

Chapter 15

PROGRAM INTEGRITY

INTRODUCTION

The PHA is committed to ensuring that funds made available to the PHA are spent in accordance with HUD requirements.

This chapter covers HUD and PHA policies designed to prevent, detect, investigate and resolve instances of program abuse or fraud. It also describes the actions that will be taken in the case of unintentional errors and omissions.

Part I: Preventing, Detecting, and Investigating Errors and Program Abuse. This part presents PHA policies related to preventing, detecting, and investigating errors and program abuse.

Part II: Corrective Measures and Penalties. This part describes the corrective measures the PHA must and may take when errors or program abuses are found.

PART I: PREVENTING, DETECTING, AND INVESTIGATING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

15-I.A. PREVENTING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

HUD created the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system to provide PHAs with a powerful tool for preventing errors and program abuse. PHAs are required to use the EIV system at annual reexamination in accordance with HUD administrative guidance [24 CFR 5.233]. PHAs are further required to:

- Provide applicants and residents with form HUD-52675, “Debts Owed to PHAs and Terminations”
- Require all adult members of an applicant or participant family to acknowledge receipt of form HUD-52675 by signing a copy of the form for retention in the family file

CDA Policy

The CDA anticipates that the vast majority of families and CDA employees intend to and will comply with program requirements and make reasonable efforts to avoid errors.

To ensure that the CDA’s program is administered effectively and according to the highest ethical and legal standards, the CDA will employ a variety of techniques to ensure that both errors and intentional program abuse are rare.

The CDA will provide each applicant and resident with a copy of “Is Fraud Worth It?” (form HUD-1141-OIG), which explains the types of actions a family must avoid and the penalties for program abuse.

The CDA will provide each applicant and resident with a copy of “What You Should Know about EIV,” a guide to the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system published by HUD as an attachment to Notice PIH 2010-19. In addition, the CDA will require the head of each household to acknowledge receipt of the guide by signing a copy for retention in the family file.

The CDA will require mandatory orientation sessions for all prospective residents either prior to or upon execution of the lease. The CDA will discuss program compliance and integrity issues. CDA staff will review and explain the contents of all HUD- and CDA-required forms prior to requesting family member signatures.

The CDA will place a warning statement about the penalties for fraud (as described in 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 1010) on key CDA forms and form letters that request information from a family member.

The CDA will provide each CDA employee with the necessary training on program rules and the organization’s standards of conduct and ethics.

For purposes of this chapter the term *error* refers to an unintentional error or omission. *Program abuse or fraud* refers to a single act or pattern of actions that constitute a false statement, omission, or concealment of a substantial fact, made with the intent to deceive or mislead.

15-I.B. DETECTING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

In addition to taking steps to prevent errors and program abuse, the PHA will use a variety of activities to detect errors and program abuse.

Quality Control and Analysis of Data

CDA Policy

The CDA will employ a variety of methods to detect errors and program abuse, including:

The CDA routinely will use EIV and other non-HUD sources of up-front income verification, including the Work Number and any other private or public databases available to the CDA.

At each annual reexamination, current information provided by the family will be compared to information provided at the last annual reexamination to identify inconsistencies and incomplete information.

The CDA will compare family-reported income and expenditures to detect possible unreported income.

Independent Audits and HUD Monitoring

~~Notice PIH-2015-16~~ CFR Part 200 requires all PHAs that expend ~~\$750,000~~ \$1,000,000 or more in federal awards annually to have an independent audit (IPA). In addition, HUD conducts periodic on-site and automated monitoring of PHA activities and notifies the PHA of errors and potential cases of program abuse.

CDA Policy

The CDA will use the results reported in any IPA or HUD monitoring reports to identify potential program abuses as well as to assess the effectiveness of the CDA's error detection and abuse prevention efforts.

Individual Reporting of Possible Errors and Program Abuse

CDA Policy

The CDA will encourage staff, residents, and the public to report possible program abuse.

15-I.C. INVESTIGATING ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

When the PHA Will Investigate

CDA Policy

The CDA will review all referrals, specific allegations, complaints, and tips from any source including other agencies, companies, and individuals, to determine if they warrant investigation. In order for the CDA to investigate, the allegation must contain at least one independently-verifiable item of information, such as the name of an employer or the name of an unauthorized household member.

The CDA will investigate when inconsistent or contradictory information is detected through file reviews and the verification process.

Consent to Release of Information [24 CFR 960.259]

The PHA may investigate possible instances of error or abuse using all available PHA and public records. If necessary, the PHA will require families to sign consent forms for the release of additional information.

Analysis and Findings

CDA Policy

The CDA will base its evaluation on a preponderance of the evidence collected during its investigation.

Preponderance of the evidence is defined as evidence which is of greater weight or more convincing than the evidence which is offered in opposition to it; that is, evidence that as a whole shows that the fact sought to be proved is more probable than not. Preponderance of evidence may not be determined by the number of witnesses, but by the greater weight of all evidence.

For each investigation the CDA will determine (1) whether an error or program abuse has occurred, (2) whether any amount of money is owed the CDA, and (3) what corrective measures or penalties will be assessed.

Consideration of Remedies

All errors and instances of program abuse must be corrected prospectively. Whether the PHA will enforce other corrective actions and penalties depends upon the nature of the error or program abuse.

CDA Policy

In the case of family-caused errors or program abuse, the CDA will take into consideration (1) the seriousness of the offense and the extent of participation or culpability of individual family members, (2) any special circumstances surrounding the case, (3) any mitigating circumstances related to the disability of a family member, (4) the effects of a particular remedy on family members who were not involved in the offense.

Notice and Appeals

CDA Policy

The CDA will inform the relevant party in writing of its findings and remedies of the conclusion of the investigation. The notice will include (1) a description of the error or program abuse, (2) the basis on which the CDA determined the error or program abuses, (3) the remedies to be employed, and (4) the family's right to appeal the results through an informal hearing or grievance hearing (see Chapter 14).

PART II: CORRECTIVE MEASURES AND PENALTIES

15-II.A. UNDER OR OVERPAYMENT

An under or overpayment includes an incorrect tenant rent payment by the family, or an incorrect utility reimbursement to a family.

Corrections

Whether the incorrect rental determination is an overpayment or underpayment, the PHA must promptly correct the tenant rent and any utility reimbursement prospectively.

CDA Policy

Increases in the tenant rent will be implemented only after the family has received 30 days notice.

Any decreases in tenant rent will become effective the first of the month following the discovery of the error.

Reimbursement

Whether the family is required to reimburse the PHA or the PHA is required to reimburse the family depends upon which party is responsible for the incorrect payment and whether the action taken was an error or program abuse. Policies regarding reimbursement are discussed in the three sections that follow.

15-II.B. FAMILY-CAUSED ERRORS AND PROGRAM ABUSE

General administrative requirements for participating in the program are discussed throughout the ACOP. This section deals specifically with errors and program abuse by family members.

An incorrect rent determination caused by a family generally would be the result of incorrect reporting of family composition, income, assets, or expenses, but also would include instances in which the family knowingly allows the PHA to use incorrect information provided by a third party.

Family Reimbursement to PHA

CDA Policy

If there is an increase in rent due to family-caused errors or program abuse, there will be a retroactive increase in rent to the date the rent would have been effective had it been reported on a timely basis. The family will be held liable for any underpaid rent and the family will be required to repay any amounts of rent underpaid, as well as any utility reimbursement payments made on the family's behalf. The CDA may, but is not required to, offer the family a repayment agreement in accordance with Chapter 16. If the family fails to repay the amount owed, the CDA will terminate the family's lease in accordance with the policies in Chapter 13.

PHA Reimbursement to Family

CDA Policy

The CDA will not reimburse the family for any overpayment of rent when the overpayment clearly is caused by the family. If there is a decrease in rent, the decrease in rent will be effective on the first of the month following completion of processing by the CDA and not retroactively.

Prohibited Actions

An applicant or resident in the public housing program must not knowingly:

- Make a false statement to the PHA [Title 18 U.S.C. Section 1001].
- Provide incomplete or false information to the PHA [24 CFR 960.259(a)(4)].
- Commit fraud, or make false statements in connection with an application for assistance or with reexamination of income [24 CFR 966.4(l)(2)(iii)(C)].

CDA Policy

Any of the following will be considered evidence of family program abuse:

Offering bribes or illegal gratuities to the CDA Board of Commissioners, employees, contractors, or other CDA representatives

Offering payments or other incentives to a third party as an inducement for the third party to make false or misleading statements to the CDA on the family's behalf

Use of a false name or the use of falsified, forged, or altered documents

Intentional misreporting of family information or circumstances (e.g., misreporting of income or family composition)

Omitted facts that were obviously known by a family member (e.g., not reporting employment income)

Admission of program abuse by an adult family member

The CDA may determine other actions to be program abuse based upon a preponderance of the evidence, as defined earlier in this chapter.

Penalties for Program Abuse

In the case of program abuse caused by a family the PHA may, at its discretion, impose any of the following remedies.

- The PHA may require the family to repay any amounts owed to the program (see 15-II.B., Family Reimbursement to PHA).
- The PHA may require, as a condition of receiving or continuing assistance, that a culpable family member not reside in the unit. See policies in Chapter 3 (for applicants) and Chapter 13 (for residents).
- The PHA may deny admission or terminate the family's lease following the policies set forth in Chapter 3 and Chapter 13 respectively.
- The PHA may refer the family for state or federal criminal prosecution as described in section 15-II.D.

15-II.C. PHA-CAUSED ERRORS OR PROGRAM ABUSE

The responsibilities and expectations of PHA staff with respect to normal program administration are discussed throughout the ACOP. This section specifically addresses actions of a PHA staff member that are considered errors or program abuse related to the public housing program. Additional standards of conduct may be provided in the PHA personnel policy.

PHA-caused incorrect rental determinations include (1) failing to correctly apply public housing rules regarding family composition, income, assets, and expenses, and (2) errors in calculation.

De Minimis Errors [24 CFR 5.609(c)(4); Notice PIH 2023-27]

The PHA will not be considered out of compliance when making annual income determinations solely due to de minimis errors in calculating family income. A de minimis error is an error where the PHA determination of family income deviates from the correct income determination by no more than \$30 per month in monthly adjusted income (\$360 in annual adjusted income) per family.

PHAs must take corrective action to credit or repay a family if the family was overcharged rent, including when PHAs make de minimis errors in the income determination. Families will not be required to repay the PHA in instances where the PHA miscalculated income resulting in a family being undercharged for rent. PHAs state in their policies how they will repay or credit a family the amount they were overcharged as a result of the PHA's de minimis error in income determination.

CDA Policy

The CDA will credit a family for any family overpayment of rent, regardless of whether the overpayment was the result of staff-caused error, staff program abuse, or a de minimis error.

Prohibited Activities

CDA Policy

Any of the following will be considered evidence of program abuse by CDA staff:

Failing to comply with any public housing program requirements for personal gain

Failing to comply with any public housing program requirements as a result of a conflict of interest relationship with any applicant or resident

Seeking or accepting anything of material value from applicants, residents, vendors, contractors, or other persons who provide services or materials to the CDA

Disclosing confidential or proprietary information to outside parties

Gaining profit as a result of insider knowledge of CDA activities, policies, or practices

Misappropriating or misusing public housing funds

Destroying, concealing, removing, or inappropriately using any records related to the public housing program

Committing any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program

Committing sexual harassment or other harassment based on race, color, religion, national origin, familial status, disability, sexual orientation, or gender identity, either quid pro quo (supervisory harassment) or hostile environment

Allowing sexual harassment or other harassment based on race, color, religion, national origin, familial status, disability, sexual orientation, or gender identity, either quid pro quo (supervisory harassment) or hostile environment, where the CDA knew or should have known such harassment was occurring

Retaliating against any applicant, resident, or staff reporting sexual harassment or other harassment based on race, color, religion, national origin, familial status, disability, sexual orientation, or gender identity, either quid pro quo (supervisory harassment) or hostile environment

15-II.D. CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

CDA Policy

When the CDA determines that program abuse by a family or CDA staff member has occurred and the amount of underpaid rent meets or exceeds the threshold for prosecution under local or state law, the CDA may refer the matter to the appropriate entity for prosecution. When the amount of underpaid rent meets or exceeds the federal threshold, the case will also be referred to the HUD Office of Inspector General (OIG).

Other criminal violations related to the public housing program will be referred to the appropriate local, state, or federal entity.

15-II.E. FRAUD AND PROGRAM ABUSE RECOVERIES

PHAs who enter into a repayment agreement with a family to collect rent owed, initiate litigation against the family to recover rent owed, or begin eviction proceedings against a family may retain 100 percent of program funds that the PHA recovers [Notice PIH 2007-27 (HA)].

If the PHA does none of the above, all amounts that constitute an underpayment of rent must be returned to HUD.

The family must be afforded the opportunity for a hearing through the PHA's grievance process.