



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.





APPLYING FOR HUD HOUSING ASSISTANCE?

THINK ABOUT THIS... **IS FRAUD WORTH IT?**

DO YOU REALIZE...?

- If you commit fraud to obtain assisted housing from HUD, you could be:
- Evicted from your apartment or house.
- Required to repay all overpaid rental assistance you received.
- Fined up to \$10,000.
- Imprisoned for up to five years.
- Prohibited from receiving future assistance.
- Subject to State and local government penalties.

DO YOU KNOW THAT...

- You are committing fraud if you sign a form knowing that you provided false or misleading information.
- The information you provide on housing assistance application and recertification forms will be verified.
- The local housing agency, HUD, or the Office of Inspector General will check the income and asset information you provide with other Federal, State, or local governments and with private agencies.
- Certifying false information is fraud



So Be Careful!

ASK QUESTIONS!

If you don't understand something on the application or recertification forms, always ask questions. It's better to be safe than sorry.

When you fill out your application and yearly recertification for assisted housing from HUD make sure your answers to the questions are accurate and honest.

You must include:

- All sources of income and changes in income (raise or bonus) you or any members of your household receive, such as wages, welfare payments, social security and veterans' benefits, pensions, retirement, etc.
- Any money you receive on behalf of your children, such as child support, AFDC payments, social security for children, etc.
- All assets, such as bank accounts, savings bonds, certificates of deposit, stocks, real estate, etc., that are owned by you or any member of your household.
- All income from assets, such as interest from savings and checking accounts, stock dividends, etc.
- Any business or asset (your home) that you sold in the last two years at less than full value.
- The names of everyone, adults or children, relatives and non-relatives, who are living with you and make up your household.



Watch Out for Housing Assistance Scams!

- Don't pay money to have someone fill out housing assistance application and recertification forms for you.
- Don't pay money to move up on a waiting list.
- Don't pay for anything that is not covered by your lease.
- Get a receipt for any money you pay especially if you pay in cash.
- Get a written explanation if you are required to pay for anything other than rent (maintenance, utility charges, or fees).

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Office of Inspector General (OIG) is the Department's law enforcement and auditing arm and is responsible for investigating complaints of fraud, waste and mismanagement in HUD funded programs.

REPORTING FRAUD

*Serious allegations of fraud should be reported to your local
HUD Office of Inspector General or to the HUD OIG Hotline at:*

<http://www.hudoig.gov/report-fraud>

FACT SHEET

“How Your Rent Is Determined”

For Public Housing And Housing Choice Voucher Programs

Office of Public and Indian Housing

November, 2002

This Fact Sheet is a general guide to inform the Public Housing Agency (PHA) and HUD-assisted residents of the responsibilities and rights regarding income disclosure and verification. Since some of the requirements vary by program, residents should consult their PHA to determine the specific policies that apply.

Why Determining Income and Family Payment Correctly is Important

The Department of Housing and Urban Development's studies show that many resident families pay the incorrect amount of rent. The main causes of this problem are:

- under-reporting of income by resident families, and
- PHAs not granting exclusions and deductions to which resident families are entitled.

PHAs and residents all have a responsibility in ensuring that the correct family payment is paid. Paying the correct amount eliminates fraud, waste, and abuse.

PHAs' Responsibilities:

- Obtain accurate income information
- Verify residents' income
- Ensure that residents receive the exclusions and deductions to which they are entitled
- Accurately calculate family payment
- Recalculate family payment when changes in family composition and income are reported between annual recertifications (in accordance with PHA policy)
- In Public Housing, execute a lease with the tenant
- In the Housing Choice Voucher program, provide a copy of the required lease language
- Provide tenant a copy of PHA determination of income and family payment
- Provide information on PHA policies upon request
- Notify residents of any changes in requirements or practices for reporting income or determining family payment
- Terminate tenancy for grounds allowed by federal law

Residents' Responsibilities:

- Provide accurate information on family composition
- Report all income at admission and annually (or as required by PHA policy)
- Keep copies of papers, forms, and receipts which document income and expenses
- Report changes in family composition and income between annual recertifications (in accordance with Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher PHA policy)
- Sign consent for income verification and criminal history checks
- Comply with lease and House Rules

What is Total Income?

A family's income before any taxes or other exclusions or deductions have been taken out of it.

What is Annual Income?

Total Income – Income Exclusions = Annual Income

What is Adjusted Income?

Annual Income – Allowable Income Deductions = Adjusted Income

Family Payment (Total Tenant Payment)

The amount of rent a family will pay is the highest of the following amounts:

- 30% of the family's monthly adjusted income;
- 10% of the family's monthly income;
- Welfare rent (in States where applicable); or
- Minimum Rent (\$0 - \$50 set by the PHA)

Annualization of Income

If it is not feasible to anticipate a level of income over a 12-month period (as in the case of seasonal or cyclic income), or the PHA believes that past income is the best available indicator of expected future income, the PHA may annualize the income anticipated for a shorter period, subject to a re-determination at the end of the shorter period.

What Counts as Annual Income for Calculation of Family Payment?

Annual income means all amounts, monetary or not, which:

- Go to, or on behalf of, the family head of household or spouse (even if temporarily absent) or to any other family member; or
- Are anticipated to be received from a source outside the family during the 12-month period following admission or annual reexamination effective date; and
- Which are not specifically excluded.
- Annual income also means amounts derived (during the 12-month period) from assets to which any member of the family has access.

Annual income includes, but is not limited to:

- The full amount, before any payroll deductions of wages and salaries, overtime pay, Commissions, fees, tips and bonuses, and other compensation for personal services;
- The net income from the operation of a business or profession. Expenditures for business expansion or amortization of capital indebtedness shall not be used as deductions in determining net income. An allowance for depreciation of assets used in a business or profession may be deducted, based on straight line depreciation, as provided in Internal Revenue Service regulations. Any withdrawal of cash or assets from the operation of a business or profession will be included in income, except to the extent the withdrawal is

reimbursement of cash or assets invested in the operation by the family;

- Interest, dividends, and other net income of any kind from real or personal property. Expenditures for amortization of capital indebtedness shall not be used as deductions in determining net income. An allowance for depreciation is permitted only as authorized in above section. Any withdrawal of cash or assets from an investment will be included in income, except to the extent the withdrawal is reimbursement of cash or assets invested by the family. Where the family has net family assets in excess of \$5,000, annual income shall include the greater of the actual income derived from all net family assets or a percentage of the value of such assets based on the current passbook savings rate, as determined by HUD;
- The full amount of periodic amounts received from Social Security, annuities, insurance policies, retirement funds, pensions, disability or death benefits, and other similar types of periodic receipts, including a lump-sum amount or prospective monthly amounts for the delayed start of a periodic amount.
- Payments in place of earnings, such as unemployment and disability compensation, worker's compensation and severance pay.
- Welfare assistance. If the welfare assistance payment includes an amount specifically designated for shelter and utilities that is subject to adjustment by the welfare assistance agency in accordance with the actual cost of shelter and utilities, the amount of welfare assistance income to be included as income shall consist of: (i) the amount of the allowance or grant exclusive of the amount specifically designated for shelter or utilities; plus (ii) the maximum amount that the welfare assistance agency could in fact allow the family for shelter and utilities.
- Periodic and determinable allowances, such as Alimony and child support payments, and regular contributions or gifts received from organizations or from persons not residing in the dwelling;
- All regular pay, special pay and allowances of a member of the Armed Forces.

Annual income does not include the following:

- Income from employment of children (including foster children) under the age of 18 years;
- Payments received for the care of foster children or foster adults (usually persons with disabilities, unrelated to the tenant family, who are unable to live alone);
- Lump-sum additions to family assets, such as inheritances, insurance payments (including payments under health and accident insurance and worker's compensation), capital gains and settlement for personal or property losses.
- Amounts received by the family that are specifically for, or in reimbursement of, the cost of medical expenses for any family member;
- Income of a live-in aide, as defined in §5.403;
- The full amount of student financial assistance paid directly to the student or to the educational institution;
- The special pay to a family member serving in the Armed Forces who is exposed to hostile fire;
- Amounts received under training programs funded by HUD;
- Amounts received by a person with a disability that are disregarded for a limited time purposes of Supplemental Security Income eligibility and benefits because they are set aside for use under a Plan to Attain Self-Sufficiency (PASS);
- Amounts received by a participant in other publicly assisted programs which are specifically for or in reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred (special equipment, clothing, transportation, child care, etc.) and which are made solely to allow participation in a specific program;
- Amounts received under a resident service stipend. A resident service stipend is a modest amount (not to exceed \$200 per month) received by a resident for performing a service for the PHA or owner, on a part-time basis, that enhances the quality of life in the development. Such services may include, but are not limited to, fire patrol, hall monitoring, lawn maintenance, resident initiatives coordination, and serving as a member of the PHA's governing board. No resident may receive more than one such stipend during the same period of time;
- Incremental earnings and benefits resulting to any family member from participation in quality State or local employment training

programs (including training programs not affiliated with a local government) and training of a family member as resident management staff. Amounts excluded by this provision must be received under employment training programs with clearly defined goals and objectives, and are excluded only for the period during which the family member participates in the employment training program;

- Temporary, nonrecurring or sporadic income (including gifts);
- Reparation payments paid by a foreign government pursuant to claims filed under the laws of that government by persons who were persecuted during the Nazi era;
- Earnings in excess of \$480 for each full-time student 18 years old or older (excluding the head of household and spouse);
- Adoption assistance payments in excess of \$480 per adopted child;
- Deferred periodic amounts from supplemental security benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts.
- Amounts received by the family in the form of refund or rebates under State or local law for property taxes paid on the dwelling unit;
- Amounts paid by a State agency to a family with a member who has a development disability and is living at home to offset the cost of services and equipment needed to keep the developmentally disabled family member at home; or
- Amounts specifically excluded by any other Federal statute from consideration as income for purposes of determining eligibility or benefits under a category of assistance programs that includes assistance under any program to which the exclusions are set forth.

Other Income Exclusions**Federally Mandated Income Exclusions --**

The following statutory exclusions apply to HUD-assisted and other government programs:

- The value of the allotment provided under the Food Stamp Act of 1977.
- Payments to volunteers under the Domestic Volunteer Services Act of 1973
- Payments received under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (cash including cash dividends on stock received from a Native Corporation and on bonds received from a Native

Corporation to the extent that it does not in the aggregate exceed \$2,000 per individual per year)

- Income derived from certain submarginal land of the United States that is held in trust for certain Indian tribes
- Income Home Energy Assistance Program
- Payments received under programs funded under the Job Training Partnership Act (Workforce Investment Act of 1998)
- Income derived from the disposition of funds to the Grand River Band of Ottawa Indians. The first \$2,000 of per capita shares received from judgment funds awarded by the Indian Claims Commission or the U.S. Claims Court, the interests of individual Indians in trust or restricted lands, including the first \$2,000 per year of income received by individual Indians from funds derived from interests held in trust or restricted lands
- Amounts of scholarships funded under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (including Federal Work Study program or Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Student Assistance programs)
- Payments received from programs funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1985
- Payments received on or after January 1, 1989, from the Agent Orange Settlement Fund or any other fund established pursuant to the settlement in Re Agent-product liability
- Payments received under the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980
- The value of any child care provided or arranged under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990
- Earned income tax credit (EITC) refund payments received on or after January 1, 1991
- Payments by the Indian Claims Commission to the Confederated Tribes and Bands of Yakima Indian Nation or the Apache Tribe of Mescalero Reservation
- Allowances, earnings and payments to AmeriCorps participants under the National and Community Service Act of 1990
- Any allowance paid to a child suffering from spina bifida who is the child of a Vietnam veteran
- Any amount of crime victim compensation under the Victims of Crime Act

- Allowances, earnings and payments to individuals participating in programs under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998

Earned Income Disallowance for certain Public Housing Residents and Housing Choice Voucher Family members with Disabilities

Certain amounts will not be counted in determining a qualifying family's rent for a specific period of time. A qualifying family is one whose annual income increases as a result of:

- Employment of a family member who was unemployed for at least 12 months prior to employment;
- New or increased earnings during participation in an economic self-sufficiency or other job training program;
- New or increased earnings during or within 6 months after receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF).

During the first 12 months after a qualified family member starts working, 100 percent of the incremental increase of that family member's income is disallowed. The incremental increase is the amount of earned income that exceeds that family member's income prior to starting work.

In the second cumulative 12-month period after the date of first employment, 50 percent of the incremental increase in income is disallowed.

Total time of benefit is limited to a lifetime 48-month period.

NOTE: For Public Housing Only, PHAs may offer to establish Individual Saving Accounts (ISA) for eligible families in place of the earned income disallowance. If offered, the family makes the choice whether or not to participate.

What are deductions from Income?

Deductions are amounts that are subtracted from a family's Annual Income to produce Adjusted Income. There are two types of deductions: mandatory and permissive.

Mandatory Deductions:

- \$480 for each member of the family (excluding head of household or spouse) who is less than 18 years of age or who is a student or person with a disability
- \$400 for any elderly family or disabled family
- The sum of the following to the extent the sum exceeds 3% of annual family income:
 - Unreimbursed medical expenses of any elderly family or disabled family
 - Unreimbursed reasonable attendant care and auxiliary apparatus expenses for disabled family member(s) to allow family member(s) to work. This deduction may not exceed the income received.
- Any reasonable childcare expenses (children under 13 years old) necessary to enable a member of the family to be employed or to further his or her education.

Permissive Deductions (Public Housing Only):

PHAs may establish other deductions as they wish but should understand that HUD **does not** provide any additional operating subsidy and the PHA must establish a written policy for the deductions.

Other Provisions

Hardship Exceptions: PHAs must waive the minimum monthly rent requirement for any family unable to pay due to financial hardships as described in the PHA's written policies.

HUD has specified some circumstances that would constitute hardship which are:

- Switch from flat rent to income-based rent because of hardship.
- 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.
- 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.

- The PHA's policies for determining when payment of a flat rent is a financial hardship must provide that financial hardship include the following situation.
- 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;
- The family has experienced an increase in expenses, because of changed circumstances, for medical costs, child care, transportation, education, or similar items; and
- Such other situations determined by the PHA to be appropriate.

Maximum Initial Rent Burden (Housing Choice Voucher Only):

The family's share may not exceed 40% of the family's monthly adjusted income when the family initially moves into the unit or signs the first assisted lease for a unit. The maximum initial rent burden applies only when the gross rent for the unit selected exceeds the applicable payment standard.

Flat Rent (Public Housing Only): Annually at recertification families must be offered a choice of a flat rent or an income-based rent. If a family elects to pay a flat rent a PHA can (if desired) recertify family income as infrequent as every three (3) years instead of annually. Family composition must be recertified annually. Flat rent is based on the market rent charged for comparable units in the private unassisted rental market and will not increase or decrease as changes in income occur. A family can request a switch to an income-based rent at any time due to a financial hardship.

Welfare Sanctions: If the welfare agency reduces the welfare payment because of fraud of a family member in connection with the welfare program or non-compliance with economic self-sufficiency requirements, the PHA must still include the amount of the reduction in the Annual Income that is used to calculate total tenant payment.

Reference Materials

Legislation:

- United States Housing Act of 1937, 42 USC 1437, et seq. as amended

Regulations:

- General HUD Program Requirements; Waivers, 24 CFR Part 5
- Admissions to, and Occupancy of, Public Housing, 24 CFR Part 960
- Section 8 Tenant-Based Assistance: Housing Choice Voucher Program, 24 CFR Part 982
- Determining Adjusted Income in HUD Programs Serving Persons with Disabilities: Requiring Mandatory Deductions for Certain Expenses; and Disallowance for Earned Income, 66 FR 6218, issued January 19, 2001; 24 CFR Parts 5, 92, et al. (effective April 20, 2001)

Notices:

- “Federally Mandated Income Exclusions” Notice 66 FR 4669, April 20, 2001
- “Improving Income Integrity in Public and Assisted Housing” Notice PIH 2001-15, issued May 2, 2001
- Frequently Asked Questions about the Admissions and Occupancy Rule:
http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/phr/about/ao_faq2.cfm#2c

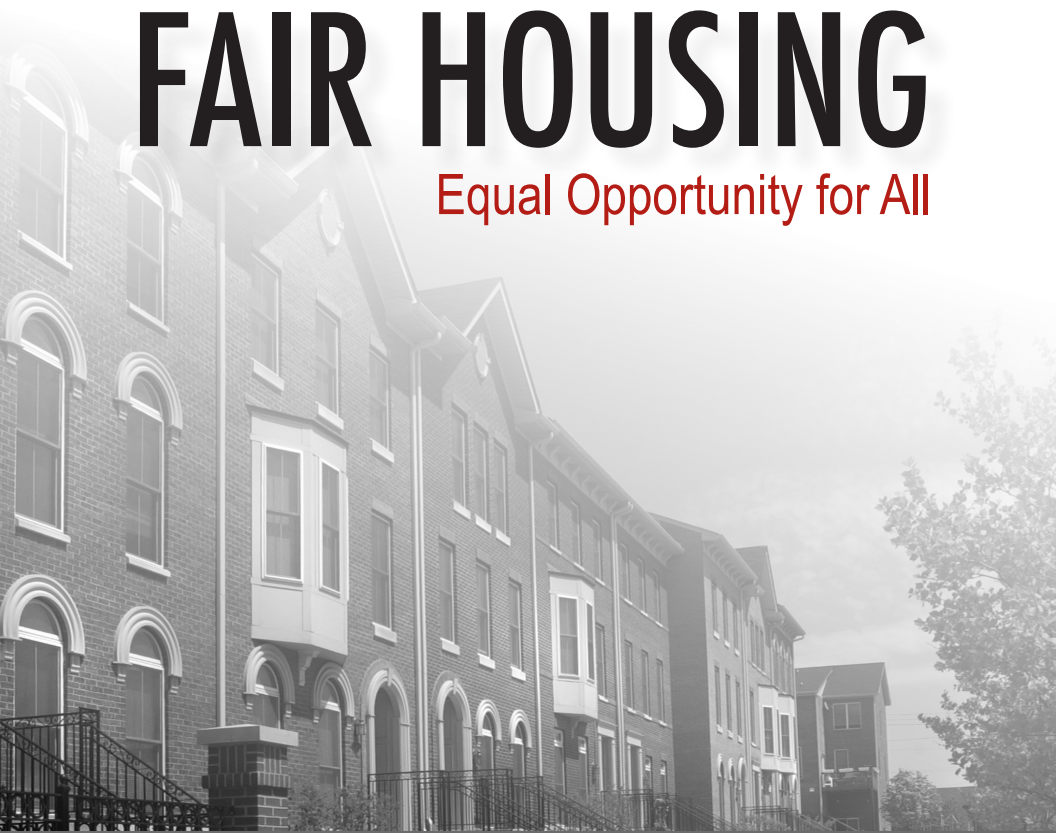
For Additional Information:

Contact your Public Housing Authority (PHA) in your area. In addition, you can find information about HUD’s programs on HUD’s Internet homepage at <http://www.hud.gov> or call the Public and Indian Housing Information Resource Center at 1-800-955-2232.



FAIR HOUSING

Equal Opportunity for All



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



Please visit our website: www.hud.gov/fairhousing





FAIR HOUSING – EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

America, in every way, represents equality of opportunity for all persons. The rich diversity of its citizens and the spirit of unity that binds us all symbolize the principles of freedom and justice upon which this nation was founded. That is why it is extremely disturbing when new immigrants, minorities, families with children, and persons with disabilities are denied the housing of their choice because of illegal discrimination.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) enforces the Fair Housing Act, which prohibits discrimination and the intimidation of people in their homes, apartment buildings, and condominium developments – in nearly all housing transactions, including the rental and sale of housing and the provision of mortgage loans.

Equal access to rental housing and homeownership opportunities is the cornerstone of this nation's federal housing policy. Housing providers who refuse to rent or sell homes to people based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status, or disability are violating federal law, and HUD will vigorously pursue enforcement actions against them.

Housing discrimination is not only illegal, it contradicts in every way the principles of freedom and opportunity we treasure as Americans. HUD is committed to ensuring that everyone is treated equally when searching for a place to call home.

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FAIR HOUSING Equal Opportunity for All

THE FAIR HOUSING ACT

The Fair Housing Act prohibits discrimination in housing because of:

- Race or color
- National Origin
- Religion
- Sex
- Familial status (including children under the age of 18 living with parents or legal custodians; pregnant women and people securing custody of children under 18)
- Disability

WHAT HOUSING IS COVERED?

The Fair Housing Act covers most housing. In some circumstances, the Act exempts owner-occupied buildings with no more than four units, single-family housing sold or rented without the use of a broker and housing operated by organizations and private clubs that limit occupancy to members.

WHAT IS PROHIBITED?

In the Sale and Rental of Housing: No one may take any of the following actions based on race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin:

- Refuse to rent or sell housing
- Refuse to negotiate for housing
- Make housing unavailable
- Otherwise deny a dwelling
- Set different terms, conditions or privileges for sale or rental of a dwelling
- Provide different housing services or facilities
- Falsely deny that housing is available for inspection, sale or rental

- For profit, persuade, or try to persuade homeowners to sell or rent dwellings by suggesting that people of a particular race, etc. have moved, or are about to move into the neighborhood (blockbusting) or
- Deny any person access to, membership or participation in, any organization, facility or service (such as a multiple listing service) related to the sale or rental of dwellings, or discriminate against any person in the terms or conditions of such access, membership or participation.

In Mortgage Lending: No one may take any of the following actions based on race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin:

- Refuse to make a mortgage loan
- Refuse to provide information regarding loans
- Impose different terms or conditions on a loan, such as different interest rates, points, or fees
- Discriminate in appraising property
- Refuse to purchase a loan or
- Set different terms or conditions for purchasing a loan.
- In addition, it is a violation of the Fair Housing Act to:
- Threaten, coerce, intimidate or interfere with anyone exercising a fair housing right or assisting others who exercise the right
- Make, print, or publish any statement, in connection with the sale or rental of a dwelling, which indicates a preference, limitation, or discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin. This prohibition against discriminatory advertising applies to single-family and owner-occupied housing that is otherwise exempt from the Fair Housing Act
- Refuse to provide homeowners insurance coverage for a dwelling because of the race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin of the owner and/or occupants of a dwelling
- Discriminate in the terms or conditions of homeowners insurance coverage because of the race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin of the owner and/or occupants of a dwelling

- Refuse to provide available information on the full range of homeowners insurance coverage options available because of the race, etc. of the owner and/or occupants of a dwelling
- Make print or publish any statement, in connection with the provision of homeowners insurance coverage, that indicates a preference, limitation or discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status or national origin.

ADDITIONAL PROTECTION IF YOU HAVE A DISABILITY

If you or someone associated with you:

- Have a physical or mental disability (including hearing, mobility and visual impairments, cancer, chronic mental illness, HIV/AIDS, or mental retardation) that substantially limits one or more major life activities
- Have a record of such a disability or
- Are regarded as having such a disability, a housing provider may not:
 - Refuse to let you make reasonable modifications to your dwelling or common use areas, at your expense, if it may be necessary for you to fully use the housing. (Where reasonable, a landlord may permit changes only if you agree to restore the property to its original condition when you move.)
 - Refuse to make reasonable accommodations in rules, policies, practices or services if it may be necessary for you to use the housing on an equal basis with nondisabled persons.

Example: A building with a “no pets” policy must allow a visually impaired tenant to keep a guide dog.

Example: An apartment complex that offers tenants ample, unassigned parking must honor a request from a mobility-impaired tenant for a reserved space near her apartment if it may be necessary to assure that she can have access to her apartment.

However, the Fair Housing Act does not protect a person who is a direct threat to the health or safety of others or who currently uses illegal drugs.

Accessibility Requirements for New Multifamily Buildings: In buildings with four or more units that were first occupied after March 13, 1991, and that have an elevator:

- Public and common use areas must be accessible to persons with disabilities
- All doors and hallways must be wide enough for wheelchairs
- All units must have:
 - An accessible route into and through the unit
 - Accessible light switches, electrical outlets, thermostats and other environmental controls
 - Reinforced bathroom walls to allow later installation of grab bars and
 - Kitchens and bathrooms that can be used by people in wheelchairs.

If a building with four or more units has no elevator and was first occupied after March 13, 1991, these standards apply to ground floor units only.

These accessibility requirements for new multifamily buildings do not replace more stringent accessibility standards required under State or local law.

The Fair Housing Act makes it unlawful to discriminate against a person whose household includes one or more children who are under 18 years of age (familial status). Familial status protection covers households in which one or more minor children live with:

- A parent;
- A person who has legal custody (including guardianship) of a minor child or children; or
- The designee of a parent or legal custodian, with the written permission of the parent or legal custodian.

Familial status protection also extends to pregnant women and any person in the process of securing legal custody of a minor child (including adoptive or foster parents).

The “Housing for Older Persons” Exemption: The Fair Housing Act specifically exempts some senior housing facilities and communities from liability for familial status discrimination. Exempt senior housing facilities or communities can lawfully refuse to sell or rent dwellings to families with minor children. In order to qualify for the “housing for older persons” exemption, a facility or community must prove that its housing is:

- Provided under any State or Federal program that HUD has determined to be specifically designed and operated to assist elderly persons (as defined in the State or Federal program); or
- Intended for, and solely occupied by persons 62 years of age or older; or
- Intended and operated for occupancy by persons 55 years of age or older.

In order to qualify for the “55 or older” housing exemption, a facility or community must satisfy each of the following requirements:

- at least 80 percent of the units must have at least one occupant who is 55 years of age or older; and

- the facility or community must publish and adhere to policies and procedures that demonstrate the intent to operate as “55 or older” housing; and
- the facility or community must comply with HUD’s regulatory requirements for age verification of residents.

The “housing for older persons” exemption does not protect senior housing facilities or communities from liability for housing discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, disability, or national origin.

HUD is ready to help with any problem of housing discrimination. If you think your rights have been violated, you may file a complaint online, write a letter or telephone the HUD office nearest you. You have one year after the alleged discrimination occurred or ended to file a complaint with HUD, but you should file it as soon as possible.

IF YOU THINK YOUR RIGHTS HAVE BEEN VIOLATED

What to Tell HUD:

- Your name and address
- The name and address of the person your complaint is against (the respondent)
- The address or other identification of the housing involved
- A short description of the alleged violation (the event that caused you to believe your rights were violated)
- The date(s) of the alleged violation.

Where to Write or Call: File a complaint online, send a letter to the HUD office nearest you, or if you wish, you may call that office directly. Persons who are deaf or hard of hearing and use a TTY, may call those offices through the toll-free Federal Information Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339.

For Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont:

BOSTON REGIONAL OFFICE

(Complaints_office_01@hud.gov)
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. Federal Building
10 Causeway Street, Room 321
Boston, MA 02222-1092
Telephone (617) 994-8300 or 1-800-827-5005
Fax (617) 565-7313 * TTY (617) 565-5453

For New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands:

NEW YORK REGIONAL OFFICE

(Complaints_office_02@hud.gov)
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
26 Federal Plaza, Room 3532
New York, NY 10278-0068
Telephone (212) 542-7519 or 1-800-496-4294
Fax (212) 264-9829 * TTY (212) 264-0927

For Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia:

PHILADELPHIA REGIONAL OFFICE

(Complaints_office_03@hud.gov)
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
The Wanamaker Building
100 Penn Square East
Philadelphia, PA 19107-9344
Telephone (215) 861-7646 or 1-888-799-2085
Fax (215) 656-3449 * TTY (215) 656-3450

For Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee:

ATLANTA REGIONAL OFFICE

(Complaints_office_04@hud.gov)

U.S. Department 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 x2493

Fax (404) 331-1021 * TTY (404) 730-2654

For Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin:

CHICAGO REGIONAL OFFICE

(Complaints_office_05@hud.gov)

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Ralph H. Metcalfe Federal Building

77 West Jackson Boulevard, Room 2101

Chicago, IL 60604-3507

Telephone 1-800-765-9372

Fax (312) 886-2837 * TTY (312) 353-7143

For Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas:

FORT WORTH REGIONAL OFFICE

(Complaints_office_06@hud.gov)

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

801 Cherry Street

Suite 2500, Unit #45

Fort Worth, TX 76102-6803

Telephone (817) 978-5900 or 1-888-560-8913

Fax (817) 978-5876/5851 * TTY (817) 978-5595

For Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska:

KANSAS CITY REGIONAL OFFICE

(Complaints_office_07@hud.gov)
U.S. Department 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

For Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming:

DENVER REGIONAL OFFICE

(Complaints_office_08@hud.gov)
U.S. Department 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

For Arizona, California, Hawaii and Nevada:

SAN FRANCISCO REGIONAL OFFICE

(Complaints_office_09@hud.gov)
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
600 Harrison Street, Third Floor
San Francisco, CA 94107-1387
Telephone 1-800-347-3739
Fax (415) 489-6558 * TTY (415) 489-6564

For Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington:

SEATTLE REGIONAL OFFICE

(Complaints_office_10@hud.gov)
U.S. Department 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

If after contacting the local office nearest you, you still have questions – you may contact HUD further at:

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity
451 7th Street, S.W., Room 5204
Washington, DC 20410-2000
Telephone 1-800-669-9777
Fax (202) 708-1425 * TTY 1-800-927-9275
www.hud.gov/fairhousing

If You Are Disabled: HUD also provides:

- A TTY phone for the deaf/hard of hearing users (see above list for the nearest HUD office)
- Interpreters, Tapes and Braille materials
- Assistance in reading and completing forms

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN YOU FILE A COMPLAINT?

HUD will notify you in writing when your complaint is accepted for filing under the Fair Housing Act. HUD also will:

- Notify the alleged violator (respondent) of the filing of your complaint, and allow the respondent time to submit a written answer to the complaint.
- Investigate your complaint, and determine whether or not there is reasonable cause to believe that the respondent violated the Fair Housing Act.
- Notify you and the respondent if HUD cannot complete its investigation within 100 days of filing your complaint, and provide reason for the delay.

Fair Housing Act Conciliation: During the complaint investigation, HUD is required to offer you and the respondent the opportunity to voluntarily resolve your complaint with a Conciliation Agreement.

A Conciliation Agreement provides individual relief to you, and protects the public interest by deterring future discrimination by the respondent. Once you and the respondent sign a Conciliation Agreement, and HUD approves the Agreement, HUD will cease investigating your complaint. If you believe that the respondent has violated breached your Conciliation Agreement, you should promptly notify the HUD Office that investigated your complaint. If HUD determines that there is reasonable cause to believe that the respondent violated the Agreement, HUD will ask the U.S. Department of Justice to file suit against the respondent in Federal District Court to enforce the terms of the Agreement.

Complaint Referrals to State or Local Public Fair Housing Agencies:

If HUD has certified that your State or local public fair housing agency enforces a civil rights law or ordinance that provides rights, remedies and protections that are “substantially equivalent” to the Fair Housing Act, HUD must promptly refer your complaint to that agency for investigation, and must promptly notify you of the referral. The State or local agency will investigate your complaint under the “substantially equivalent” State or local civil rights law or ordinance. The State or local public fair housing agency must start investigating your complaint within 30 days of HUD’s referral, or HUD may retrieve (“reactivate”) the complaint for investigation under the Fair Housing Act.

WHAT HAPPENS IF I’M GOING TO LOSE MY HOUSING THROUGH EVICTION OR SALE?

If you need immediate help to stop or prevent a severe problem caused by a Fair Housing Act violation, HUD may be able to assist you as soon as you file a complaint. HUD may authorize the U.S. Department of Justice to file a Motion in Federal District Court for a Temporary Restraining Order (TRO) against the respondent, followed by a Preliminary Injunction pending the outcome of HUD’s investigation. A Federal Judge may grant a TRO or a Preliminary Injunction against a respondent in cases where:

- Irreparable (irreversible) harm or injury to housing rights is likely to occur without HUD's intervention; and
- There is substantial evidence that the respondent has violated the Fair Housing Act.

Example: An owner agrees to sell a house, but, after discovering that the buyers are black, pulls the house off the market, then promptly lists it for sale again. The buyers file a discrimination complaint with HUD. HUD may authorize the U.S. Department of Justice to seek an injunction in Federal District Court to prevent the owner from selling the house to anyone else until HUD investigates the complaint.

WHAT HAPPENS AFTER A COMPLAINT INVESTIGATION?

Determination of Reasonable Cause, Charge of Discrimination, and Election: When your complaint investigation is complete, HUD will prepare a Final Investigative Report summarizing the evidence gathered during the investigation. If HUD determines that there is reasonable cause to believe that the respondent(s) discriminated against you, HUD will issue a Determination of Reasonable Cause and a Charge of Discrimination against the respondent(s). You and the respondent(s) have twenty (20) days after receiving notice of the Charge to decide whether to have your case heard by a HUD Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) or to have a civil trial in Federal District Court.

HUD Administrative Law Judge Hearing: If neither you nor the respondent elects to have a Federal civil trial before the 20-day Election Period expires, HUD will promptly schedule a Hearing for your case before a HUD ALJ. The ALJ Hearing will be conducted in the locality where the discrimination allegedly occurred. During the ALJ Hearing, you and the respondent(s) have the right to appear in person, to be represented by legal counsel, to present evidence, to cross-examine witnesses and to request subpoenas in aid of discovery of evidence. HUD attorneys will represent you during the ALJ Hearing at no cost to you; however, you may also

choose to intervene in the case and retain your own attorney. At the conclusion of the Hearing, the HUD ALJ will issue a Decision based on findings of fact and conclusions of law. If the HUD ALJ concludes that the respondent(s) violated the Fair Housing Act, the respondent(s) can be ordered to:

- Compensate you for actual damages, including out-of-pocket expenses and emotional distress damages
- Provide permanent injunctive relief.
- Provide appropriate equitable relief (for example, make the housing available to you).
- Pay your reasonable attorney's fees.
- Pay a civil penalty to HUD to vindicate the public interest. The maximum civil penalties are: \$16,000, for a first violation of the Act; \$37,500 if a previous violation has occurred within the preceding five-year period; and \$65,000 if two or more previous violations have occurred within the preceding seven-year period.

Civil Trial in Federal District Court: If either you or the respondent elects to have a Federal civil trial for your complaint, HUD must refer your case to the U.S. Department of Justice for enforcement. The U.S. Department of Justice will file a civil lawsuit on your behalf in the U.S. District Court in the district in which the discrimination allegedly occurred. You also may choose to intervene in the case and retain your own attorney. Either you or the respondent may request a jury trial, and you each have the right to appear in person, to be represented by legal counsel, to present evidence, to cross-examine witnesses, and to request subpoenas in aid of discovery of evidence. If the Federal Court decides in your favor, a Judge or jury may order the respondent(s) to:

- Compensate you for actual damages, including out-of-pocket expenses and emotional distress damages
- Provide permanent injunctive relief.
- Provide appropriate equitable relief (for example, make the housing available to you).
- Pay your reasonable attorney's fees.
- Pay punitive damages to you.

Determination of No Reasonable Cause and Dismissal: If HUD finds that there is no reasonable cause to believe that the respondent(s) violated the Act, HUD will dismiss your complaint with a Determination of No Reasonable Cause. HUD will notify you and the respondent(s) of the dismissal by mail, and you may request a copy of the Final Investigative Report.

Reconsiderations of No Reasonable Cause Determinations: The Fair Housing Act provides no formal appeal process for complaints dismissed by HUD. However, if your complaint is dismissed with a Determination of No Reasonable Cause, you may submit a written request for a reconsideration review to: Director, FHEO Office of Enforcement, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street, SW, Room 5206, Washington, DC 20410-2000.

IN ADDITION

You May File a Private Lawsuit: You may file a private civil lawsuit without first filing a complaint with HUD. You must file your lawsuit within two (2) years of the most recent date of alleged discriminatory action.

If you do file a complaint with HUD and even if HUD dismisses your complaint, the Fair Housing Act gives you the right to file a private civil lawsuit against the respondent(s) in Federal District Court. The time during which HUD was processing your complaint is not counted in the 2-year filing period. You must file your lawsuit at your own expense; however, if you cannot afford an attorney, the Court may appoint one for you.

Even if HUD is still processing your complaint, you may file a private civil lawsuit against the respondent, unless (1) you have already signed a HUD Conciliation Agreement to resolve your HUD complaint; or (2) a HUD Administrative Law Judge has commenced an Administrative Hearing for your complaint.

Other Tools to Combat Housing Discrimination:

- If there is noncompliance with the order of an Administrative Law Judge, HUD may seek temporary relief, enforcement of the order or a restraining order in a United States Court of Appeals.
- The Attorney General may file a suit in Federal District Court if there is reasonable cause to believe a pattern or practice of housing discrimination is occurring.



Notes

FAIR HOUSING Equal Opportunity for All



Notes

FAIR HOUSING Equal Opportunity for All



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FAIR HOUSING Equal Opportunity for All

For Further Information

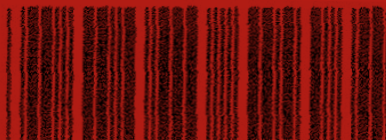
The purpose of this brochure is to summarize your right to fair housing. The Fair Housing Act and HUD's regulations contain more detail and technical information. If you need a copy of the law or regulations, contact the HUD Fair Housing Office nearest you. See the list of HUD Fair Housing Offices on pages 7-10.



CONNECT WITH HUD



Department of Housing and Urban Development
Room 5204
Washington, DC 20410-2000



02305



<p style="text-align: center;">NOTICE TO HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER APPLICANTS AND TENANTS REGARDING THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA)</p>

A federal law that went into effect in 2013 protects individuals who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. The name of the law is the Violence against Women Act, or “VAWA.” This notice explains your rights under VAWA.

Protections for Victims

If you are eligible for a Section 8 voucher, the housing authority cannot deny you rental assistance solely because you are a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

If you are the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, you cannot be terminated from the Section 8 program or evicted based on acts or threats of violence committed against you. Also, criminal acts directly related to the domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking that are caused by a member of your household or a guest can’t be the reason for evicting you or terminating your rental assistance if you were the victim of the abuse.

Reasons You Can Be Evicted

You can be evicted and your rental assistance can be terminated if the housing authority or your landlord can show there is an *actual* and *imminent* (immediate) threat to other tenants or employees at the property if you remain in your housing. Also, you can be evicted and your rental assistance can be terminated for serious or repeated lease violations that are not related to the domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking committed against you. The housing authority and your landlord cannot hold you to a more demanding set of rules than it applies to tenants who are not victims.

Removing the Abuser from the Household

Your landlord may split the lease to evict a tenant who has committed criminal acts of violence against family members or others, while allowing the victim and other household members to stay in the assisted unit. Also, the housing authority can terminate the abuser’s Section 8 rental assistance while allowing you to continue to receive assistance. If the landlord or housing authority chooses to remove the abuser, it may not take away the remaining tenants’ rights to the unit or otherwise punish the remaining tenants. In removing the abuser from the household, your landlord must follow federal, state, and local eviction procedures.

Moving to Protect Your Safety

The housing authority may permit you to move and still keep your rental assistance, even if your current lease has not yet expired. The housing authority may require that you be current on your rent or other obligations in the housing choice voucher program. The housing authority may ask you to provide proof that you are moving because of incidences of abuse.

Proving That You Are a Victim of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking

The housing authority and your landlord can ask you to prove or “certify” that you are a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. The housing authority or your landlord must give you at least 14 business days (i.e., Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays do not count) to provide this proof. The housing authority and your landlord are free to extend the deadline. There are three ways you can prove that you are a victim:

- Complete the certification form given to you by the housing authority or your landlord. The form will ask for your name, the name of your abuser, the abuser’s relationship to you, the date, time, and location of the incident of violence, and a description of the violence. You are only required to provide the name of the abuser if it is safe to provide and you know their name.
- Provide a statement from a victim service provider, attorney, mental health professional, or medical professional who has helped you address incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. The professional must state that he or she believes that the incidents of abuse are real. Both you and the professional must sign the statement, and both of you must state that you are signing “under penalty of perjury.”
- Provide a police or court record, such as a protective order, or an administrative record.

Additionally, at its discretion, the housing authority can accept a statement or other evidence provided by the applicant or tenant.

If you fail to provide one of these documents within the required time, the landlord may evict you, and the housing authority may terminate your rental assistance.

Confidentiality

The housing authority and your landlord must keep confidential any information you provide about the violence against you, unless:

- You give written permission to the housing authority or your landlord to release the information.
- Your landlord needs to use the information in an eviction proceeding, such as to evict your abuser.
- A law requires the housing authority or your landlord to release the information.

If release of the information would put your safety at risk, you should inform the housing authority and your landlord.

VAWA and Other Laws

VAWA does not limit the housing authority’s or your landlord’s duty to honor court orders about access to or control of the property. This includes orders issued to protect a victim and orders dividing property among household members in cases where a family breaks up.

VAWA does not replace any federal, state, or local law that provides greater protection for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

For Additional Information

If you have any questions regarding VAWA, please contact Ms. Amy Jacobowitz at 260-267-9300.

For help and advice on escaping an abusive relationship, call the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-SAFE (7233) or 1-800-787-3224 (TTY).

Definitions

For purposes of determining whether a tenant may be covered by VAWA, the following list of definitions applies:

VAWA defines *domestic violence* to include felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by any of the following:

- A current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim
- A person with whom the victim shares a child in common
- A person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner
- A person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies
- Any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction

VAWA defines *dating violence* as violence committed by a person (1) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim AND (2) where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:

- The length of the relationship
- The type of relationship
- The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship

VAWA defines *sexual assault* as "any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent" (42 U.S.C. 13925(a)).

VAWA defines *stalking* as engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress.