

MOVING PACKET

Applicant / Participant

Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program Applicants / Participants Must Complete The Following Steps When Moving Into A New Unit:

1. Find a unit for which you qualify and accepts housing choice vouchers.
2. Have the landlord of the new unit complete the RTA (*Request for Tenancy Approval*) form located in the owner/landlord side of your moving packet. **It is your responsibility to return the completed RTA to SAHA.**
3. Have the landlord prepare 3 leases (1 original and 2 copies). Please leave the lease's beginning and end dates and rent amount blank.

Once SAHA receives all your completed paperwork, an inspection will be scheduled. SAHA's Inspections Team will contact the owner to schedule the inspection.

You will be responsible for the rent if you move into the unit prior to the date your unit passes inspection.

Visit us online at
saha.org

For your convenience, many of our forms are available for download on our website www.saha.org by clicking **Residents > Section 8 Program Participants > Forms & Packets:**

- Change of income
- Change of family composition (to add/remove a person to your household)
- Request for transfer
- Request for tenancy approval
- Moving packets
- Recertification packets
- Agency referral listings
- Non-renewal notice
- and much more...

If you would prefer to skip a trip downtown,
completed forms may be faxed to us at 210-477-6206
or mailed to:

San Antonio Housing Authority

Assisted Housing Programs

P.O. Box 29

San Antonio, TX 78291-0029

MOVING PACKET- YOUR INFORMATION

The Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program is a rental subsidy program created to assist eligible families (individuals included) in renting decent, safe, and sanitary housing in the private rental housing market. Unlike Public Housing programs, the HCV program is *tenant-based* and not *project-based*. This means the assistance is “attached” to the tenant and not to a particular development, so you, the tenant, have the freedom to choose where you want to live and the type of home you want to live in.

This side of your briefing portfolio contains valuable information for you as a HCV Program participant:

1. Voucher: The Voucher is form HUD-52646. This form is used to authorize the family to look for an eligible housing unit and specifies the size of the unit. It also describes the family’s obligations under the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program.

2. Shopping Estimate: The Shopping Estimate sheet calculates your portion of the rent and rent to owner according to your income and family size.

3. Moving Packet –Your Information

- a) **Regulations and Policy:** This document provides general information on HUD’s EIV system, portability, information provided to owners and landlords, procedures for informal hearings, how your assistance payment is determined, and accessible housing.
- b) **San Antonio - Bexar County Maps and General Information:** The San Antonio Housing Authority and The Housing Authority of Bexar County have entered into an Interlocal Cooperation Agreement. This means that families on the HCV program can live anywhere in the City of San Antonio or in Bexar County. This allows families the flexibility to pursue opportunities outside areas of poverty concentration and have more potential access to job opportunities, schools, transportation, and other services.
- c) **Housing Discrimination form:** Form HUD-903.1 is used to file a housing discrimination complaint with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity.
- d) **Things You Should Know:** Form HUD-1140-OIG lists the information you must provide when applying for assisted housing, and the penalties for knowingly omitting information or giving false information.
- e) **Family Obligations and Reasons for Termination:** According to Federal regulations and SAHA policy, families receiving housing assistance must comply with certain obligations. Failure to do so will lead to the termination of their assistance. This document describes those regulations and policies.
- f) **Commonly Failed Inspection Items Checklist:** To participate in the HCV program, housing units must pass the Initial Housing Quality Standards (HQS) inspection required by federal regulations and HUD. This checklist was created to help landlords and tenants to ensure their units passes the HQS inspections conducted by SAHA’s Inspection Team.

REGULATIONS AND POLICY (1-3)

Enterprise Income Verification (EIV)

EIV is the verification of income information that is retrieved electronically through an independent source, making use of income information databases including those maintained by the Social Security Administration (including Social Security (SS) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI)), State Wage Information Collection Agencies, and private vendors, before or during a family reexamination.

Please note that it is SAHA policy to compare the income reported by tenants to the income retrieved through EIV. Discrepancies will be investigated and could lead to termination of assistance if the discrepancy was due to fraud or purposeful omission.

Portability

Under the voucher program, any voucher-holder may choose a unit anywhere in the United States if the family lived in the jurisdiction of the housing authority issuing the voucher when the family applied for assistance. A family that wishes to move to another housing authority's jurisdiction must consult with the housing authority that currently administers its housing assistance to verify the necessary procedures for moving to a different housing authority.

The Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program also offers portability, or the ability to move across local, regional, or state jurisdictions. Families may use their vouchers to find housing anywhere in the nation. The

PHA cooperates with other housing authorities in the portability process to increase a participant's residential choice and to encourage social and economic integration.

Public Housing Authorities in the area include:

PHA	Contact	Address	City	Zip Code	Phone Number
Austin	Jim Hargrove	P. O. Box 6159	Austin	78762	(512) 477-4488
Bexar County	Laura Morales	301 S. Frio, #290	San Antonio	78207	(210) 225-0071
Boerne	Kandace Stofa	201 E. San Antonio, #230	Boerne	78006	(830) 249-9357
Corpus Christi	Richard Franco	3701 Ayers	Corpus Christi	78415	(361) 889-3300
Floresville	Sharon Boester	1401 Standish St	Floresville	78114	(830) 393-6560
Laredo	Abraham Rodriguez, Jr.	2000 San Francisco Ave.	Laredo	78040	(956) 722-4521
New Braunfels	Nadine Mardock	P.O. Box 310906	New Braunfels	78131	(830) 625-6908
San Marcos	Alberto Sierra	1201 Thorpe Ln.	San Marcos	78666	(512) 353-5058
Seguin	Evamaria Berry	516 Jefferson	Seguin	78155	(830) 379-7091
Travis County	Wiley Hopkins	2200 E. MLK	Austin	78702	(512) 480-8245

REGULATIONS AND POLICY (2-3)

Information to Owners

In accordance with HUD requirements, SAHA will furnish prospective owners with the family's current address and the name and address of the landlord at the family's current and prior address. SAHA will also provide information on eviction history and damage to rental units for the last year, if requested.

SAHA's policy on providing information to owners will apply uniformly to all families and owners. SAHA will make an exception to this requirement if the family's whereabouts must be protected due to domestic abuse or witness protection.

Informal Hearings

If your housing assistance is scheduled for termination, you may submit a written request for an informal hearing within ten days after the Date of Proposed Termination. SAHA will send you an appointment letter. Your appointment will be scheduled within thirty days after the request is received. You may bring evidence, witnesses, legal or other representation at your own expense.

After a hearing date is agreed to, you may request to reschedule only upon showing "good cause," which is defined as an unavoidable conflict that seriously affects the health, safety, or welfare of the family.

If a family does not appear at a scheduled hearing and has not rescheduled the hearing in advance, termination of assistance will be upheld unless the family can show good cause for the failure to appear.

Subsidy Standards

SAHA shall grant exceptions from the subsidy standards upon request as an accommodation for persons with disabilities. Circumstances may dictate a larger size than the subsidy standards permit when persons cannot share a bedroom because of a need, such as:

- Verified medical or health reason; or
- Elderly person or persons with disabilities who may require a live-in attendant.

Request for Exception to Subsidy Standards

Families with disabled members may request a larger sized voucher than indicated by SAHA's subsidy standards. Such requests must be made in writing and must explain the need or justification for a larger bedroom. Documentation verifying the need or justification will be required as appropriate.

REGULATIONS AND POLICY (3-3)

SAHA will not issue a larger voucher due to additions to family members other than by birth, adoption, marriage, or court-awarded custody.

Requests based on health related reasons must be verified by an approved medical service professional.

Determination of Assistance Payment

The Shopping Estimate sheet calculates your portion of the rent based on a set payment standard (based on bedroom size) and your total tenant payment (based on your income).

The maximum housing assistance subsidy a family can qualify for is the payment standard minus the total tenant payment (TTP).

The payment standard is the maximum monthly subsidy payment. SAHA has set payment standards for each bedroom size, based on HUD determined Fair Market Rents (FMRs) for San Antonio.

The total tenant payment (TTP) is the minimum amount a family must contribute toward housing costs regardless of the unit selected. The formula for computing TTP requires a tenant to pay the **greatest** of:

- 30% of the family's monthly adjusted income (*);
- 10% of the family's monthly gross income; or
- The minimum rent set by SAHA (\$50.00)

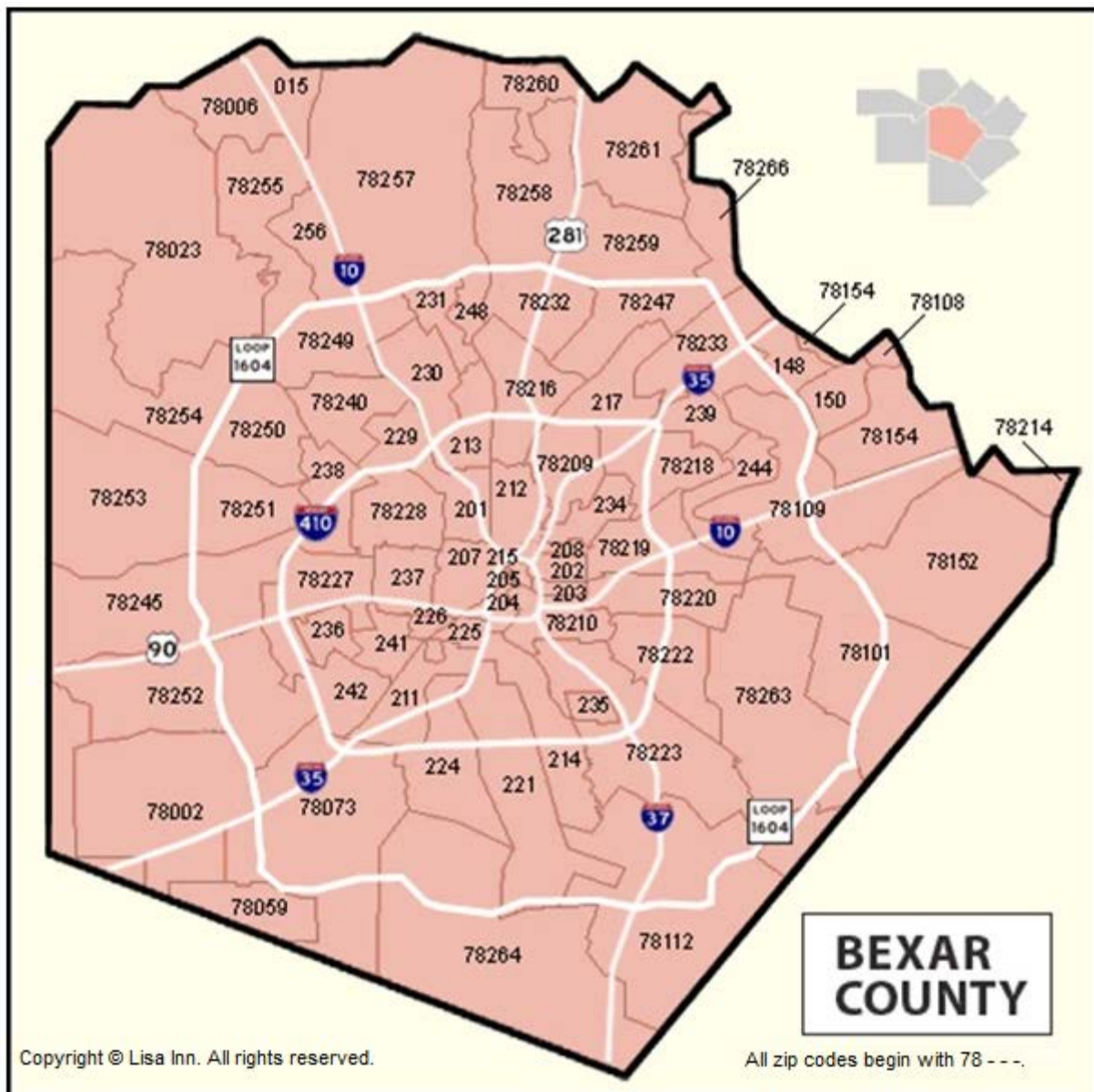
(*) The adjusted income is the gross income minus allowed deductions for dependents, an elderly or disabled family, childcare, disability assistance, and medical expenses.

Accessible Housing

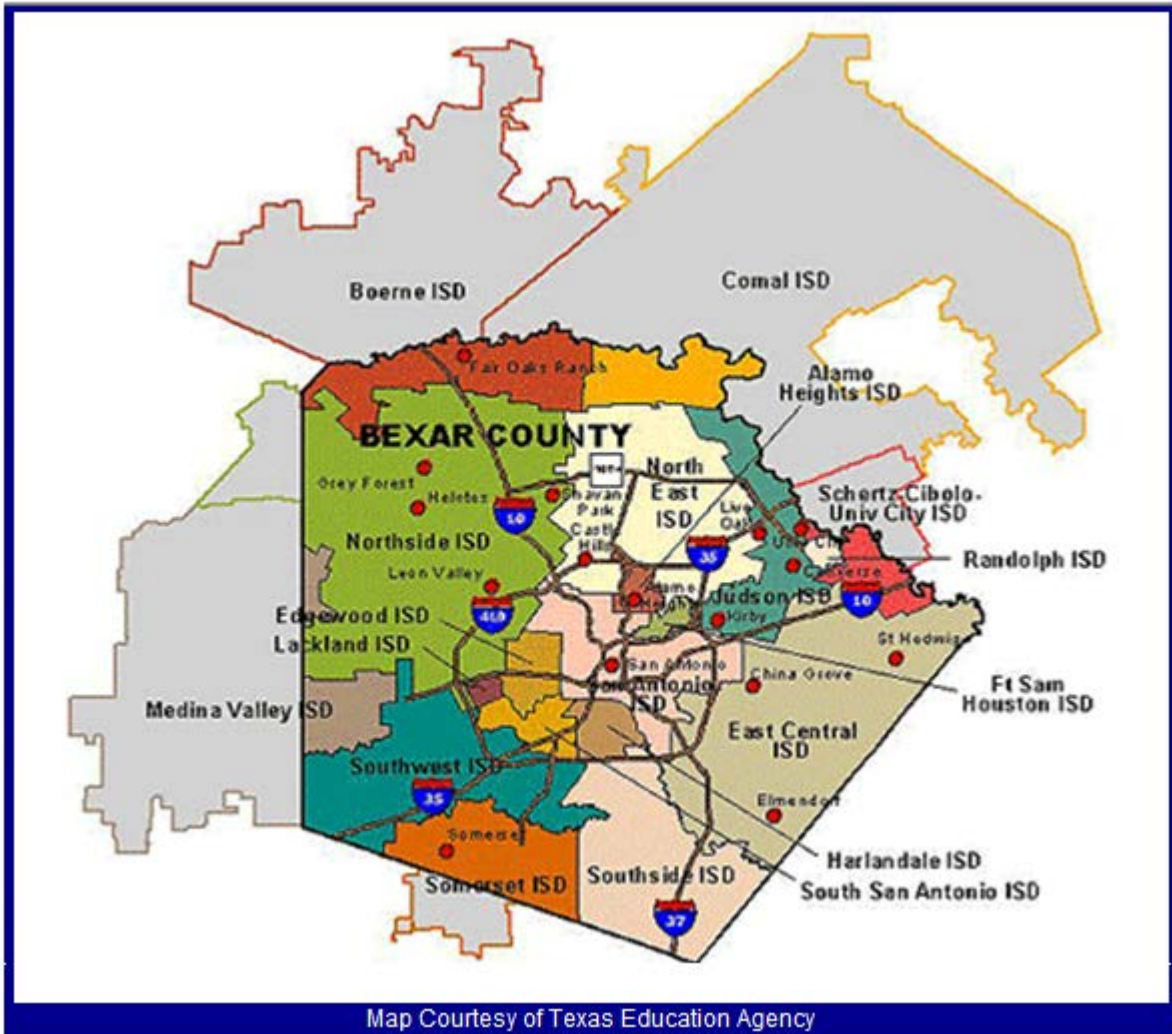
If your household includes a disabled person, you may request a listing of accessible units that may be available. The property listings available in our lobby and on our website indicated if a property is an accessible unit.

WHERE CAN I LOOK FOR HOUSING?

The San Antonio Housing Authority can exercise its jurisdictional Authority not only in the City of San Antonio, but throughout the County of Bexar. The San Antonio Housing Authority and The Housing Authority of Bexar County have entered into an Interlocal Cooperation agreement. This means that families in the Housing Choice Voucher Program have the more flexibility and greater opportunity to move anywhere in the City of San Antonio or Bexar County.



BEXAR COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS



- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Alamo Heights ISD | North East ISD |
| Boerne ISD | Northside (015915) ISD |
| Comal ISD | Randolph Field ISD |
| East Central ISD | San Antonio ISD |
| Edgewood (015905) ISD | Schertz-Cibolo-U City ISD |
| Ft Sam Houston ISD | Somerset ISD |
| Harlandale ISD | South San Antonio ISD |
| Judson ISD | Southwest ISD |
| Lackland ISD | Southside ISD |
| Medina Valley ISD | |

TRANSPORTATION

Via Metropolitan Transit is the main public transportation system in San Antonio.

CUSTOMER INFORMATION CENTER

(210) 362-2020 TTY (210) 362-2019
(Bus Routing & Scheduling Information and Customer Comments)

CUSTOMER SERVICE CENTERS

VIA Metro Center

1021 San Pedro
(210) 362-2020
Mon. – Fri. 7:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Crossroads Park and Ride

151 Crossroads Blvd
(210) 731-6616
Mon. – Fri. 7:00 a.m. -1:00 p.m. & 2:30 p.m.-
6:00 p.m.

Downtown Information Center

260 E. Houston St. (210) 475-9008
Mon. – Fri. 7am-6pm, Saturday 9:00 a.m. -
2:00 p.m.

Ingram Transit Center

3215 Northwestern Dr. (210) 521-6773
Mon. – Fri. 7:00 a.m. -1:00 p.m. & 2:30 p.m.-
6:00 p.m.

Kel-Lac Transit Center

7183 Highway 90 West
(210) 679-0083
Mon. – Fri. 7:00 a.m. -1:00 p.m. & 2:30 p.m.-
6:00 p.m.

Medical Center Transit Center

7535 Merton Minter
(210) 614-4615
Mon. – Fri. 7:00 a.m. -1:00 p.m. & 2:30 p.m.-
6:00 p.m.

Randolph Park and Ride

9400 IH 35 North
(210) 564-8175
Mon. – Fri. 7:00 a.m. -1:00 p.m. & 2:30 p.m.-
6:00 p.m.

Ellis Alley Information Center

212 Chestnut
(210) 299-1213
Mon. – Fri. 7:00 a.m. - 1 p.m., and 2:30 p.m. -
6 p.m.

VIAtrans

Complementary para-transit is provided to individuals who have disabilities that prevent them from using fixed route bus service. VIAtrans, ADA complementary para-transit, is provided during the same hours of the day, same days per week and within three-quarters of a mile of a fixed bus route. Applications for VIAtrans can be acquired from the VIA website <http://www.viainfo.net/Applications/viatransApp.pdf>, or by calling the Accessible Services Department at (210) 362-2140 or TTY (210) 362-2019.

Office and VIAtrans Eligibility

(210) 362-2140 TTY (210) 362-2019

VIAtrans Reservations and Cancellations

(210) 362-5050 TTY (210) 362-5060

ATTENTION

PROHIBITED AREAS

Currently, the San Antonio Housing Authority (SAHA) is not providing housing assistance for units located on the streets listed below, in the neighborhoods under which they are listed.

The Glen	
Glen Arbor	Glen Manor
Glen Bay	Glen Meadow
Glen Briar	Glen Mist
Glen Brook	Glen Mont
Glen Chase	Glen Nook
Glen Croft	Glen Park
Glen Cross	Glen Pass
Glen Falls	Glen Point
Glen Glove	Glen Shire
Glen Haven	Glen Side
Glen Hill	Glen Stone
Glen Hurst	Glen Trails
Glen Lake	Glen Vista

The Camelot II	
Ashbrook	Mallow
Belforest	Neston
Brecon	Oldham
Broadwick	Quail Hill
Bridleway	Sarepto
Chipping	Stockport
Cork	Swinford
Langport	Winsford

Windsor Heights	
Brothers Lane	Oak Chase
Windsor Hollow	Windsor Oaks

Jasper Park
6725 Walzem Road

Please do not search for units in these areas, as your search time is limited and SAHA will deny any Request for Tenancy Approval (RTA) for a unit in a prohibited area.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact us at (210) 477-6262.



Are You a Victim of Housing Discrimination?

Fair Housing is Your Right!

If you have been denied your housing rights...you may have experienced unlawful discrimination.



U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

WHERE TO MAIL YOUR FORM OR INQUIRE ABOUT YOUR CLAIM

**For Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts,
New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont:
NEW ENGLAND OFFICE**

Fair Housing Hub
U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. Federal Building
10 Causeway Street, Room 321
Boston, MA 02222-1092
Telephone (617) 994-8320 or 1-800-827-5005
Fax (617) 565-7313 • TTY (617) 565-5453
E-mail: Complaints_office_01@hud.gov

**For New Jersey and New York:
NEW YORK/NEW JERSEY OFFICE**

Fair Housing Hub
U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
26 Federal Plaza, Room 3532
New York, NY 10278-0068
Telephone (212) 264-1290 or 1-800-496-4294
Fax (212) 264-9829 • TTY (212) 264-0927
E-mail: Complaints_office_02@hud.gov

**For Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland,
Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia:
MID-ATLANTIC OFFICE**

Fair Housing Hub
U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
The Wanamaker Building
100 Penn Square East
Philadelphia, PA 19107
Telephone (215) 656-0663 or 1-888-799-2085
Fax (215) 656-3419 • TTY (215) 656-3450
E-mail: Complaints_office_03@hud.gov

**For Alabama, the Caribbean, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Missis-
sippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee:
SOUTHEAST/CARIBBEAN OFFICE**

Fair Housing Hub
U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
Five Points Plaza
40 Marietta Street, 16th Floor
Atlanta, GA 30303-2808
Telephone (404) 331-5140 or 1-800-440-8091
Fax (404) 331-1021 • TTY (404) 730-2654
E-mail: Complaints_office_04@hud.gov

**For Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota,
Ohio, and Wisconsin:
MIDWEST OFFICE**

Fair Housing Hub
U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
Ralph H. Metcalfe Federal Building
77 West Jackson Boulevard, Room 2101
Chicago, IL 60604-3507
Telephone (312) 353-7776 or 1-800-765-9372
Fax (312) 886-2837 • TTY (312) 353-7143
E-mail: Complaints_office_05@hud.gov

**For Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas:
SOUTHWEST OFFICE**

Fair Housing Hub
U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
801 North Cherry, 27th Floor
Fort Worth, TX 76102
Telephone (817) 978-5900 or 1-888-560-8913
Fax (817) 978-5876 or 5851 • TTY (817) 978-5595
E-mail: Complaints_office_06@hud.gov

**For Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska:
GREAT PLAINS OFFICE**

Fair Housing Hub
U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
Gateway Tower II
400 State Avenue, Room 200, 4th Floor
Kansas City, KS 66101-2406
Telephone (913) 551-6958 or 1-800-743-5323
Fax (913) 551-6856 • TTY (913) 551-6972
E-mail: Complaints_office_07@hud.gov

**For Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota,
Utah, and Wyoming:
ROCKY MOUNTAINS OFFICE**

Fair Housing Hub
U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
1670 Broadway
Denver, CO 80202-4801
Telephone (303) 672-5437 or 1-800-877-7353
Fax (303) 672-5026 • TTY (303) 672-5248
E-mail: Complaints_office_08@hud.gov

**For Arizona, California, Hawaii, and Nevada:
PACIFIC/HAWAII OFFICE**

Fair Housing Hub
U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
600 Harrison Street, Third Floor
San Francisco, CA 94107-1300
Telephone (415) 489-6524 or 1-800-347-3739
Fax (415) 489-6558 • TTY (415) 436-6594
E-mail: Complaints_office_09@hud.gov

**For Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington:
NORTHWEST/ALASKA OFFICE**

Fair Housing Hub
U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
Seattle Federal Office Building
909 First Avenue, Room 205
Seattle, WA 98104-1000
Telephone (206) 220-5170 or 1-800-877-0246
Fax (206) 220-5447 • TTY (206) 220-5185
E-mail: Complaints_office_10@hud.gov

***If after contacting the local office nearest you, you still have ques-
tions – you may contact HUD further at:***

U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity
451 7th Street, S.W., Room 5204
Washington, DC 20410-2000
Telephone (202) 708-0836 or 1-800-669-9777
Fax (202) 708-1425 • TTY 1-800-927-9275

To file electronically, visit: www.hud.gov

PLACE
POSTAGE
HERE

MAIL TO:

Public Reporting Burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 20 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development is authorized to collect this information by Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, as amended by the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988, (P.L. 100-430); Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, (P.L. 88-352); Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, (P.L. 93-112); Section 109 of Title I- Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, (P.L. 97-35); Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, (P.L. 101-336); and by the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 6103).

The information will be used to investigate and to process housing discrimination complaints. The information may be disclosed to the United States Department of Justice for its use in the filing of pattern and practice suits of housing discrimination or the prosecution of the person(s) who committed that discrimination where violence is involved; and to State or local fair housing agencies that administer substantially equivalent fair housing laws for complaint processing. Failure to provide some or all of the requested information will result in delay or denial of HUD assistance.

Disclosure of this information is voluntary.



HOUSING DISCRIMINATION INFORMATION

Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano Oficina de Derecho Equitativo a la Vivienda
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity

Instructions: (Please type or print) Read this form carefully. Try to answer all questions. If you do not know the answer or a question does not apply to you, leave the space blank. You have one year from the date of the alleged discrimination to file a complaint. Your form should be signed and dated.

Your Name

Your Address

City

State

Zip Code

Best time to call

Your Daytime Phone No

Evening Phone No

Who else can we call if we cannot reach you?

Contact's Name

Best Time to call

Daytime Phone No

Evening Phone No

Contact's Name

Best Time to call

Daytime Phone No

Evening Phone No

1 What happened to you?

How were you discriminated against?

For example: were you refused an opportunity to rent or buy housing? Denied a loan? Told that housing was not available when in fact it was? Treated differently from others seeking housing?

State briefly what happened.

HOUSING DISCRIMINATION INFORMATION

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U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity

2 Why do you think you are a victim of housing discrimination?

Is it because of your:

· race · color · religion · sex · national origin · familial status (families with children under 18) · disability?

For example: were you denied housing because of your race? Were you denied a mortgage loan because of your religion? Or turned down for an apartment because you have children?

Briefly explain why you think your housing rights were denied and circle the factor(s) listed above that you believe apply.

3 Who do you believe discriminated against you?

For example: was it a landlord, owner, bank, real estate agent, broker, company, or organization?

Identify who you believe discriminated against you.

Name

Address

4 Where did the alleged act of discrimination occur?

For example: Was it at a rental unit? Single family home? Public or Assisted Housing? A Mobile Home?

Did it occur at a bank or other lending institution?

Provide the address.

Address

City

State

Zip Code

5 When did the last act of discrimination occur?

Enter the date

____ / ____ / ____

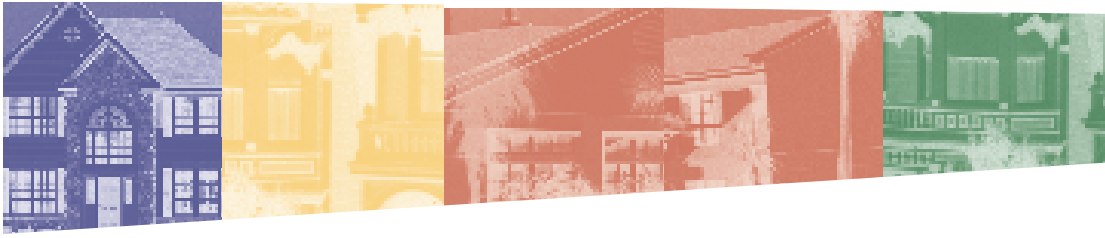
Is the alleged discrimination continuing or ongoing?

Yes No

Signature

Date

Send this form to HUD or to the fair housing agency nearest you. If you are unable to complete this form, you may call that office directly. See address and telephone listings on back page.



It is Unlawful to Discriminate in Housing Based on These Factors...

- Race
- Color
- National origin
- Religion
- Sex
- Familial status (families with children under the age of 18, or who are expecting a child)
- Handicap (if you or someone close to you has a disability)

If You Believe Your Rights Have Been Violated...

- HUD or a State or local fair housing agency is ready to help you file a complaint.
- After your information is received, HUD or a State or local fair housing agency will contact you to discuss the concerns you raise.

Detach here. Fold and close with glue or tape (no staples)

Keep this information for your records.

Date you mailed your information to HUD: _____/_____/_____

Address to which you sent the information:

Office _____

Telephone _____

Street _____

City _____

State _____

Zip Code _____

If you have not heard from HUD or a State or local fair housing agency within three weeks from the date you mailed this form, you may call to inquire about the status of your complaint. See address and telephone listings on back page.

ARE YOU A VICTIM OF HOUSING DISCRIMINATION?

“The American Dream of having a safe and decent place to call ‘home’ reflects our shared belief that in this nation, opportunity and success are within everyone’s reach.

Under our Fair Housing laws, every citizen is assured the opportunity to build a better life in the home or apartment of their choice — regardless of their race, color, religion, sex, national origin, family status or disability.”

Alphonso Jackson
Secretary

HOW DO YOU RECOGNIZE HOUSING DISCRIMINATION?

Under the Fair Housing Act, it is Against the Law to:

- Refuse to rent to you or sell you housing
- Tell you housing is unavailable when in fact it is available
- Show you apartments or homes only in certain neighborhoods
- Set different terms, conditions, or privileges for sale or rental of a dwelling
- Provide different housing services or facilities
- Advertise housing to preferred groups of people only
- Refuse to provide you with information regarding mortgage loans, deny you a mortgage loan, or impose different terms or conditions on a mortgage loan
- Deny you property insurance
- Conduct property appraisals in a discriminatory manner
- Refuse to make reasonable accommodations for persons with a disability if the accommodation may be necessary to afford such person a reasonable and equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling.
- Fail to design and construct housing in an accessible manner
- Harass, coerce, intimidate, or interfere with anyone exercising or assisting someone else with his/her fair housing rights



November 2004

Things You Should Know

Don't risk your chances for Federally assisted housing by providing false, incomplete, or inaccurate information on your application forms.

Purpose	This is to inform you that there is certain information you must provide when applying for assisted housing. There are penalties that apply if you knowingly omit information or give false information.
Penalties for Committing Fraud	<p>The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) places a high priority on preventing fraud. If your application or recertification forms contain false or incomplete information, you may be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▫ Evicted from your apartment or house:▫ Required to repay all overpaid rental assistance you received:▫ Fined up to \$ 10,000:▫ Imprisoned for up to 5 years; and/or▫ Prohibited from receiving future assistance. <p>Your State and local governments may have other laws and penalties as well.</p>
Asking Questions	When you meet with the person who is to fill out your application, you should know what is expected of you. If you do not understand something, ask for clarification. That person can answer your question or find out what the answer is.
Completing The Application	When you answer application questions, you must include the following information:
Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▫ All sources of money you or any member of your household receive (wages, welfare payments, alimony, social security, pension, etc.):▫ Any money you receive on behalf of your children (child support, social security for children, etc.);▫ Income from assets (interest from a savings account, credit union, or certificate of deposit; dividends from stock, etc.);▫ Earnings from second job or part time job;▫ Any anticipated income (such as a bonus or pay raise you expect to receive)
Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▫ All bank accounts, savings bonds, certificates of deposit, stocks, real estate, etc.. that are owned by you and any adult member of your family's household who will be living with you.

- Any business or asset you sold in the last 2 years for less than its full value, such as your home to your children.
- The names of all of the people (adults and children) who will actually be living with you, whether or not they are related to you.

Signing the Application

- Do not sign any form unless you have read it, understand it, and are sure everything is complete and accurate.
- When you sign the application and certification forms, you are claiming that they are complete to the best of your knowledge and belief. You are committing fraud if you sign a form knowing that it contains false or misleading information.
- Information you give on your application will be verified by your housing agency. In addition, HUD may do computer matches of the income you report with various Federal, State, or private agencies to verify that it is correct.

Recertifications

You must provide updated information at least once a year. Some programs require that you report any changes in income or family/household composition immediately. Be sure to ask when you must recertify. You must report on recertification forms:

- All income changes, such as increases of pay and/or benefits, change or loss of job and/or benefits, etc., for all household members.
- Any move in or out of a household member; and,
- All assets that you or your household members own and any assets that was sold in the last 2 years for less than its full value.

Beware of Fraud

You should be aware of the following fraud schemes:

- Do not pay any money to file an application;
- Do not pay any money to move up on the waiting list;
- Do not pay for anything not covered by your lease;
- Get a receipt for any money you pay; and,
- Get a written explanation if you are required to pay for anything other than rent (such as maintenance charges).

Reporting Abuse

If you are aware of anyone who has falsified an application, or if anyone tries to persuade you to make false statements, report them to the manager of your complex or your PHA. If that is not possible, then call the local HUD office or the HUD Office of Inspector General (OIG) Hotline at (800) 347-3735. You can also write to: HUD-OIG HOTLINE, (GFI) 451 Seventh Street, S.W., Washington, DC. 20410.



FAMILY OBLIGATIONS AND REASONS FOR TERMINATION

Initials

	The family must find a SAHA-approved unit prior to the Housing Choice Voucher expiration date. Any requests for an extension of the voucher term must be submitted to SAHA in writing before the voucher expiration date. If SAHA extends the voucher term, the family must use the voucher to lease a unit before the extension expiration date stated on the voucher.
	The family must supply any information that SAHA or HUD determines necessary in the administration of the program, including submission of required evidence of citizenship or eligible immigration status.
	The family must disclose and verify social security numbers and must submit consent forms for obtaining information.
	The family must supply any information requested by SAHA or HUD for use in a regularly scheduled reexamination or interim reexamination of family income and composition in accordance with HUD requirements.
	The family must attend all reexamination appointments scheduled by SAHA. The family may reschedule an appointment for good cause, or if it is needed as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities. <i>Good cause</i> is defined as an unavoidable conflict, which seriously affects the health, safety or welfare of the family. Requests to reschedule appointments must be made orally or in writing.
	The family must report to SAHA in writing any change of income within 10 business days of the change.
	The composition of the assisted family residing in the unit must be approved by SAHA. The family must notify SAHA in writing of the birth, adoption, or court-awarded custody of a child within 10 business days .
	The family must request SAHA approval to add any other family member as an occupant of the unit. No other person except members of the family may live in the unit except for SAHA-approved foster children or live-in aids.
	The family must notify SAHA in writing within 10 business days if any family member no longer lives in the unit.
	The family must supply any information requested by SAHA to verify that the family is living in the unit or information related to family absence from the unit.
	If any family member will be absent from the unit for a period greater than 45 consecutive days, the family must notify SAHA in writing within 10 days of the member leaving the unit.
	The family must notify SAHA and the owner before moving out of the unit or terminating the lease. The family must comply with lease requirements regarding written notice to the owner. The family must provide written notice to SAHA at the same time the owner is notified.
	Any information supplied by the family must be true and complete.
	The family is responsible for any Housing Quality Standards (HQS) deficiencies caused by the family caused by failure to pay tenant-provided utilities or appliances, or damages to the dwelling unit or premises beyond normal wear and tear caused by any member of the household or guest. Damages beyond normal wear and tear will be considered to be damages which could be assessed against the security deposit.
	The family must pay utility bills and provide and maintain any appliances that the owner is not required to provide under the lease. [Form HUD-52646, Voucher]
	The family must allow SAHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times and after reasonable notice.



Initials

	The family must not commit any serious or repeated violation of the lease. Serious and repeated lease violations include, but are not limited to, nonpayment of rent, disturbance of neighbors, destruction of property, living or housekeeping habits that cause damage to the unit or premises, and criminal activity.
	The family must provide SAHA a copy of any eviction notice within 10 business days of the date on the notice from the landlord or the date on the court judgment.
	The family must use the assisted unit for residence by the family. The unit must be the family's only residence.
	The family must not sublease the unit, assign the lease, or transfer the unit. Subleasing includes receiving payment to cover rent and utility costs by a person living in the unit who is not listed as a family member.
	The family must not own or have any interest in the unit.
	Family members must not commit fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with the program.
	Family members must not engage in drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity or other criminal activity that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of other residents and persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises.
	Members of the household must not engage in abuse of alcohol in a way that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the other residents and persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises.
	An assisted family or member of the family must not receive HCV program assistance while receiving another housing subsidy, for the same unit or a different unit under any other federal, state or local housing assistance program.
	A family must not receive HCV program assistance while residing in a unit owned by a parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister or brother of any member of the family, unless SAHA has determined (and has notified the owner and the family of such determination) that approving rental of the unit, notwithstanding such relationship, would provide reasonable accommodation for a family member who is a person with disabilities. [Form HUD-52646, Voucher]
	The family must repay all debts owed to SAHA. If the family enters a repayment agreement with SAHA, the family must abide by the terms of the repayment agreement.

By signing below, I acknowledge that I have been informed of the Section 8 certification process, my obligations as a participant in the Section 8 program, and the reasons SAHA may terminate my housing assistance. I understand that failure to abide by the HUD regulations and SAHA policies listed above will result in termination of my family's housing assistance.

Signature of Head of Household

Date



Common HQS Deficiency Checklist

To participate in the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program, landlords must ensure that their units are in compliance with Housing Quality Standards (HQS) as defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The following Common HQS Deficiency Checklist is intended to provide guidance to landlords, to guide them in determining whether their units will pass an HQS inspection conducted by the San Antonio Housing Authority (SAHA). This is not an all-inclusive list of every possible HQS deficiency. For comprehensive guidance, please refer to HUD Form 52580-A and Chapter 8 of SAHA's Administrative plan, all of which are available at www.SAHA.org

- For Initial/Move-in inspections, if there are more than 7 unrelated fail items are apparent, the inspection will not be conducted.
- Utilities must be turned on for the completion of the inspection.
- Unit must be in "made ready" or "ready for move in" status (e.g., general cleaning, trash removal inside and out, etc.)
- Units built pre-1978 can have no chipping or peeling paint inside or outside the unit. This also applies to exterior of secondary buildings, playgrounds, railings, and common areas of the property.
- Stove and/or refrigerator must be clean and in working order (e.g., no missing kick plates, no torn door seals, etc.).
- Cooling system, if provided, must be functioning properly.
- Heating System will be inspected and ensure it is functioning properly regardless of the time of year.
- Ensure electric, plumbing, and gas services are operating in a safe manner and present no danger to occupants. For example, no electric hazards, plumbing leaks, P-traps at sinks, gas leaks, etc.
- All windows must have working locks or a permanently attached locking device. .
- All windows must be in good working condition and able to remain open. There must not be any missing, broken, or cracked windows. Plexiglas is not acceptable repair for glazed windows.
- All common areas will be inspected for safety hazards. (Laundry room/pool area, etc...)
- The roof must not leak. Indications of a leak are discolorations or stains on the ceiling.
- The hot water heater tank must have a temperature pressure relief valve with downward discharge pipe.
- Floor covering cannot be torn nor have holes/cracks that can cause a tripping/cutting hazard.
- Stairs and railings must be secure.
- Handrails are required with four or more consecutive steps.
- A railing is required on unprotected heights (30 inches or higher than above grade) such as around stairwells, balcony, walkways, etc.
- Trip Hazards - no gaps/cracks greater than ¾ inch on sidewalk, walkways, driveways, common areas, etc..
- Smoke detectors are required in all bedrooms and hallways. See manufacturer's specifications for proper installation.
- All conversions/additions must pass HQS inspection and be properly permitted by a City or local agency with jurisdiction over unit. SAHA may request copies of approved permits.
- All security/burglar bars must have a quick release mechanism (cannot use key, tool, or special knowledge to open).
- Double-keyed deadbolts are not allowed at any location, also known as double cylinder locks.

**U.S. Department of Housing
and Urban Development**
Office of Public and Indian Housing

A Good Place to Live!

Introduction

Having a good place to live is important. Through your Public Housing Agency (or PHA) the Section 8 Certificate Program and the Housing Voucher Program help you to rent a good place. You are free to choose any house or apartment you like, as long as it meets certain requirements for quality. Under the Section 8 Certificate Program, the housing cannot cost more than the Fair Market Rent. However, under the Housing Voucher Program, a family may choose to rent an expensive house or apartment and pay the extra amount. Your PHA will give you other information about both programs and the way your part of the rent is determined.

Housing Quality Standards

Housing quality standards help to insure that your home will be safe, healthy, and comfortable. In the Section 8 Certificate Program and the Housing Voucher Program there are two kinds of housing quality standards.

Things that a home must have in order approved by the PHA, and

Additional things that you should think about for the special needs of your own family. These are items that you can decide.

The Section 8 Certificate Program and Housing Voucher Program

The Section 8 Certificate Program and Housing Voucher Program allow you to *choose* a house or apartment that you like. It may be where you are living now or somewhere else. The *must have* standards are very basic items that every apartment must have. But a home that has all of the *must have* standards may still not have everything you need or would like. With the help of Section 8 Certificate Program or Housing Voucher Program, you *should* be able to afford a good home, so you should think about what you would like your home to have. You may want a big kitchen or a lot of windows or a first floor apartment. Worn wallpaper or paint may bother you. Think of these things as you are looking for a home. Please take the time to read *A Good Place to Live*. If you would like to stay in your present home, use this booklet to see if your home meets the housing quality standards. If you want to move, use it each time you go to look for a new house or apartment, and good luck in finding your good place to live.

Read each section carefully. After you find a place to live, you can start the *Request for Lease Approval* process. You may find a place you like that has some problems with it. Check with your PHA about what to do, since it may be possible to correct the problems.

The Requirements

Every house or apartment must have at least a living room, kitchen, and bathroom. A one-room efficiency apartment with a kitchen area is all right. However, there must be a separate bathroom for the private use of your family. Generally there must be one living/sleeping room for every two family members.

1. Living Room

The Living Room must have:

Ceiling

A ceiling that is in good condition.

- Not acceptable are large cracks or holes that allow drafts, severe bulging, large amounts of loose or falling surface material such as plaster.

Walls

Walls that are in good condition.

- Not acceptable are large cracks or holes that allow drafts, severe bulging or leaning, large amounts of loose or falling surface material such as plaster.

Electricity

At least two electric outlets, or one outlet and one permanent overhead light fixture.

Do not count table or floor lamps, ceiling lamps plugged into a socket, and extension cords: they are not permanent.

- Not acceptable are broken or frayed wiring, light fixtures hanging from wires with no other firm support (such as a chain), missing cover plates on switches or outlets, badly cracked outlets.

Floor

A floor that is in good condition.

- Not acceptable are large cracks or holes, missing or warped floorboards or covering that could cause someone to trip.

Window

At least one window. Every window must be in good condition.

- Not acceptable are windows with badly cracked, broken or missing panes, and windows that do not shut or, when shut, do not keep out the weather.

Lock

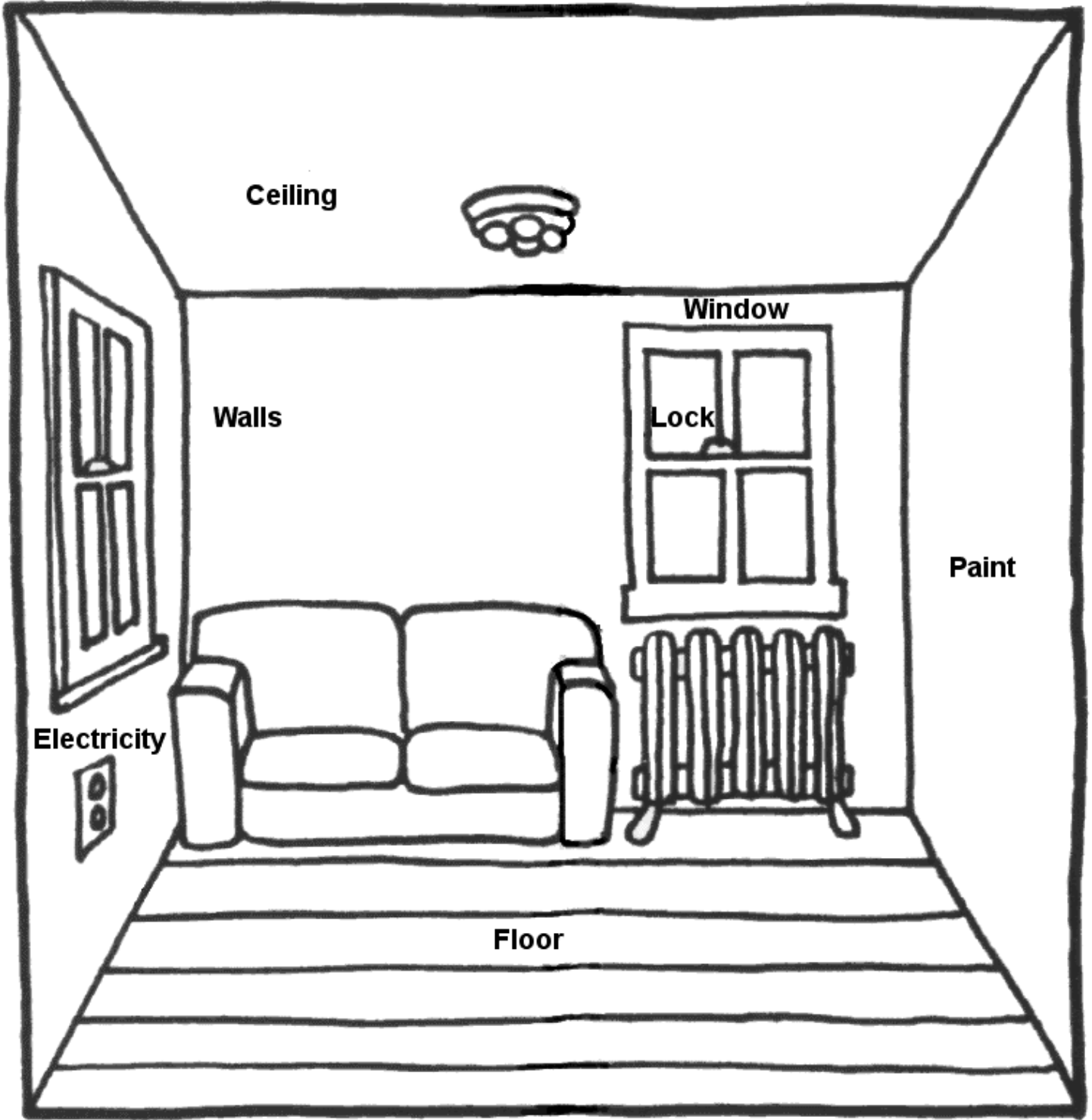
A lock that works on all windows and doors that can be reached from the outside, a common public hallway, a fire escape, porch or other outside place that cannot be reached from the ground. A window that cannot be opened is acceptable.

Paint

- No peeling or chipping paint if you have children under the age of seven and the house or apartment was built before 1978.

You should also think about:

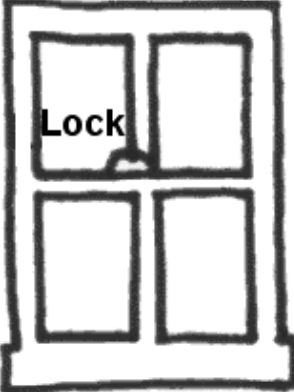
- The types of locks on windows and doors
 - Are they safe and secure?
 - Have windows that you might like to open been nailed shut?
- The condition of the windows.
 - Are there small cracks in the panes?
- The amount of weatherization around doors and windows.
 - Are there storm windows?
 - Is there weather stripping? If you pay your own utilities, this may be important.
- The location of electric outlets and light fixtures.
- The condition of the paint and wallpaper
 - Are they worn, faded, or dirty?
- The condition of the floor.
 - Is it scratched and worn?



Ceiling



Window



Lock

Walls

Paint

Electricity



Floor

2. Kitchen

The Kitchen must have:

Ceiling

A ceiling that is in good condition.

- Not acceptable are large cracks or holes that allow drafts, severe bulging, large amounts of loose or falling surface material such as plaster.

Storage

Some space to store food.

Electricity

At least one electric outlet and one permanent light fixture.

Do not count table or floor lamps, ceiling lamps plugged into a socket, and extension cards; they are not permanent.

- Not acceptable are broken or frayed wiring, light fixtures hanging from wires with no other firm support (such as a chain), missing cover plates on switches or outlets, badly cracked outlets.

Stove and Oven

A stove (or range) and oven that works (This can be supplied by the tenant)

Floor

A floor that is in good condition.

Not acceptable are large cracks or holes, missing or warped floorboards or covering that could cause someone to trip.

Preparation Area

Some space to prepare food.

Paint

No peeling or chipping paint if you have children under the age of seven and the house or apartment was built before 1978.

Window

If there is a window, it must be in good condition.

Lock

A lock that works on all windows and doors that can be reached from the outside, a common public hallway, a fire escape, porch or other outside place that can be reached from the ground. A window that cannot be opened is acceptable.

Walls

Walls that are in good condition.

- Not acceptable are large cracks or holes that allow drafts, severe bulging or leaning, large amounts of loose or falling surface material such as plaster.

Serving Area

Some space to serve food.

- A separate dining room or dining area in the living room is all right.

Refrigerator

A refrigerator that keeps temperatures low enough so that food does not spoil. (This can be supplied by the tenant.)

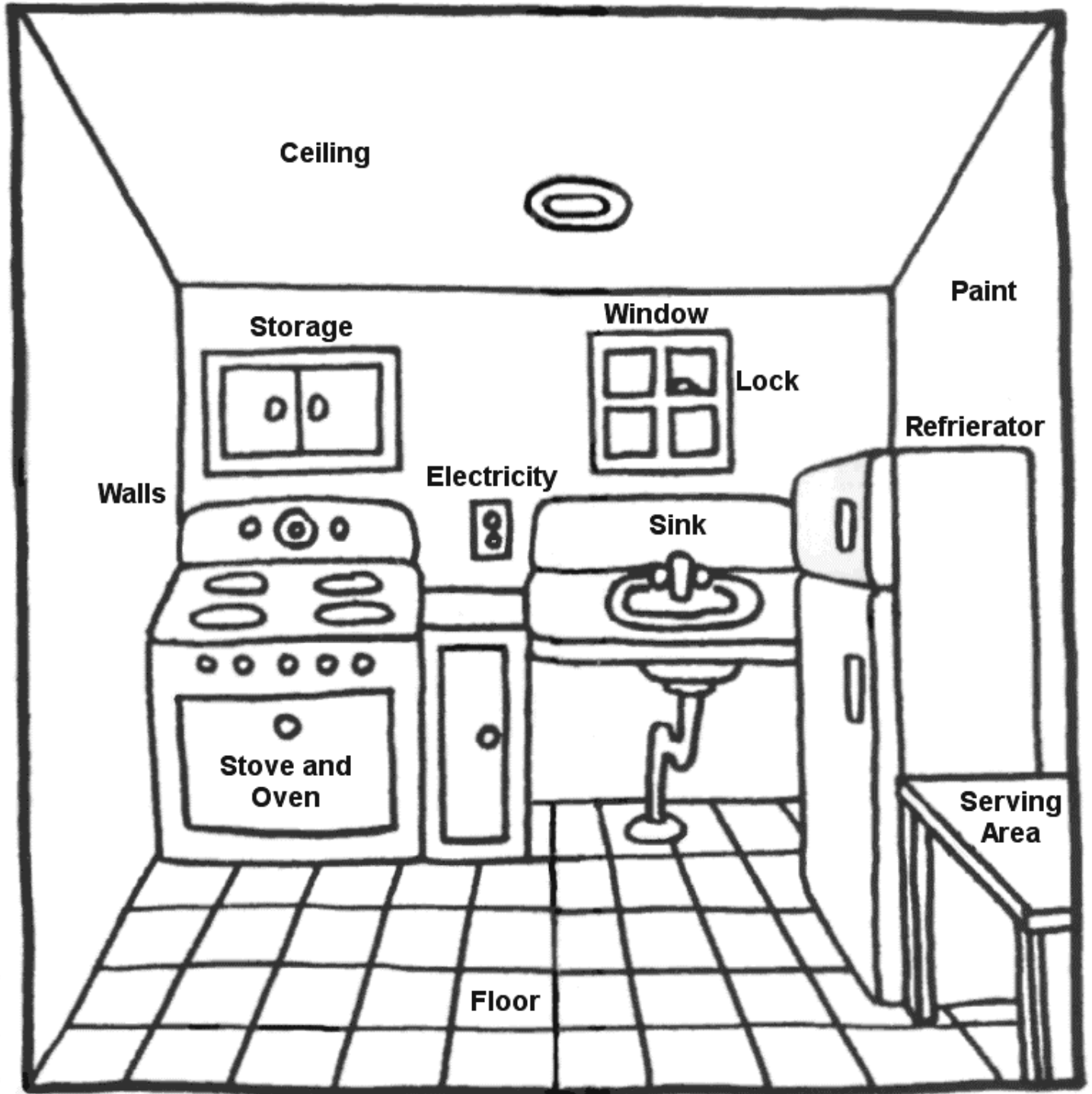
Sink

A sink with hot and cold running water.

- A bathroom sink will not satisfy this requirement.

You should also think about:

- The size of the kitchen.
- The amount, location, and condition of space to store, prepare, and serve food. Is it adequate for the size of your family?
- The size, condition, and location of the refrigerator. Is it adequate for the size of your family?
- The size, condition, and location of your sink.
- Other appliances you would like provided.
- Extra outlets.



3. Bathroom

The Bathroom must have:

Ceiling

A ceiling that is in good condition.

- Not acceptable are large cracks or holes that allow drafts, severe bulging, large amounts of loose or falling surface material such as plaster.

Window

A window that opens or a working exhaust fan.

Lock

A lock that works on all windows and doors that can be reached from the outside, a common public hallway, a fire escape, porch or other outside place that can be reached from the ground.

Toilet

A flush toilet that works.

Tub or Shower

A tub or shower with hot and cold running water.

Floor

A floor that is in good condition.

- Not acceptable are large cracks or holes, missing or warped floorboards or covering that could cause someone to trip.

Paint

- No chipping or peeling paint if you have children under the age of seven and the house or apartment was built before 1978.

Walls

Walls that are in good condition.

- Not acceptable are large cracks or holes that allow drafts, severe bulging or leaning, large amounts of loose or falling surface such as plaster.

Electricity

At least one permanent overhead or wall light fixture.

- Not acceptable are broken or frayed wiring, light fixtures hanging from wires with no other firm support (such as a chain), missing cover plates on switches or outlets, badly cracked outlets.

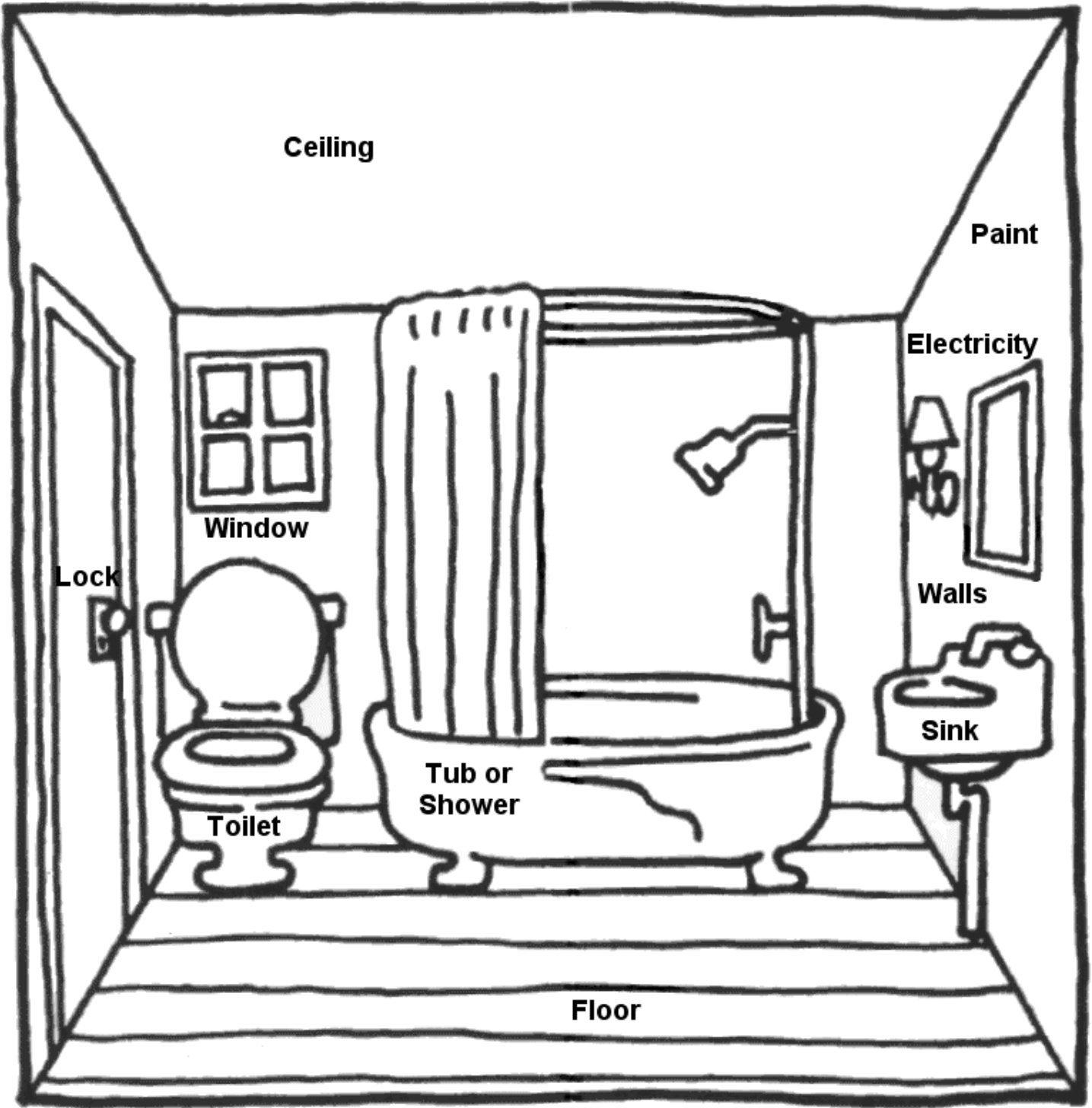
Sink

A sink with hot and cold running water.

- A kitchen sink will not satisfy this requirement.

You should also think about:

- The size of the bathroom and the amount of privacy.
- The appearances of the toilet, sink, and shower or tub.
- The appearance of the grout and seal along the floor and where the tub meets the wall.
- The appearance of the floor and walls.
- The size of the hot water heater.
- A cabinet with a mirror.



Ceiling

Paint

Electricity

Window

Lock

Walls

Toilet

Tub or Shower

Sink

Floor

4. Other Rooms

Other rooms that are lived in include: bedrooms, dens, halls, and finished basements or enclosed, heated porches. The requirements for other rooms that are lived in are similar to the requirements for the living room as explained below.

Other Rooms Used for Living must have:

Ceiling

A ceiling that is in good condition.

- Not acceptable are large cracks or holes that allow drafts, severe bulging, large amounts of loose or falling surface material such as plaster,

Walls

Walls that are in good condition.

- Not acceptable are large cracks or holes that allow drafts, severe bulging or leaning, large amounts of loose or falling surface material such as plaster.

Paint

- No chipping or peeling paint if you have children under the age of seven and the house or apartment was built before 1978.

Electricity in Bedrooms

Same requirement as for living room.

In All Other Rooms Used for Living: There is no specific standard for electricity, but there must be either natural illumination (a window) or an electric light fixture or outlet.

Floor

A floor that is in good condition.

- Not acceptable are large cracks or holes, missing or warped floorboards or covering that could cause someone to trip.

Lock

A lock that works on all windows and doors that can be reached from the outside, a common public hallway, a fire escape, porch or other outside place that can be reached from the ground.

Window

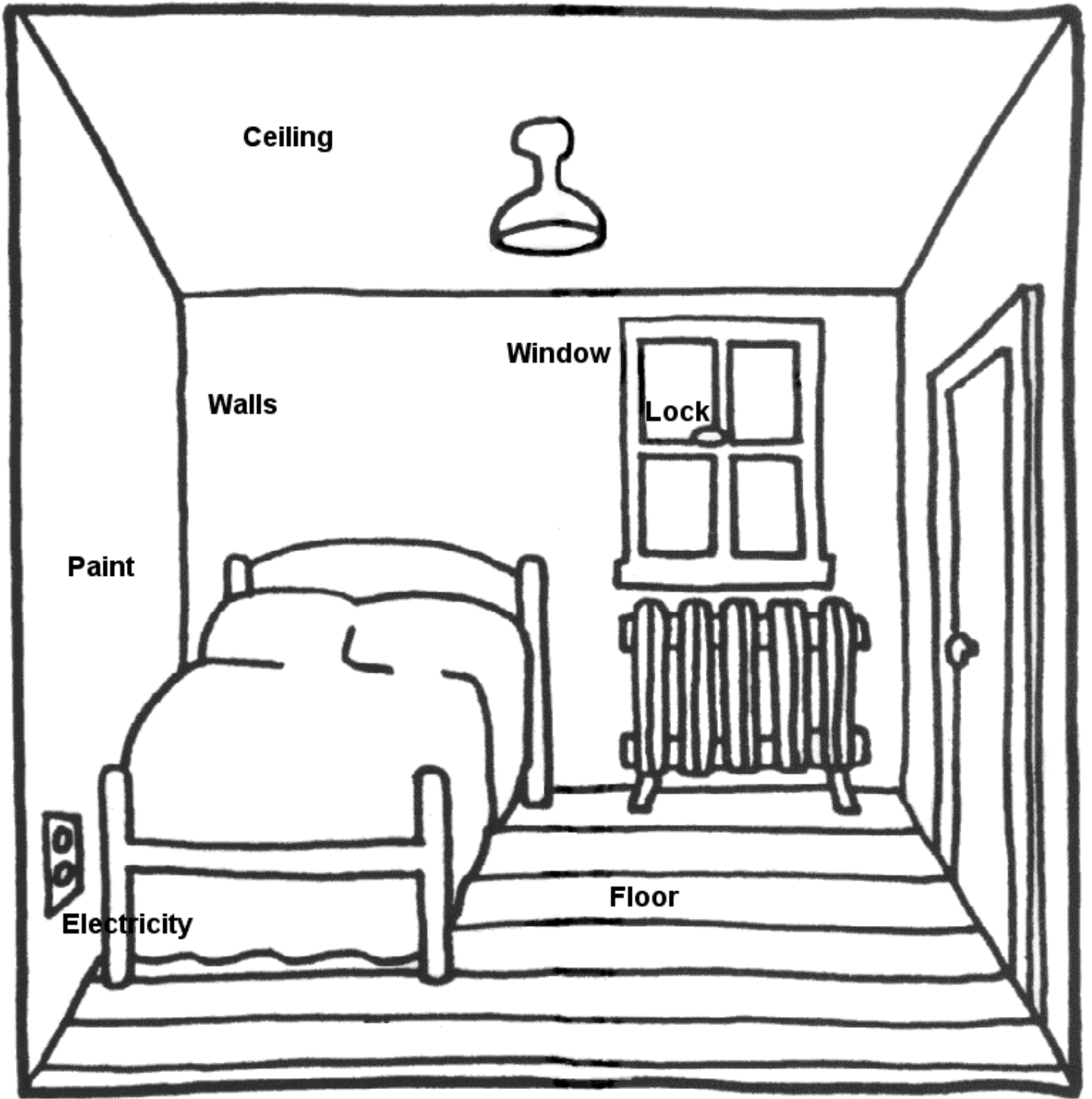
At least one window, which must be openable if it was designed to be opened, in every rooms used for sleeping. Every window must be in good condition.

- Not acceptable are windows with badly cracked, broken or missing panes, and windows that do not shut or, when shut, do not keep out the weather.

Other rooms that are not lived in may be: a utility room for washer and dryer, basement or porch. These must be checked for security and electrical hazards and other possible dangers (such as walls or ceilings in danger of falling), since these items are important for the safety of your entire apartment. You should also look for other possible dangers such as large holes in the walls, floors, or ceilings, and unsafe stairways. Make sure to look for these things in all other rooms not lived in.

You should also think about:

- What you would like to do with the other rooms.
 - Can you use them the way you want to?
- The type of locks on windows and doors.
 - Are they safe and secure?
 - Have windows that you might like to open been nailed shut?
- The condition of the windows.
 - Are there small cracks in the panes?
- The amount of weatherization windows.
 - Are there storm windows?
 - Is there weather-stripping? If you pay your own utilities, this may be important.
- The location of electric outlets and light fixtures.
- The condition of the paint and wallpaper
 - Are they worn, faded, or dirty?
- The condition of the floors.
 - Are they scratched and worn?



Ceiling

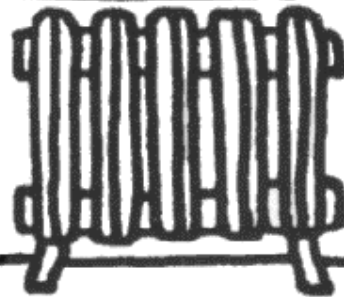
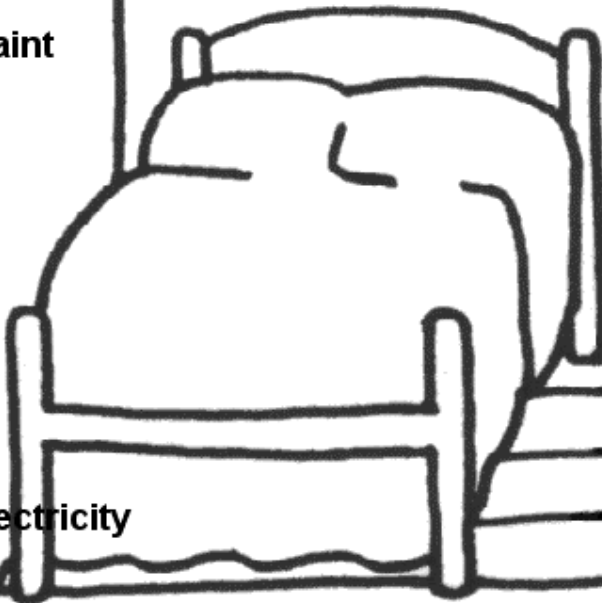


Window

Walls

Lock

Paint



Electricity

Floor

5. Building Exterior, Plumbing, and Heating

The Building must have:

Roof

A roof in good condition that does not leak, with gutters and downspouts, if present, in good condition and securely attached to the building.

- Evidence of leaks can usually be seen from stains on the ceiling inside the building.

Outside Handrails

Secure handrails on any extended length of stairs (e.g. generally four or more steps) and any porches, balconies, or decks that are 30 inches or more above the ground.

Walls

Exterior walls that are in good condition, with no large holes or cracks that would let a great amount of air get inside.

Foundation

A foundation in good condition that has no serious leaks.

Water Supply

A plumbing system that is served by an approvable public or private water supply system. Ask the manager or owner.

Sewage

A plumbing system that is connected to an approvable public or private sewage disposal system. Ask the manager or owner.

Chimneys

No serious leaning or defects (such as big cracks or many missing bricks) in any chimneys.

Paint

No cracking, peeling, or chipping paint if you have children under the age of seven and the house or apartment was built before 1978.

- This includes exterior walls, stairs, decks, porches, railings, windows, and doors.

Cooling

Some windows that open, or some working ventilation or cooling equipment that can provide air circulation during warm months.

Plumbing

Pipes that are in good condition, with no leaks and no serious rust that causes the water to be discolored.

Water Heater

A water heater located, equipped, and installed in a safe manner. Ask the manager.

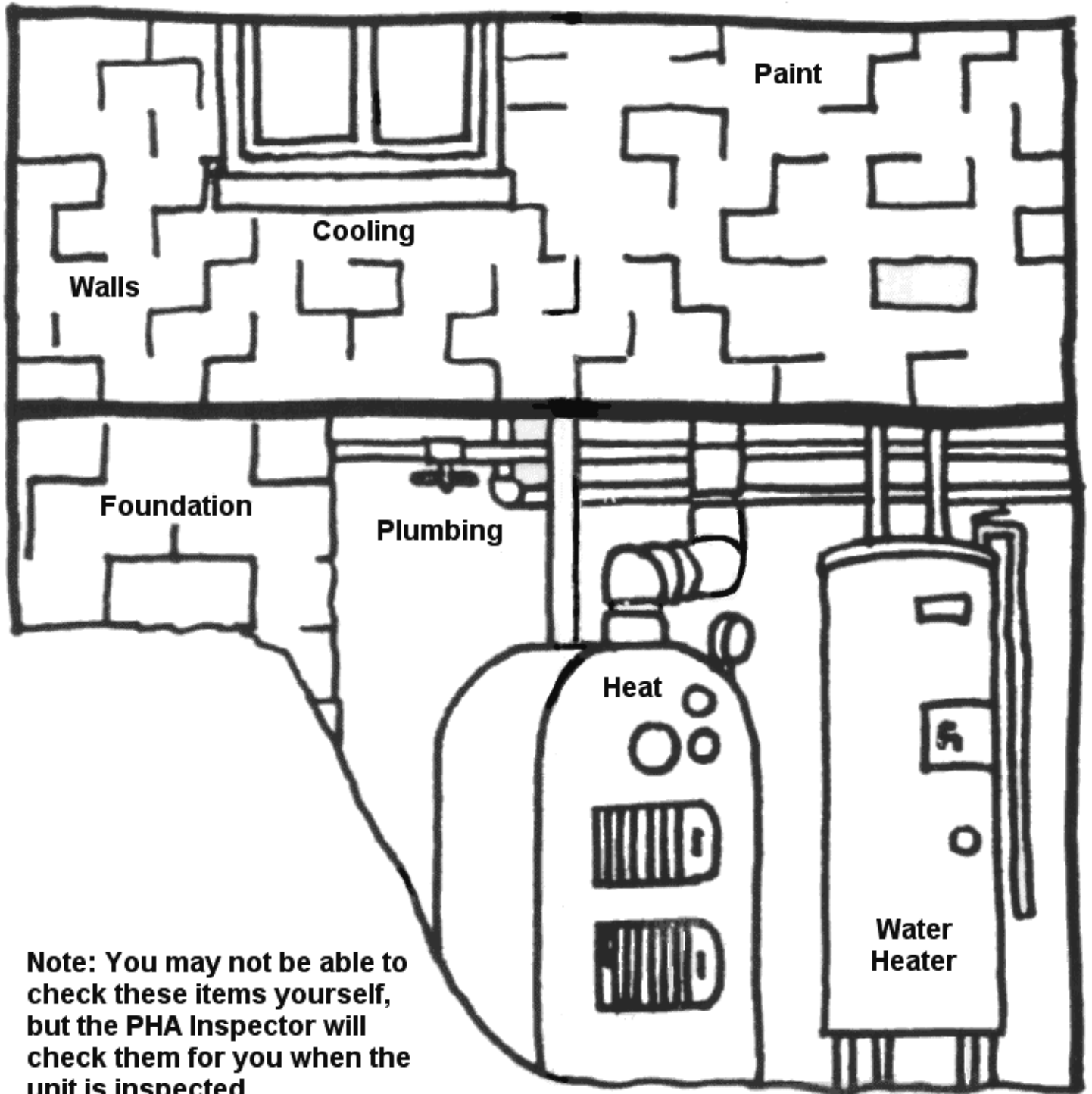
Heat

Enough heating equipment so that the unit can be made comfortably warm during cold months.

- Not acceptable are space heaters (or room heaters) that burn oil or gas and are not vented to a chimney. Space heaters that are vented may be acceptable if they can provide enough heat.

You should also think about:

- How well maintained the apartment is.
- The type of heating equipment.
 - Will it be able to supply enough heat for you in the winter, to all rooms used for living?
- The amount and type of weatherization and its affect on utility costs.
 - Is there insulation?
 - Are there storm windows?
 - Is there weather-stripping around the windows and doors?
- Air circulation or type of cooling equipment (if any).
 - Will the unit be cool enough for you in the summer?



Note: You may not be able to check these items yourself, but the PHA Inspector will check them for you when the unit is inspected.

6. Health and Safety

The Building and Site must have:

Smoke Detectors

At least one working smoke detector on each level of the unit, including the basement. If any member of your family is hearing-impaired, the smoke detector must have an alarm designed for hearing-impaired persons.

Fire Exits

The building must provide an alternate means of exit in case of fire (such as fire stairs or exit through windows, with the use of a ladder if windows are above the second floor).

Elevators

Make sure the elevators are safe and work properly.

Entrance

An entrance from the outside or from a public hall, so that it is not necessary to go through anyone else's private apartment to get into the unit.

Neighborhood

No dangerous places, spaces, or things in the neighborhood such as:

- Nearby buildings that are falling down
- Unprotected cliffs or quarries
- Fire hazards
- Evidence of flooding

Garbage

No large piles of trash and garbage inside or outside the unit, or in common areas such as hallways. There must be a space to store garbage (until pickup) that is covered tightly so that rats and other animals cannot get into it. Trash should be picked up regularly.

Lights

Lights that work in all common hallways and interior stairs.

Stairs and Hallways

Interior stairs with railings, and common hallways that are safe and in good condition. Minimal cracking, peeling or chipping in these areas.

Pollution

No serious air pollution, such as exhaust fumes or sewer gas.

Rodents and Vermin

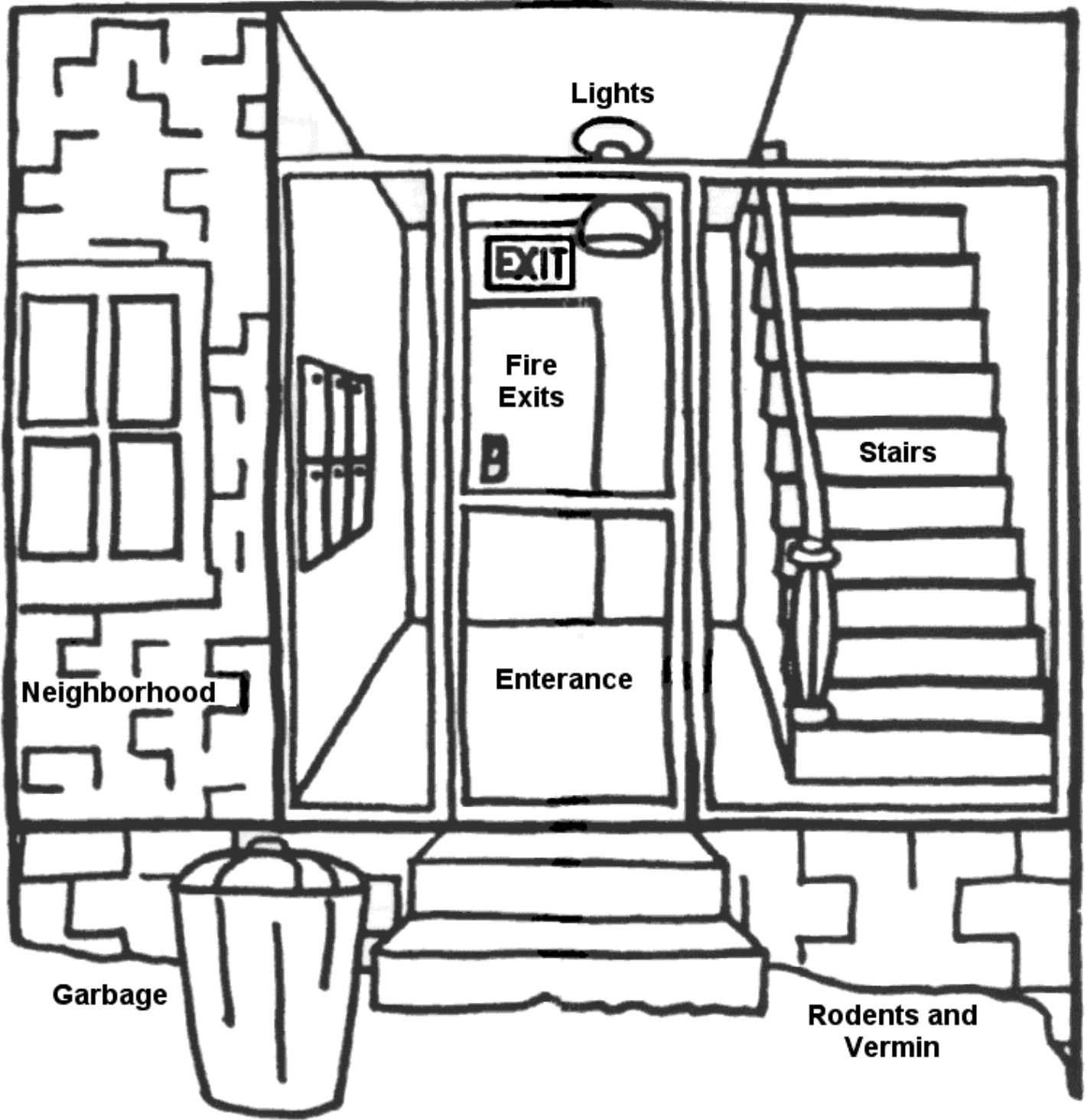
No sign of rats or large numbers of mice or vermin (like roaches).

For Manufactured Homes: Tie Downs

Manufactured homes must be placed on the site in a stable manner and be free from hazards such as sliding or wind damage.

You should also think about:

- The type of fire exit.
 - Is it suitable for your family?
- How safe the house or apartment is for your family.
- The presence of screens and storm windows.
- Services in the neighborhood.
 - Are there stores nearby?
 - Are there schools nearby?
 - Are there hospitals nearby?
 - Is there transportation nearby?
- Are there job opportunities nearby?
- Will the cost of tenant-paid utilities be affordable and is the unit energy-efficient?
- Be sure to read the lead-based paint brochure given to you by the PHA or owner, especially if the housing or apartment is older (built before 1978).



Note: You may not be able to check these items listed here yourself, but the PHA Inspector will check them for you when the unit is inspected.

Now that you have finished this booklet, you know that for a house or apartment to be a good place to live, it must meet two kinds of housing quality standards:

- Things it must have in order to be approved for the Section 8 Rental Certificate Program and the Rental Voucher Program.
- Additional things that you should think about for the special needs of your family.

You know that these standards apply in six areas of a house or apartment.

1. Living Room
2. Kitchen
3. Bathroom
4. Other Rooms
5. Building Exterior, Plumbing and Heating
6. Health and Safety

You know that when a house or apartment meets the housing quality standards, it will be safe, healthy, and comfortable home for your family. It will be a good place to live.

After you find a good place to live, you can begin the *Request for Lease Approval* process. When both you and the owner have signed the *Request for Lease Approval* and the PHA has received it, an official inspection will take place. The PHA will inform both you and the owner of the inspection results.

If the house or apartment passed, a lease can be signed. There may still be some items that you or the PHA would like improved. If so, you and your PHA may be able to bargain for the improvements when you sign the lease. If the owner is not willing to do the work, perhaps you can get him or her to pay for the materials and do it yourself.

If the house or apartment fails, you and/or your PHA may try to convince the owner to make the repairs so it will pass. The likelihood of the owner making the repairs may depend on how serious or costly they are.

If it fails, all repairs must be made, and the house or apartment must be re-inspected before any lease is signed. If the owner cannot or will not repair the house or apartment, even if the repairs are minor, you must look for another home. Make sure you understand why the house or apartment failed, so that you will be more successful in your next search.

Responsibilities of the Public Housing Authority:

- Ensure that all units in the Section 8 Certificate Program and the Housing Voucher Program meet the housing quality standards.
- Inspect unit in response to Request for Lease Approval. Inform potential tenant and owner of results and necessary actions.
- Encourage tenants and owners to maintain units up to standards.
- Make inspection in response to tenant or owner complaint or request. Inform the tenant and owner of the results, necessary actions, and time period for compliance.
- Make annual inspection of the unit to ensure that it still meets the housing quality standards. Inform the tenant and owner of the results, necessary actions, and time period for compliance.

Responsibilities of the tenant:

- Live up to the terms of your lease.
- Do your part to keep the unit safe and sanitary.
- Cooperate with the owner by informing him or her of any necessary repairs.
- Cooperate with the PHA for initial, annual, and complaint inspections.

Responsibilities of the owner:

- Comply with the terms of the lease.
- Generally maintain the unit and keep it up to the housing quality standards outlined in this booklet.
- Cooperate with the tenant by responding promptly to requests for needed repairs.
- Cooperate with the PHA on initial, annual, and complaint inspections, including making necessary repairs.



Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home



United States
Environmental
Protection Agency



United States
Consumer Product
Safety Commission



United States
Department of Housing
and Urban Development

Are You Planning to Buy or Rent a Home Built Before 1978?

Did you know that many homes built before 1978 have **lead-based paint**? Lead from paint, chips, and dust can pose serious health hazards.

Read this entire brochure to learn:

- How lead gets into the body
- About health effects of lead
- What you can do to protect your family
- Where to go for more information

Before renting or buying a pre-1978 home or apartment, federal law requires:

- Sellers must disclose known information on lead-based paint or lead-based paint hazards before selling a house.
- Real estate sales contracts must include a specific warning statement about lead-based paint. Buyers have up to 10 days to check for lead.
- Landlords must disclose known information on lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards before leases take effect. Leases must include a specific warning statement about lead-based paint.

If undertaking renovations, repairs, or painting (RRP) projects in your pre-1978 home or apartment:

- Read EPA's pamphlet, *The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right*, to learn about the lead-safe work practices that contractors are required to follow when working in your home (see page 12).



Simple Steps to Protect Your Family from Lead Hazards

If you think your home has lead-based paint:

- Don't try to remove lead-based paint yourself.
- Always keep painted surfaces in good condition to minimize deterioration.
- Get your home checked for lead hazards. Find a certified inspector or risk assessor at [epa.gov/lead](https://www.epa.gov/lead).
- Talk to your landlord about fixing surfaces with peeling or chipping paint.
- Regularly clean floors, window sills, and other surfaces.
- Take precautions to avoid exposure to lead dust when remodeling.
- When renovating, repairing, or painting, hire only EPA- or state-approved Lead-Safe certified renovation firms.
- Before buying, renting, or renovating your home, have it checked for lead-based paint.
- Consult your health care provider about testing your children for lead. Your pediatrician can check for lead with a simple blood test.
- Wash children's hands, bottles, pacifiers, and toys often.
- Make sure children eat healthy, low-fat foods high in iron, calcium, and vitamin C.
- Remove shoes or wipe soil off shoes before entering your house.

Lead Gets into the Body in Many Ways

Adults and children can get lead into their bodies if they:

- Breathe in lead dust (especially during activities such as renovations, repairs, or painting that disturb painted surfaces).
- Swallow lead dust that has settled on food, food preparation surfaces, and other places.
- Eat paint chips or soil that contains lead.

Lead is especially dangerous to children under the age of 6.

- At this age, children's brains and nervous systems are more sensitive to the damaging effects of lead.
- Children's growing bodies absorb more lead.
- Babies and young children often put their hands and other objects in their mouths. These objects can have lead dust on them.



Women of childbearing age should know that lead is dangerous to a developing fetus.

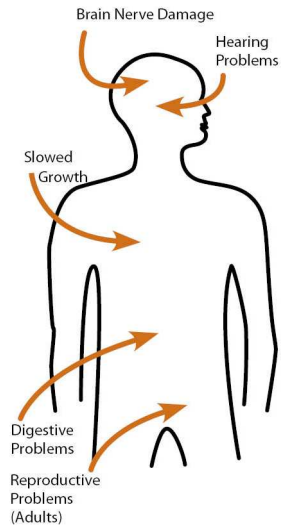
- Women with a high lead level in their system before or during pregnancy risk exposing the fetus to lead through the placenta during fetal development.

Health Effects of Lead

Lead affects the body in many ways. It is important to know that even exposure to low levels of lead can severely harm children.

In children, exposure to lead can cause:

- Nervous system and kidney damage
- Learning disabilities, attention deficit disorder, and decreased intelligence
- Speech, language, and behavior problems
- Poor muscle coordination
- Decreased muscle and bone growth
- Hearing damage



While low-lead exposure is most common, exposure to high amounts of lead can have devastating effects on children, including seizures, unconsciousness, and, in some cases, death.

Although children are especially susceptible to lead exposure, lead can be dangerous for adults, too.

In adults, exposure to lead can cause:

- Harm to a developing fetus
- Increased chance of high blood pressure during pregnancy
- Fertility problems (in men and women)
- High blood pressure
- Digestive problems
- Nerve disorders
- Memory and concentration problems
- Muscle and joint pain

Check Your Family for Lead

Get your children and home tested if you think your home has lead.

Children's blood lead levels tend to increase rapidly from 6 to 12 months of age, and tend to peak at 18 to 24 months of age.

Consult your doctor for advice on testing your children. A simple blood test can detect lead. Blood lead tests are usually recommended for:

- Children at ages 1 and 2
- Children or other family members who have been exposed to high levels of lead
- Children who should be tested under your state or local health screening plan

Your doctor can explain what the test results mean and if more testing will be needed.

Where Lead-Based Paint Is Found

In general, the older your home or childcare facility, the more likely it has lead-based paint.¹

Many homes, including private, federally-assisted, federally-owned housing, and childcare facilities built before 1978 have lead-based paint. In 1978, the federal government banned consumer uses of lead-containing paint.²

Learn how to determine if paint is lead-based paint on page 7.

Lead can be found:

- In homes and childcare facilities in the city, country, or suburbs,
- In private and public single-family homes and apartments,
- On surfaces inside and outside of the house, and
- In soil around a home. (Soil can pick up lead from exterior paint or other sources, such as past use of leaded gas in cars.)

Learn more about where lead is found at [epa.gov/lead](https://www.epa.gov/lead).

¹ “Lead-based paint” is currently defined by the federal government as paint with lead levels greater than or equal to 1.0 milligram per square centimeter (mg/cm), or more than 0.5% by weight.

² “Lead-containing paint” is currently defined by the federal government as lead in new dried paint in excess of 90 parts per million (ppm) by weight.

Identifying Lead-Based Paint and Lead-Based Paint Hazards

Deteriorating lead-based paint (peeling, chipping, chalking, cracking, or damaged paint) is a hazard and needs immediate attention. **Lead-based paint** may also be a hazard when found on surfaces that children can chew or that get a lot of wear and tear, such as:

- On windows and window sills
- Doors and door frames
- Stairs, railings, banisters, and porches

Lead-based paint is usually not a hazard if it is in good condition and if it is not on an impact or friction surface like a window.

Lead dust can form when lead-based paint is scraped, sanded, or heated. Lead dust also forms when painted surfaces containing lead bump or rub together. Lead paint chips and dust can get on surfaces and objects that people touch. Settled lead dust can reenter the air when the home is vacuumed or swept, or when people walk through it. EPA currently defines the following levels of lead in dust as hazardous:

- 40 micrograms per square foot ($\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$) and higher for floors, including carpeted floors
- 250 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ and higher for interior window sills

Lead in soil can be a hazard when children play in bare soil or when people bring soil into the house on their shoes. EPA currently defines the following levels of lead in soil as hazardous:

- 400 parts per million (ppm) and higher in play areas of bare soil
- 1,200 ppm (average) and higher in bare soil in the remainder of the yard

Remember, lead from paint chips—which you can see—and lead dust—which you may not be able to see—both can be hazards.

The only way to find out if paint, dust, or soil lead hazards exist is to test for them. The next page describes how to do this.

Checking Your Home for Lead

You can get your home tested for lead in several different ways:

- A lead-based paint **inspection** tells you if your home has lead-based paint and where it is located. It won't tell you whether your home currently has lead hazards. A trained and certified testing professional, called a lead-based paint inspector, will conduct a paint inspection using methods, such as:
 - Portable x-ray fluorescence (XRF) machine
 - Lab tests of paint samples
- A **risk assessment** tells you if your home currently has any lead hazards from lead in paint, dust, or soil. It also tells you what actions to take to address any hazards. A trained and certified testing professional, called a risk assessor, will:
 - Sample paint that is deteriorated on doors, windows, floors, stairs, and walls
 - Sample dust near painted surfaces and sample bare soil in the yard
 - Get lab tests of paint, dust, and soil samples
- A combination inspection and risk assessment tells you if your home has any lead-based paint and if your home has any lead hazards, and where both are located.



Be sure to read the report provided to you after your inspection or risk assessment is completed, and ask questions about anything you do not understand.

Checking Your Home for Lead, continued

In preparing for renovation, repair, or painting work in a pre-1978 home, Lead-Safe Certified renovators (see page 12) may:

- Take paint chip samples to determine if lead-based paint is present in the area planned for renovation and send them to an EPA-recognized lead lab for analysis. In housing receiving federal assistance, the person collecting these samples must be a certified lead-based paint inspector or risk assessor
- Use EPA-recognized tests kits to determine if lead-based paint is absent (but not in housing receiving federal assistance)
- Presume that lead-based paint is present and use lead-safe work practices

There are state and federal programs in place to ensure that testing is done safely, reliably, and effectively. Contact your state or local agency for more information, visit [epa.gov/lead](https://www.epa.gov/lead), or call **1-800-424-LEAD (5323)** for a list of contacts in your area.³

³ Hearing- or speech-challenged individuals may access this number through TTY by calling the Federal Relay Service at 1-800-877-8399.

What You Can Do Now to Protect Your Family

If you suspect that your house has lead-based paint hazards, you can take some immediate steps to reduce your family's risk:

- If you rent, notify your landlord of peeling or chipping paint.
- Keep painted surfaces clean and free of dust. Clean floors, window frames, window sills, and other surfaces weekly. Use a mop or sponge with warm water and a general all-purpose cleaner. (Remember: never mix ammonia and bleach products together because they can form a dangerous gas.)
- Carefully clean up paint chips immediately without creating dust.
- Thoroughly rinse sponges and mop heads often during cleaning of dirty or dusty areas, and again afterward.
- Wash your hands and your children's hands often, especially before they eat and before nap time and bed time.
- Keep play areas clean. Wash bottles, pacifiers, toys, and stuffed animals regularly.
- Keep children from chewing window sills or other painted surfaces, or eating soil.
- When renovating, repairing, or painting, hire only EPA- or state-approved Lead-Safe Certified renovation firms (see page 12).
- Clean or remove shoes before entering your home to avoid tracking in lead from soil.
- Make sure children eat nutritious, low-fat meals high in iron, and calcium, such as spinach and dairy products. Children with good diets absorb less lead.

Reducing Lead Hazards

Disturbing lead-based paint or removing lead improperly can increase the hazard to your family by spreading even more lead dust around the house.

- In addition to day-to-day cleaning and good nutrition, you can **temporarily** reduce lead-based paint hazards by taking actions, such as repairing damaged painted surfaces and planting grass to cover lead-contaminated soil. These actions are not permanent solutions and will need ongoing attention.
- You can minimize exposure to lead when renovating, repairing, or painting by hiring an EPA- or state-certified renovator who is trained in the use of lead-safe work practices. If you are a do-it-yourselfer, learn how to use lead-safe work practices in your home.
- To remove lead hazards permanently, you should hire a certified lead abatement contractor. Abatement (or permanent hazard elimination) methods include removing, sealing, or enclosing lead-based paint with special materials. Just painting over the hazard with regular paint is not permanent control.



Always use a certified contractor who is trained to address lead hazards safely.

- Hire a Lead-Safe Certified firm (see page 12) to perform renovation, repair, or painting (RRP) projects that disturb painted surfaces.
- To correct lead hazards permanently, hire a certified lead abatement professional. This will ensure your contractor knows how to work safely and has the proper equipment to clean up thoroughly.

Certified contractors will employ qualified workers and follow strict safety rules as set by their state or by the federal government.

Reducing Lead Hazards, continued

If your home has had lead abatement work done or if the housing is receiving federal assistance, once the work is completed, dust cleanup activities must be conducted until clearance testing indicates that lead dust levels are below the following levels:

- 40 micrograms per square foot ($\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$) for floors, including carpeted floors
- 250 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ for interior windows sills
- 400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ for window troughs

For help in locating certified lead abatement professionals in your area, call your state or local agency (see pages 14 and 15), or visit [epa.gov/lead](https://www.epa.gov/lead), or call 1-800-424-LEAD.

Renovating, Remodeling, or Repairing (RRP) a Home with Lead-Based Paint

If you hire a contractor to conduct renovation, repair, or painting (RRP) projects in your pre-1978 home or childcare facility (such as pre-school and kindergarten), your contractor must:

- Be a Lead-Safe Certified firm approved by EPA or an EPA-authorized state program
- Use qualified trained individuals (Lead-Safe Certified renovators) who follow specific lead-safe work practices to prevent lead contamination
- Provide a copy of EPA's lead hazard information document, *The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right*



RRP contractors working in pre-1978 homes and childcare facilities must follow lead-safe work practices that:

- **Contain the work area.** The area must be contained so that dust and debris do not escape from the work area. Warning signs must be put up, and plastic or other impermeable material and tape must be used.
- **Avoid renovation methods that generate large amounts of lead-contaminated dust.** Some methods generate so much lead-contaminated dust that their use is prohibited. They are:
 - Open-flame burning or torching
 - Sanding, grinding, planing, needle gunning, or blasting with power tools and equipment not equipped with a shroud and HEPA vacuum attachment and
 - Using a heat gun at temperatures greater than 1100°F
- **Clean up thoroughly.** The work area should be cleaned up daily. When all the work is done, the area must be cleaned up using special cleaning methods.
- **Dispose of waste properly.** Collect and seal waste in a heavy duty bag or sheeting. When transported, ensure that waste is contained to prevent release of dust and debris.

To learn more about EPA's requirements for RRP projects visit epa.gov/getleadsafe, or read *The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right*.

Other Sources of Lead

While paint, dust, and soil are the most common sources of lead, other lead sources also exist:

- **Drinking water.** Your home might have plumbing with lead or lead solder. You cannot see, smell, or taste lead, and boiling your water will not get rid of lead. If you think your plumbing might contain lead:

- Use only cold water for drinking and cooking.
- Run water for 15 to 30 seconds before drinking it, especially if you have not used your water for a few hours.

Call your local health department or water supplier to find out about testing your water, or visit [epa.gov/lead](https://www.epa.gov/lead) for EPA's lead in drinking water information.

- **Lead smelters** or other industries that release lead into the air.
- **Your job.** If you work with lead, you could bring it home on your body or clothes. Shower and change clothes before coming home. Launder your work clothes separately from the rest of your family's clothes.
- **Hobbies** that use lead, such as making pottery or stained glass, or refinishing furniture. Call your local health department for information about hobbies that may use lead.
- Old **toys** and **furniture** may have been painted with lead-containing paint. Older toys and other children's products may have parts that contain lead.⁴
- Food and liquids cooked or stored in **lead crystal** or **lead-glazed pottery or porcelain** may contain lead.
- Folk remedies, such as "**greta**" and "**azarcon**," used to treat an upset stomach.

⁴ In 1978, the federal government banned toys, other children's products, and furniture with lead-containing paint (16 CFR 1303). In 2008, the federal government banned lead in most children's products. The federal government currently bans lead in excess of 100 ppm by weight in most children's products (76 FR 44463).

For More Information

The National Lead Information Center

Learn how to protect children from lead poisoning and get other information about lead hazards on the Web at epa.gov/lead and hud.gov/lead, or call **1-800-424-LEAD (5323)**.

EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline

For information about lead in drinking water, call **1-800-426-4791**, or visit epa.gov/lead for information about lead in drinking water.

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) Hotline

For information on lead in toys and other consumer products, or to report an unsafe consumer product or a product-related injury, call **1-800-638-2772**, or visit CPSC's website at cpsc.gov or saferproducts.gov.

State and Local Health and Environmental Agencies

Some states, tribes, and cities have their own rules related to lead-based paint. Check with your local agency to see which laws apply to you. Most agencies can also provide information on finding a lead abatement firm in your area, and on possible sources of financial aid for reducing lead hazards. Receive up-to-date address and phone information for your state or local contacts on the Web at epa.gov/lead, or contact the National Lead Information Center at **1-800-424-LEAD**.

Hearing- or speech-challenged individuals may access any of the phone numbers in this brochure through TTY by calling the toll-free Federal Relay Service at **1-800-877-8339**.

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Regional Offices

The mission of EPA is to protect human health and the environment. Your Regional EPA Office can provide further information regarding regulations and lead protection programs.

Region 1 (Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 1
Suite 1100 (CPT) One Congress Street
Boston, MA 02114-2023
(617) 918-1524

Region 2 (New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 2
2890 Woodbridge Avenue
Building 205, Mail Stop 225
Edison, NJ 08837-3679
(732) 321-6671

Region 3 (Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, DC, West Virginia)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 3
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 814-2088

Region 4 (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 4
AFC Tower, 12th Floor, Air, Pesticides & Toxics
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303
(404) 562-8998

Region 5 (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 5 (DT-8J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604-3666
(312) 886-7836

Region 6 (Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and 66 Tribes)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 6
1445 Ross Avenue, 12th Floor
Dallas, TX 75202-2733
(214) 665-2704

Region 7 (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 7
11201 Renner Blvd.
WWPD/TOPE
Lenexa, KS 66219
(800) 223-0425

Region 8 (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 8
1595 Wynkoop St.
Denver, CO 80202
(303) 312-6966

Region 9 (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 9 (CMD-4-2)
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 947-4280

Region 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 10
Solid Waste & Toxics Unit (WCM-128)
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900
Seattle, WA 98101
(206) 553-1200

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)

The CPSC protects the public against unreasonable risk of injury from consumer products through education, safety standards activities, and enforcement. Contact CPSC for further information regarding consumer product safety and regulations.

CPSC

4330 East West Highway
Bethesda, MD 20814-4421
1-800-638-2772
cpsc.gov or saferproducts.gov

U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

HUD's mission is to create strong, sustainable, inclusive communities and quality affordable homes for all. Contact HUD's Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control for further information regarding the Lead Safe Housing Rule, which protects families in pre-1978 assisted housing, and for the lead hazard control and research grant programs.

HUD

451 Seventh Street, SW, Room 8236
Washington, DC 20410-3000
(202) 402-7698
hud.gov/offices/lead/

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IMPORTANT!

Lead From Paint, Dust, and Soil in and Around Your Home Can Be Dangerous if Not Managed Properly

- Children under 6 years old are most at risk for lead poisoning in your home.
- Lead exposure can harm young children and babies even before they are born.
- Homes, schools, and child care facilities built before 1978 are likely to contain lead-based paint.
- Even children who seem healthy may have dangerous levels of lead in their bodies.
- Disturbing surfaces with lead-based paint or removing lead-based paint improperly can increase the danger to your family.
- People can get lead into their bodies by breathing or swallowing lead dust, or by eating soil or paint chips containing lead.
- People have many options for reducing lead hazards. Generally, lead-based paint that is in good condition is not a hazard (see page 10).