

## Chapter 1

### OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAM AND PLAN

#### INTRODUCTION

The PHA receives its funding for the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The PHA is not a federal department or agency. A public housing agency (PHA) is a governmental or public body, created and authorized by state law to develop and operate housing and housing programs for low-income families. The PHA enters into an Annual Contributions Contract with HUD to administer the program requirements on behalf of HUD. The PHA must ensure compliance with federal laws, regulations and notices and must establish policy and procedures to clarify federal requirements and to ensure consistency in program operation.

This chapter contains information about the PHA and its programs with emphasis on the HCV program. It also contains information about the purpose, intent and use of the plan and guide.

There are three parts to this chapter:

Part I: The Public Housing Agency (PHA). This part includes a description of the PHA, its jurisdiction, its programs, and its mission and intent.

Part II: The HCV Program. This part contains information about the Housing Choice Voucher program operation, roles and responsibilities, and partnerships.

Part III: The HCV Administrative Plan. This part discusses the purpose and organization of the plan and its revision requirements.

## **PART I: THE PHA**

### **1-I.A. OVERVIEW**

This part explains the origin of the PHA's creation and authorization, the general structure of the organization, and the relationship between the PHA Board and staff.

The Housing Authority of Billings (HAB) was established in 1973 and is a municipal housing authority. HAB has a seven member commissioner board appointed by the Mayor of Billings.

The Housing Authority of Billings administers several housing programs including Public Housing, Housing Choice Voucher and Project Based Section 8 Housing, VASH, Shelter + Care, LIHTC, and HOME housing programs. The HAB is also a field agent for the Montana Department of Commerce.

### **1-I.B. ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE OF THE PHA**

The Section 8 tenant-based Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) assistance program is funded by the federal government and administered by the Housing Authority of Billings for the jurisdiction of Billings, Montana and 10 mile radius. The officials of a PHA are known as commissioners or, collectively, as the board of commissioners. Commissioners are appointed in accordance with state housing law and generally serve in the same capacity as the directors of a corporation, establishing policies under which the PHA conducts business, ensuring that policies are followed by PHA staff and ensuring that the PHA is successful in its mission. The board is responsible for preserving and expanding the agency's resources and assuring the agency's continued viability.

Formal actions of the PHA are taken through written resolutions, adopted by the board of commissioners and entered into the official records of the PHA.

HAB Staff:

Executive Director (ED): The principal staff member of the PHA is the Executive Director, hired and appointed by the board of commissioners. The Executive Director is directly responsible for carrying out the policies established by the commissioners and is delegated the responsibility for hiring, training and supervising the remainder of the PHA's staff in order to manage the day-to-day operations of the PHA to ensure compliance with federal and state laws and directives for the programs managed. In addition, the Executive Director's duties include budgeting and financial planning for the overall agency.

The executive Director oversees all personnel policies, procurement, and is the 504 coordinator for the agency. Specific to the HCV program, the Executive Director is responsible for the overall administrative and HAP budget with input from the Deputy Director and Administrative Finance Officer.

Deputy Director (DD): The Deputy Director is responsible for overall program administration of the HCV and subsidiary programs as well as other occupancy functions, statistical reporting, organization, extraordinary budget needs, staffing needs budget

needs as well as ongoing lease-up plan. The Deputy Director is responsible for general office and technical assistance in administrative matters relating to the HAB staff information system needs. The Deputy Director also serves as the training officer for all HAB staff and programs. The Deputy Director is responsible for agency administration of EIV regulations and for quality control of client files and all computer functions.

Occupancy Asset Manager (OAM):

The OAM is responsible for overall FSS coordination and resident initiatives program development for client base. OAM is coordinator for the HCV Home Ownership Program.

Eligibility Specialist (ES): The Eligibility Specialist is responsible for all HCV program eligibility and initial lease up. This position also is responsible for marketing, outreach and community education. The Eligibility Specialist performs briefings, issuances and orientation for landlords and program participants. The Eligibility Specialist also administers the HCV deposit assistance program and provides disposition codes to wait list administrator.

Occupancy Specialist (OS): The Occupancy Specialist is responsible for all program occupancy functions as they relate to the clients and landlords participating in the HCV program. Maintaining tenant files, correspondence and reporting. The Occupancy Specialist also assists the Eligibility Specialist with briefings and eligibility files.

Executive Assistant (EA): The Executive Assistant is responsible for all HCV repayment agreements and collections. This position provides administrative assistance for monthly housing assistance payments to landlords and utility reimbursement payments to tenants. The Executive Assistant also is responsible for various EIV input and output such as Deceased Tenants report, and monthly EIV termination/debts owed processing.

Wait List Clerk (WLC): The Wait List Clerk administers the agency HCV waiting list. This position maintains applicant data base, processes changes and applications from agency website. The Wait List Clerk also is responsible for waiting list disposition. The Wait List Clerk provides administrative support for hearings and assists with monthly HAP process.

HQS Inspector: The HQS Inspector performs all initial, annual and special inspections for the HCV program.

Manager of Facilities Maintenance: The Manager of Facilities Maintenance is responsible for supervision of HQS staff and for quality control samples of HQS inspections.

Administrative Finance Officer: The Administrative Finance Officer is responsible for general office clerical duties, purchasing and bookkeeping assistance for the Section 8 program. Administrative Finance Officer is responsible for monthly preparation of VMS submission and assistance of preparation for agency audit and FDS including the HCV

program. Prepares statistical data for the Executive Director and Deputy Director's use for HCV program planning.

Address for HAB

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[www.billingsha.org](http://www.billingsha.org)  
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**1-I.C. PHA MISSION**

The purpose of a mission statement is to communicate the purpose of the agency to people inside and outside of the agency. It provides guiding direction for developing strategy, defining critical success factors, searching out key opportunities, making resource allocation choices, satisfying clients and stakeholders, and making decisions.

PHA Policy

The Housing Authority of Billings' mission is to help families and individuals with low incomes to achieve greater stability and self-reliance by providing safe, affordable, quality housing and links to the community.

**1-I.D. THE PHA'S PROGRAMS**

The following programs are included under this administrative plan:

PHA Policy

The PHA's administrative plan is applicable to the operation of the Housing Choice Voucher program. This includes the following:

- Tenant Based HCV Rental Assistance
- Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) Program
- Project Based HCV Program
- Section 8 Homeownership Program
- VASH Program
- Shelter + Care Program

**1-I.E. THE PHA'S COMMITMENT TO ETHICS AND SERVICE**

As a public service agency, the PHA is committed to providing excellent service to HCV program participants – families and owners – in the community. The PHA's standards include:

- Administer applicable federal and state laws and regulations to achieve high ratings in compliance measurement indicators while maintaining efficiency in program operation to ensure fair and consistent treatment of clients served.
- Provide decent, safe, and sanitary housing – in compliance with program housing quality standards – for very low income families while ensuring that family rents are fair, reasonable, and affordable.
- Encourage self sufficiency of participant families and assist in the expansion of family opportunities which address educational, socio-economic, recreational and other human services needs.
- Promote fair housing and the opportunity for very low-income families of all ethnic backgrounds to experience freedom of housing choice.
- Promote a housing program which maintains quality service and integrity while providing an incentive to private property owners to rent to very low-income families.
- Create positive public awareness and expand the level of family, owner, and community support in accomplishing the PHA's mission.
- Attain and maintain a high level of standards and professionalism in day-to-day management of all program components.
- Administer an efficient, high-performing agency through continuous improvement of the PHA's support systems and commitment to our employees and their development.

The PHA will make every effort to keep program participants informed of HCV program rules and regulations, and to advise participants of how the program rules affect them.

### **1-I.F. EMPLOYEE CODE OF CONDUCT**

The Housing Authority of Billings is subject to the MCA as amended and the Code of Federal Register as amended. Employees are expected to maintain high standards of honesty, integrity, and impartiality in the conduct of Housing Authority business. The PHA will also ensure compliance with the Employee Conduct policy and disciplinary action as follows:

The Housing Authority of Billings officers, agents or employees shall not participate in the selection; award or administration of a contract supported by Federal funds if a real or apparent conflict of interest would be involved. Such a conflict would arise when the employee, officer, or agent, any member of his or her immediate family, his or her partner an organization which employs or is about to employ any of the parties indicated herein, has a financial or other interest in the firm to be selected for an award.

The officers, employees, and agents of the recipient shall neither solicit nor accept gratuities, favors, entertainment, or loan, or anything of monetary value, which may influence their official conduct from contractors, or parties to sub agreements, or others.

This does not prohibit the acceptance of unsolicited advertising material of insignificant value, the occasional unsolicited thank you dropped off of small amounts of food (a plate of cookies,

candy, peanuts and the like), small plants or flowers, and the acceptance of refreshments in either the ordinary course of a meeting or the solicitation of loans on customary terms. An employee may not accept any gift valued over \$50.00.

An employee is not to utilize information, accept gifts or benefits, or participate in business undertakings or employment which would affect his or her economic interest, or influences the faithful and impartial discharge of his public duties, unless his participation is necessary to obtain a quorum or otherwise enable the body to act, and if they comply with the voluntary disclosure procedures state that a public officer or employee may, prior to acting in a manner which may impinge on his fiduciary duty, disclose the nature of their private interest which creates a conflict.

If an employee violates the code of conduct depending on the severity of the violation the employee will be given a written warning, or suspension without pay, or in the most flagrant or repeated violations a termination for cause notice. If an officer violates the code of conduct depending on the severity of the violation, the officer will be given a written warning, copied to the Mayor, and for repetitive and severe violations the Commissioners will give a request to the Mayor for the removal from the Board of Commissioners. For agents of the Housing Authority a written notice will be given for minor infractions, and a notice to cease the conflict activity and depending on the severity of the conflict the contract will be ended or another contract will not be entered into by another with that agent, depending on when the conflict is discovered occurred.

Staff, officers, and agents will be asked to sign this code of conduct upon initial receipt of the employee handbook, when on the Board of Commissioners, and agents when signing their contracts, and any revision applying to the code of conduct

## **PART II: THE HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER (HCV) PROGRAM**

### **1-II.A. OVERVIEW AND HISTORY OF THE PROGRAM**

The intent of this section is to provide the public and staff with information related to the overall operation of the program. There have been many changes to the program since its inception in 1974 and a brief history of the program will assist the audience in understanding the program.

The United States Housing Act of 1937 (the “Act”) is responsible for the birth of federal housing program initiatives. The Act was intended to provide financial assistance to states and cities for public works projects, slum clearance and the development of affordable housing developments for low-income residents.

The Housing and Community Development (HCD) Act of 1974 created a new federally assisted housing program – the Section 8 Existing program (also known as the Section 8 Certificate program). The HCD Act represented a significant shift in federal housing strategy from locally owned public housing to privately owned rental housing.

Under the Certificate program, federal housing assistance payments were made directly to private owners of rental housing, where this housing was made available to lower-income families. Eligible families were able to select housing in the private rental market. Assuming that the housing met certain basic physical standards of quality (“housing quality standards”) and was within certain HUD-established rent limitations (“fair market rents”), the family would be able to receive rental assistance in the housing unit. Family contribution to rent was generally set at 30 percent of the family’s adjusted income, with the remainder of the rent paid by the program.

Another unique feature of the Certificate program was that the rental assistance remained with the eligible family, if the family chose to move to another privately-owned rental unit that met program requirements (in contrast to the public housing program where the rental assistance remains with the unit, should the family decide to move). Consequently, the Certificate program was characterized as tenant-based assistance, rather than unit-based assistance.

The Housing and Community Development (HCD) Act of 1987 authorized a new version of tenant-based assistance – the Section 8 Voucher program. The Voucher program was very similar to the Certificate program in that eligible families were able to select housing in the private rental market and receive assistance in that housing unit.

However, the Voucher program permitted families more options in housing selection. Rental housing still had to meet the basic housing quality standards, but there was no fair market rent limitation on rent. In addition, family contribution to rent was not set at a limit of 30 percent of adjusted income. Consequently, depending on the actual rental cost of the unit selected, a family might pay more or less than 30 percent of their adjusted income for rent.

From 1987 through 1999, public housing agencies managed both the Certificate and Voucher tenant-based assistance programs, with separate rules and requirements for each. From 1994 through 1998, HUD published a series of new rules, known as “conforming” rules, to more closely combine and align the two similar housing programs, to the extent permitted by the law.

In 1998, the Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act (QHWRA) – also known as the Public Housing Reform Act – was signed into law. QHWRA eliminated all statutory differences between the Certificate and Voucher tenant-based programs and required that the two programs

be merged into a single tenant-based assistance program, now known as the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program.

The HCV program was modeled closely on the pre-merger Voucher program. However, unlike the pre-merger Voucher program, the HCV program requires an assisted family to pay at least 30 percent of adjusted income for rent.

The transition of assistance from the Certificate and Voucher programs to the new HCV program began in October 1999. By October 2001, all families receiving tenant-based assistance were converted to the HCV program.

### **1-II.B. HCV PROGRAM BASICS**

The purpose of the HCV program is to provide rental assistance to eligible families. The rules and regulations of the HCV program are determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The PHA is afforded choices in the operation of the program which are included in the PHA's administrative plan, a document approved by the board of commissioners of the PHA.

The HCV program offers mobility to eligible families because they may search for suitable housing anywhere in the PHA's jurisdiction and may also be eligible to move under portability to other PHAs' jurisdictions.

When a family is determined to be eligible for the program and funding is available, the PHA issues the family a housing voucher. When the family finds a suitable housing unit and funding is available, the PHA will enter into a contract with the owner and the family will enter into a lease with the owner. Each party makes their respective payment to the owner so that the owner receives full rent.

Even though the family is determined to be eligible for the program, the owner has the responsibility of approving the family as a suitable renter. The PHA continues to make payments to the owner as long as the family is eligible and the housing unit continues to qualify under the program.

### **1-II.C. THE HCV PARTNERSHIPS**

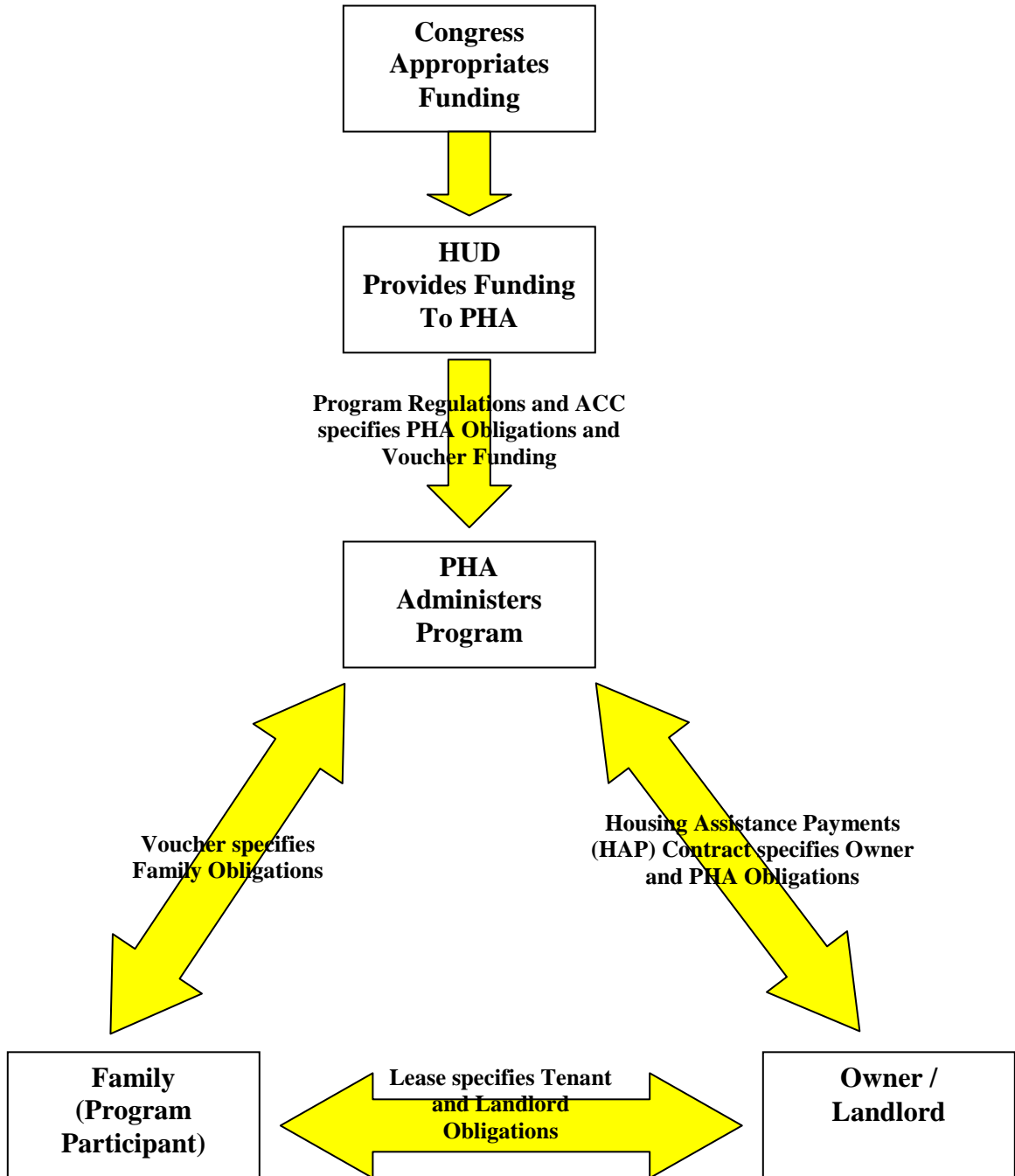
To administer the HCV program, the PHA enters into a contractual relationship with HUD. The PHA also enters into contractual relationships with the assisted family and the owner or landlord of the housing unit.

For the HCV program to work and be successful, all parties involved – HUD, the PHA, the owner, and the family – have important roles to play. The roles and responsibilities of all parties are defined in federal regulations and in legal documents that parties execute to participate in the program.

The chart on the following page illustrates key aspects of these relationships.



**The HCV Relationships:**



### **What does HUD do?**

HUD has the following major responsibilities:

- Develop regulations, requirements, handbooks, notices and other guidance to implement HCV housing program legislation passed by Congress;
- Allocate HCV program funds to PHAs;
- Provide technical assistance to PHAs on interpreting and applying HCV program requirements;
- Monitor PHA compliance with HCV program requirements and PHA performance in program administration.

### **What does the PHA do?**

The PHA administers the HCV program under contract with HUD and has the following major responsibilities:

- Establish local policies;
- Review applications from interested applicant families to determine whether applicants are eligible for the program;
- Maintain waiting list and select families for admission;
- Issue voucher to selected family and provide resources to assist the family in finding a place to live;
- Conduct outreach to owners, with special attention to owners outside areas of poverty or minority concentration;
- Approve the rental unit (including assuring compliance with housing quality standards and rent reasonableness), the owner, and the tenancy;
- Make housing assistance payments to the owner in a timely manner;
- Ensure that families and their rental units continue to qualify under the program;
- Ensure that owners and families comply with program rules;
- Provide families and owners with prompt, professional service;
- Comply with all fair housing and equal opportunity requirements, HUD regulations and requirements, the Annual Contributions Contract, HUD-approved applications for funding, the PHA's administrative plan, and other applicable federal, state and local laws.

### **What does the Owner do?**

The owner has the following major responsibilities:

- Screen families who apply for tenancy, to determine if they will be good renters.
  - The PHA can provide some information to the owner, but the primary responsibility for tenant screening rests with the owner.

- The owner should consider family background factors such as rent and bill-paying history, history of caring for property, respecting the rights of others to peaceful enjoyment of the property, compliance with essential conditions of tenancy, whether the family is engaging in drug-related criminal activity or other criminal activity that might threaten others.
- Comply with the terms of the Housing Assistance Payments contract, executed with the PHA;
- Comply with all applicable fair housing laws and discriminate against no one;
- Maintain the housing unit by making necessary repairs in a timely manner;
- Collect rent due from the assisted family and otherwise comply with and enforce provisions of the dwelling lease.

### **What does the Family do?**

The family has the following responsibilities:

- Provide the PHA with timely, complete and accurate information, determined by the PHA to be necessary for administration of the program;
- Make their best and most timely efforts to find a place to live that is suitable for them and that qualifies for the program;
- Attend all appointments scheduled by the PHA;
- Allow the PHA to inspect the unit at reasonable times and after reasonable notice;
- Take responsibility for care of the housing unit, including any violations of housing quality standards caused by the family;
- Comply with the terms of the lease with the owner;
- Comply with the family obligations of the voucher;
- Not commit serious or repeated violations of the lease;
- Not engage in drug-related or violent criminal activity;
- Notify the PHA and the owner before moving or terminating the lease;
- Use the assisted unit only for residence and as the sole residence of the family. Not sublet the unit, assign the lease, or have any interest in the unit;
- Promptly notify the PHA, in writing, of any changes in family composition, income, assets, and expenses;
- Not commit fraud, bribery, or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any housing programs.

If all parties fulfill their obligations in a professional and timely manner, the program responsibilities will be fulfilled effectively.

## **1-II.D. APPLICABLE REGULATIONS**

Applicable regulations include:

- 24 CFR Part 5: General Program Requirements
- 24 CFR Part 8: Nondiscrimination
- 24 CFR Part 982: Section 8 Tenant-Based Assistance: Housing Choice Voucher Program

## **PART III: THE HCV ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN**

### **1-III.A. OVERVIEW AND PURPOSE OF THE PLAN**

The administrative plan is required by HUD. The purpose of the administrative plan is to establish policies for carrying out the programs in a manner consistent with HUD requirements and local goals and objectives contained in the PHA's agency plan. This administrative plan is a supporting document to the PHA agency plan, and is available for public review as required by CFR 24 Part 903.

This administrative plan is set forth to define the PHA's local policies for operation of the housing programs in the context of federal laws and regulations. All issues related to Section 8 not addressed in this document are governed by such federal regulations, HUD handbooks and guidebooks, notices and other applicable law. The policies in this administrative plan have been designed to ensure compliance with the consolidated ACC and all HUD-approved applications for program funding.

The PHA is responsible for complying with all changes in HUD regulations pertaining to the HCV program. If such changes conflict with this plan, HUD regulations will have precedence.

Administration of the HCV program and the functions and responsibilities of PHA staff shall be in compliance with the PHA's personnel policy and HUD's Section 8 regulations as well as all federal, state and local fair housing laws and regulations.

### **1-III.B. CONTENTS OF THE PLAN [24 CFR 982.54]**

HUD regulations contain a list of what must be included in the administrative plan. The PHA administrative plan must cover PHA policies on these subjects:

- Selection and admission of applicants from the PHA waiting list, including any PHA admission preferences, procedures for removing applicant names from the waiting list, and procedures for closing and reopening the PHA waiting list (Chapter 4);
- Issuing or denying vouchers, including PHA policy governing the voucher term and any extensions or suspensions of the voucher term. 'Suspension' means stopping the clock on the term of a family's voucher after the family submits a request for approval of the tenancy. If the PHA decides to allow extensions or suspensions of the voucher term, the PHA administrative plan must describe how the PHA determines whether to grant extensions or suspensions, and how the PHA determines the length of any extension or suspension (Chapter 5);
- Any special rules for use of available funds when HUD provides funding to the PHA for a special purpose (e.g., desegregation), including funding for specified families or a specified category of families (Chapter 4);
- Occupancy policies, including definition of what group of persons may qualify as a 'family', definition of when a family is considered to be 'continuously assisted'; standards for denying admission or terminating assistance based on criminal activity or alcohol abuse in accordance with 982.553 (Chapters 3 and 12);

- Encouraging participation by owners of suitable units located outside areas of low income or minority concentration (Chapter 13);
- Assisting a family that claims that illegal discrimination has prevented the family from leasing a suitable unit (Chapter 2);
- Providing information about a family to prospective owners (Chapters 3 and 9);
- Disapproval of owners (Chapter 13);
- Subsidy standards (Chapter 5);
- Family absence from the dwelling unit (Chapter 12) ;
- How to determine who remains in the program if a family breaks up (Chapter 3);
- Informal review procedures for applicants (Chapter 16);
- Informal hearing procedures for participants (Chapter 16);
- The process for establishing and revising voucher payment standards (Chapter 16);
- The method of determining that rent to owner is a reasonable rent (initially and during the term of a HAP contract) (Chapter 8);
- Special policies concerning special housing types in the program (e.g., use of shared housing) (Chapter 15);
- Policies concerning payment by a family to the PHA of amounts the family owes the PHA (Chapter 16);
- Interim redeterminations of family income and composition (Chapter 11);
- Restrictions, if any, on the number of moves by a participant family (Chapter 10);
- Approval by the board of commissioners or other authorized officials to charge the administrative fee reserve (Chapter 16);
- Procedural guidelines and performance standards for conducting required housing quality standards inspections (Chapter 8); and
- PHA screening of applicants for family behavior or suitability for tenancy (Chapter 3).

### **Mandatory vs. Discretionary Policy**

HUD makes a distinction between:

- Mandatory policies: those driven by legislation, regulations, current handbooks, notices, and legal opinions, and
- Optional, non-binding guidance, including guidebooks, notices that have expired and recommendations from individual HUD staff.

HUD expects PHAs to develop policies and procedures that are consistent with mandatory policies and to make clear the optional policies the PHA has adopted. The PHA's administrative plan is the foundation of those policies and procedures. HUD's directions require PHAs to make policy choices that provide guidance to staff and consistency to program applicants and participants.

Following HUD guidance, even though it is not mandatory, provides a PHA with a “safe harbor.” HUD has already determined that the recommendations and suggestions it makes are consistent with mandatory policies. If a PHA adopts an alternative strategy, it must make its own determination that the alternative approach is consistent with legislation, regulations, and other mandatory requirements. There may be very good reasons for adopting a policy or procedure that is different than HUD’s safe harbor, but PHAs should carefully think through those decisions.

### **1-III.C. ORGANIZATION OF THE PLAN**

The Plan is organized to provide information to users in particular areas of operation.

### **1-III.D. UPDATING AND REVISING THE PLAN**

The PHA will revise this administrative plan as needed to comply with changes in HUD regulations. The original plan and any changes must be approved by the board of commissioners of the agency, the pertinent sections included in the Agency Plan, and a copy provided to HUD.

#### **PHA Policy**

The PHA will review and update the plan at least once a year, and more often if needed, to reflect changes in regulations, PHA operations, or when needed to ensure staff consistency in operation.