mixed population development.

(b) In selecting elderly families and disabled families to occupy units in

24 CFR Ch. IX (5–1–01 Edition)

mixed population developments, the PHA must first offer units that have special accessibility features for persons with disabilities to families who include persons with disabilities who require the accessibility features of such units (see §§ 8.27 and 100.202 of this title).

[65 FR 16729, Mar. 29, 2000]

Subpart E—Occupancy by Over-Income Families or Police Officers

SOURCE: 65 FR 16729, Mar. 29, 2000, unless otherwise noted.

§ 960.503 Occupancy by over-income families.

A PHA that owns or operates fewer than two hundred fifty (250) public housing units, may lease a unit in a public housing development to an over-income family (a family whose annual income exceeds the limit for a low income family at the time of initial occupancy), in accordance with its PHA annual plan (or supporting documents), if all the following conditions are satisfied:

(a) There are no eligible low income families on the PHA waiting list or applying for public housing assistance when the unit is leased to an over-income family;

(b) The PHA has publicized availability of the unit for rental to eligible low income families, including publishing public notice of such availability in a newspaper of general circulation in the jurisdiction at least thirty days before offering the unit to an over-income family;

(c) The over-income family rents the unit on a month-to-month basis for a rent that is not less than the PHA's cost to operate the unit;

(d) The lease to the over-income family provides that the family agrees to vacate the unit when needed for rental to an eligible family; and

(e) The PHA gives the over-income family at least thirty days notice to vacate the unit when the unit is needed for rental to an eligible family.

§ 960.505 Occupancy by police officers to provide security for public housing residents.

(a) *Police officer.* For purpose of this subpart E, “police officer” means a person determined by the PHA to be, during the period of residence of that person in public housing, employed on a full-time basis as a duly licensed professional police officer by a Federal, State or local government or by any agency of these governments. An officer of an accredited police force of a housing agency may qualify.

(b) *Occupancy in public housing.* For the purpose of increasing security for residents of a public housing development, the PHA may allow police officers who would not otherwise be eligible for occupancy in public housing, to reside in a public housing dwelling unit. The PHA must include in the PHA annual plan or supporting documents the number and location of the units to be occupied by police officers, and the terms and conditions of their tenancies; and a statement that such occupancy is needed to increase security for public housing residents.

Subpart F—When Resident Must Perform Community Service Activities or Self-Sufficiency Work Activities

SOURCE: 65 FR 16729, Mar. 29, 2000, unless otherwise noted.

§ 960.600 Implementation.

PHAs and residents must comply with the requirements of this subpart beginning with PHA fiscal years that commence on or after October 1, 2000. Unless otherwise provided by § 903.11 of this chapter, Annual Plans submitted for those fiscal years are required to contain information regarding the PHA’s compliance with the community service requirement, as described in § 903.7 of this chapter.

§ 960.601 Definitions.

(a) *Definitions found elsewhere.*

(1) *General definitions.* The following terms are defined in part 5, subpart A of this title: *public housing*, *public housing agency* (PHA).

(2) *Definitions concerning income and rent.* The following terms are defined in part 5, subpart F of this title: *economic self-sufficiency program*, *work activities*.

(b) *Other definitions.* In addition to the definitions in paragraph (a) of this section, the following definitions apply:

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

Exempt individual. An adult who:

(1) Is 62 years or older;

(2)(i) Is a blind or disabled individual, as defined under 216(i)(1) or 1614 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 416(i)(1); 1382c), and who certifies that because of this disability she or he is unable to comply with the service provisions of this subpart, or

(ii) Is a primary caretaker of such individual;

(3) Is engaged in work activities;

(4) Meets the requirements for being exempted from having to engage in a work activity under the State program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) or under any other welfare program of the State in which the PHA is located, including a State-administered welfare-to-work program; or

(5) Is a member of a family receiving assistance, benefits or services under a State program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) or under any other welfare program of the State in which the PHA is located, including a State-administered welfare-to-work program, and has not been found by the State or other administering entity to be in noncompliance with such a program.

Service requirement. The obligation of each adult resident, other than an exempt individual, to perform community service or participate in an economic-self sufficiency program required in accordance with § 960.603.

§ 960.603

24 CFR Ch. IX (5–1–01 Edition)

§ 960.603 General requirements.

(a) *Service requirement.* Except for any family member who is an exempt individual, each adult resident of public housing must:

(1) Contribute 8 hours per month of community service (not including political activities); or

(2) Participate in an economic self-sufficiency program for 8 hours per month; or

(3) Perform 8 hours per month of combined activities as described in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section.

(b) *Family violation of service requirement.* The lease shall specify that it shall be renewed automatically for all purposes, unless the family fails to comply with the service requirement. Violation of the service requirement is grounds for nonrenewal of the lease at the end of the twelve month lease term, but not for termination of tenancy during the course of the twelve month lease term (see § 966.4(1)(2)(i) of this chapter).

§ 960.605 How PHA administers service requirements.

(a) *PHA policy.* Each PHA must develop a local policy for administration of the community service and economic self-sufficiency requirements for public housing residents.

(b) *Administration of qualifying community service or self-sufficiency activities for residents.* The PHA may administer qualifying community service or economic self-sufficiency activities directly, or may make such activities available through a contractor, or through partnerships with qualified organizations, including resident organizations, and community agencies or institutions.

(c) *PHA responsibilities.* (1) The PHA policy must describe how the PHA determines which family members are subject to or exempt from the service requirement, and the process for determining any changes to exempt or non-exempt status of family members.

(2) The PHA must give the family a written description of the service requirement, and of the process for claiming status as an exempt person and for PHA verification of such status. The PHA must also notify the fam-

ily of its determination identifying the family members who are subject to the service requirement, and the family members who are exempt persons.

(3) The PHA must review family compliance with service requirements, and must verify such compliance annually at least thirty days before the end of the twelve month lease term. If qualifying activities are administered by an organization other than the PHA, the PHA shall obtain verification of family compliance from such third parties.

(4) The PHA must retain reasonable documentation of service requirement performance or exemption in participant files.

(5) The PHA must comply with non-discrimination and equal opportunity requirements listed at § 5.105(a) of this title.

§ 960.607 Assuring resident compliance.

(a) *Third-party certification.* If qualifying activities are administered by an organization other than the PHA, a family member who is required to fulfill a service requirement must provide signed certification to the PHA by such other organization that the family member has performed such qualifying activities.

(b) *PHA notice of noncompliance.* (1) If the PHA determines that there is a family member who is required to fulfill a service requirement, but who has violated this family obligation (non-compliant resident), the PHA must notify the tenant of this determination.

(2) The PHA notice to the tenant must:

(i) Briefly describe the noncompliance;

(ii) State that the PHA will not renew the lease at the end of the twelve month lease term unless:

(A) The tenant, and any other non-compliant resident, enter into a written agreement with the PHA, in the form and manner required by the PHA, to cure such noncompliance, and in fact cure such noncompliance in accordance with such agreement; or

(B) The family provides written assurance satisfactory to the PHA that the tenant or other noncompliant resident no longer resides in the unit.

(iii) State that the tenant may request a grievance hearing on the PHA determination, in accordance with part 966, subpart B of this chapter, and that the tenant may exercise any available judicial remedy to seek timely redress for the PHA's nonrenewal of the lease because of such determination.

(c) *Tenant agreement to comply with service requirement.* If the tenant or another family member has violated the service requirement, the PHA may not renew the lease upon expiration of the term unless:

(1) The tenant, and any other non-compliant resident, enter into a written agreement with the PHA, in the form and manner required by the PHA, to cure such noncompliance by completing the additional hours of community service or economic self-sufficiency activity needed to make up the total number of hours required over the twelve-month term of the new lease, and

(2) All other members of the family who are subject to the service requirement are currently complying with the service requirement or are no longer residing in the unit.

§ 960.609 Prohibition against replacement of PHA employees.

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

Subpart G—Pet Ownership in Public Housing

SOURCE: 65 FR 42522, July 10, 2000, unless otherwise noted.

§ 960.701 Purpose.

The purpose of this subpart is, in accordance with section 31 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437z-3), to permit pet ownership by residents of public housing, subject to compliance with reasonable requirements established by the public housing agency (PHA) for pet ownership.

§ 960.703 Applicability.

This subpart applies to public housing as that term is defined in section 3(b) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437a(b)), except that such term does not include public housing developments for the elderly or persons with disabilities. Regulations that apply to pet ownership in such developments are located in part 5, subpart C, of this title.

§ 960.705 Animals that assist, support, or provide service to persons with disabilities.

(a) This subpart G does not apply to animals that assist, support or provide service to persons with disabilities. PHAs may not apply or enforce any policies established under this subpart against animals that are necessary as a reasonable accommodation to assist, support or provide service to persons with disabilities. This exclusion applies to such animals that reside in public housing, as that term is used in § 960.703, and such animals that visit these developments.

(b) Nothing in this subpart G:

(1) Limits or impairs the rights of persons with disabilities;

(2) Authorizes PHAs to limit or impair the rights of persons with disabilities; or

(3) Affects any authority that PHAs may have to regulate service animals that assist, support or provide service to persons with disabilities, under Federal, State, or local law.

§ 960.707 Pet ownership.

(a) *Ownership Conditions.* A resident of a dwelling unit in public housing, as that term is used in § 960.703, may own one or more common household pets or have one or more common household pets present in the dwelling unit of such resident, subject to the reasonable requirements of the PHA, if the resident maintains each pet:

(1) Responsibly;

(2) In accordance with applicable State and local public health, animal control, and animal anti-cruelty laws and regulations; and

(3) In accordance with the policies established in the PHA Annual Plan for the agency as provided in part 903 of this chapter.

(b) *Reasonable requirements.* Reasonable requirements may include but are not limited to:

(1) Requiring payment of a non-refundable nominal fee to cover the reasonable operating costs to the development relating to the presence of pets, a refundable pet deposit to cover additional costs attributable to the pet and not otherwise covered, or both;

(2) Limitations on the number of animals in a unit, based on unit size;

(3) Prohibitions on types of animals that the PHA classifies as dangerous, provided that such classifications are consistent with applicable State and local law, and prohibitions on individual animals, based on certain factors, including the size and weight of animals;

(4) Restrictions or prohibitions based on size and type of building or project, or other relevant conditions;

(5) Registration of the pet with the PHA; and

(6) Requiring pet owners to have their pets spayed or neutered.

(c) *Restriction.* A PHA may not require pet owners to have any pet's vocal chords removed.

(d) *Pet deposit.* A PHA that requires a resident to pay a pet deposit must place the deposit in an account of the type required under applicable State or local law for pet deposits or, if State or local law has no requirements regarding pet deposits, for rental security deposits, if applicable. The PHA shall comply with such applicable law as to retention of the deposit, interest, and return of the deposit or portion thereof to the resident, and any other applicable requirements.

(e) *PHA Plan.* Unless otherwise provided by §903.11 of this chapter, Annual Plans are required to contain information regarding the PHA's pet policies, as described in §903.7(n) of this chapter, beginning with PHA fiscal years that commence on or after January 1, 2001.

PART 963—PUBLIC HOUSING— CONTRACTING WITH RESIDENT- OWNED BUSINESSES

Subpart A—General

Sec.

963.1 Purpose.

963.3 Applicability.

963.5 Definitions.

Subpart B—Contracting with Resident- Owned Businesses

963.10 Eligible resident-owned businesses.

963.12 Alternative procurement process.

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 1437 and 3535(d).

SOURCE: 57 FR 20189, May 11, 1992, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 963.1 Purpose.

The purpose of this part is to enhance the economic opportunities of public housing residents by providing public housing agencies with a method of soliciting and contracting with eligible and qualified resident-owned businesses (as defined in this part) for public housing services, supplies, or construction. The contract award method provided by this part is based on the established procurement procedures set forth in 24 CFR 85.36, with solicitation as provided by these procedures limited to resident-owned businesses. The contract award method provided by this part is not a requirement. It is an alternative procurement method available to public housing agencies, subject to the conditions set forth in this part, and subject to permissibility under State and local laws.

§ 963.3 Applicability.

The policies and procedures contained in this part apply to public housing developments that are owned by public housing agencies (PHAs) and that are covered by Annual Contributions Contracts (ACC) with the Department. Public housing contracts eligible to be awarded under the alternative procurement process provided by this part are limited to individual contracts that do not exceed \$1,000,000. Resident-owned businesses eligible to participate in the alternative procurement process are limited to those that meet the eligibility requirements of §963.10. The policies and procedures contained in this part are consistent with the objectives of section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (12 U.S.C. 1701u), and similar Federal requirements imposed on public housing