

Chapter 5

OCCUPANCY STANDARDS AND UNIT OFFERS

INTRODUCTION

The PHA must establish policies governing occupancy of dwelling units and offering dwelling units to qualified families.

This chapter contains policies for assigning unit size and making unit offers. The PHA's waiting list and selection policies are contained in Chapter 4. Together, Chapters 4 and 5 of the ACOP comprise the PHA's Tenant Selection and Assignment Plan (TSAP).

Policies in this chapter are organized in two parts.

Part I: Occupancy Standards. This part contains the PHA's standards for determining the appropriate unit size for families of different sizes and types.

Part II: Unit Offers. This part contains the PHA's policies for making unit offers, and describes actions to be taken when unit offers are refused.

PART I: OCCUPANCY STANDARDS

5-I.A. OVERVIEW

Occupancy standards are established by the PHA to ensure that units are occupied by families of the appropriate size. This policy maintains the maximum usefulness of the units, while preserving them from excessive wear and tear or underutilization. Part I of this chapter explains the occupancy standards. These standards describe the methodology and factors the PHA will use to determine the size unit for which a family qualifies, and includes the identification of the minimum and maximum number of household members for each unit size. This part also identifies circumstances under which an exception to the occupancy standards may be approved.

5-I.B. DETERMINING UNIT SIZE

In selecting a family to occupy a particular unit, the PHA may match characteristics of the family with the type of unit available, for example, number of bedrooms [24 CFR 960.206(c)].

HUD does not specify the number of persons who may live in public housing units of various sizes. PHAs are permitted to develop appropriate occupancy standards as long as the standards do not have the effect of discriminating against families with children [PH Occ GB, p. 62].

Although the PHA does determine the size of unit the family qualifies for under the occupancy standards, the PHA does not determine who shares a bedroom/sleeping room.

The PHA's occupancy standards for determining unit size must be applied in a manner consistent with fair housing requirements.

CDA Policy

With the exception of its two-bedroom units, the CDA will use the same occupancy standards for each of its developments.

The CDA will assign one bedroom for each two persons within the household, except in the following circumstances:

Persons of the opposite sex (other than spouses, domestic partners, and children under age 5) will not be required to share a bedroom.

Due to the overall size of the CDA's one-bedroom units, an adult with one child (of any age) in the household may be assigned to a two-bedroom unit.

Persons of different generations will not be required to share a bedroom.

“Generations” is defined as a body of living beings constituting a single step in the line of descent from an ancestor. This step involves a 20 to 30 year span of time between the birth of parents and that of their offspring, and during which children are born and grow up, become adults, and begin to have children of their own

Live-in aides will be allocated a separate bedroom. No additional bedrooms will be provided for the live-in aide's family.

Single person families will be allocated a zero or one bedroom.

Foster children will be included in determining unit size.

The CDA will reference the following standards in determining the appropriate unit bedroom size for a family:

BEDROOM SIZE	MINIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS
0	1	1
1	1	2
2	2	4
3	3	6
4	4	8
5	6	10

5-I.C. EXCEPTIONS TO OCCUPANCY STANDARDS

Types of Exceptions

CDA Policy

The CDA will consider granting exceptions to the occupancy standards at the family's request if the CDA determines the exception is justified by the relationship, age, sex, health or disability of family members, or other personal circumstances.

For example, an exception may be granted if a larger bedroom size is needed for medical equipment due to its size and/or function, or as a reasonable accommodation for a person with disabilities. An exception may also be granted for a smaller bedroom size in cases where the number of household members exceeds the maximum number of persons allowed for the unit size in which the family resides (according to the chart in Section 5-I.B) and the family does not want to transfer to a larger size unit.

When evaluating exception requests the CDA will consider the size and configuration of the unit. In no case will the CDA grant an exception that is in violation of local housing or occupancy codes, regulations or laws.

Requests from applicants to be placed on the waiting list for a unit size smaller than designated by the occupancy standards will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. The CDA will have discretion to approve such a request as long as the unit is not overcrowded according to local code, and the family agrees not to request a transfer for a period of two years from the date of admission, unless they have a subsequent change in family size or composition. The CDA will evaluate the relationship and ages of all family members, the overall size of the unit, the need for the smaller size unit, and the waiting lists for the smaller and larger size units.

To prevent vacancies, the CDA may provide an applicant family with a larger unit than the occupancy standards permit. However, in these cases the family must agree to move to a suitable, smaller unit when another family qualifies for the larger unit and there is an appropriate size unit available for the family to transfer to.

Processing of Exceptions

CDA Policy

All requests for exceptions to the occupancy standards must be submitted in writing.

In the case of a request for exception as a reasonable accommodation, the CDA will encourage the resident to make the request in writing using a reasonable accommodation request form. However, the CDA will consider the exception request any time the resident indicates that an accommodation is needed whether or not a formal written request is submitted.

Requests for a larger size unit must explain the need or justification for the larger size unit, and must include appropriate documentation. Requests based on health-related reasons must be verified by a knowledgeable professional source, unless the disability and the disability-related request for accommodation is readily apparent or otherwise known.

PART II: UNIT OFFERS

24 CFR 1.4(b)(2)(ii); 24 CFR 960.208

5-II.A. OVERVIEW

The PHA must assign eligible applicants to dwelling units in accordance with a plan that is consistent with civil rights and nondiscrimination.

In filling an actual or expected vacancy, the PHA must offer the dwelling unit to an applicant in the appropriate sequence. The PHA will offer the unit until it is accepted. This section describes the PHA's policies with regard to the number of unit offers that will be made to applicants selected from the waiting list. This section also describes the PHA's policies for offering units with accessibility features.

CDA Policy

The CDA will maintain a record of units offered, including location, date and circumstances of each offer, each acceptance or rejection, including the reason for the rejection.

5-II.B. NUMBER OF OFFERS

CDA Policy

The CDA has adopted a "two- offer plan" for offering units to applicants. Under this plan, the CDA will determine how many locations within its jurisdiction have available units of suitable size and type in the appropriate type of project. The number of unit offers will be based on the distribution of vacancies. If a suitable unit is available in:

Two (2) locations: The applicant will be offered a suitable unit in the location with the higher number of vacancies at a site in which the applicant seeks to reside. If the offer is rejected, a final offer will be made at the other location at a site in which the applicant seeks to reside. The offers will be made in sequence and the applicant must refuse the first offer before a second offer is made. The second unit offer will be the final offer.

One (1) location: The applicant will be offered a suitable unit in that location. If the offer is rejected, the applicant will be offered the next suitable unit that becomes available at a site in which the applicant seeks to reside. The second unit offer will be the final offer.

If more than one unit of the appropriate type and size is available, the first unit to be offered will be the first unit that is ready for occupancy. If the offer is rejected, the applicant will be offered the next suitable unit that becomes available at a site in which the applicant seeks to reside. The second unit offer will be the final offer.

Applicants will be canceled after two offer rejections, and may reapply for assistance if the waiting list is open. If the waiting list is not open, the applicant must wait to reapply until the CDA opens the waiting list.

5-II.C. TIME LIMIT FOR UNIT OFFER ACCEPTANCE OR REFUSAL

CDA Policy

Applicants must accept or refuse a unit offer within 3 business days of the date of the unit offer.

Offers made by telephone will be confirmed by letter.

5-II.D. REFUSALS OF UNIT OFFERS

Good Cause for Unit Refusal

An elderly or disabled family may decline an offer for designated housing. Such a refusal must not adversely affect the family's position on or placement on the public housing waiting list [24 CFR 945.303(d)].

CDA Policy

Applicants may refuse to accept a unit offer for “good cause.” *Good cause* includes situations in which an applicant is willing to move but is unable to do so at the time of the unit offer, or the applicant demonstrates that acceptance of the offer would cause undue hardship not related to considerations of the applicant’s race, color, national origin, etc. [PH Occ GB, p. 104]. Examples of good cause for refusal of a unit offer include, but are not limited to, the following:

The family demonstrates to the CDA’s satisfaction that accepting the unit offer will require an adult household member to quit a job, drop out of an educational institution or job training program, or take a child out of day care or an educational program for children with disabilities.

The family demonstrates to the CDA’s satisfaction that accepting the offer will place a family member’s life, health, or safety in jeopardy. The family should offer specific and compelling documentation such as restraining orders; other court orders; risk assessments related to witness protection from a law enforcement agency; or documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, ~~or~~ stalking or human trafficking in accordance with section 16-VII.D of this ACOP. Reasons offered must be specific to the family. Refusals due to location alone do not qualify for this good cause exemption.

A health professional verifies temporary hospitalization or recovery from illness of the principal household member, other household members (as listed on final application) or live-in aide necessary to the care of the principal household member.

The unit is inappropriate for the applicant’s disabilities, or the family does not need the accessible features in the unit offered and does not want to be subject to a 30-day notice to move.

In the case of a unit refusal for good cause the applicant will not be removed from the waiting list as described later in this section. The applicant will remain at the top of the waiting list until the family receives an offer for which they do not have good cause to refuse.

The CDA will require documentation of good cause for unit refusals.

5-II.E. ACCESSIBLE UNITS [24 CFR 8.27]

PHAs must adopt suitable means to assure that information regarding the availability of accessible units reaches eligible individuals with disabilities, and take reasonable nondiscriminatory steps to maximize the utilization of such units by eligible individuals whose disability requires the accessibility features of a particular unit.

When an accessible unit becomes vacant, before offering such units to a non-disabled applicant the PHA must offer such units:

- First, to a current resident of another unit of the same development, or other public housing development under the PHA's control, who has a disability that requires the special features of the vacant unit and is occupying a unit not having such features, or if no such occupant exists, then
- Second, to an eligible qualified applicant on the waiting list having a disability that requires the special features of the vacant unit.

When offering an accessible unit to an applicant not having a disability requiring the accessibility features of the unit, the PHA may require the applicant to agree (and may incorporate this agreement in the lease) to move to a non-accessible unit when available.

CDA Policy

Families requiring an accessible unit may be over-housed in such a unit if there are no resident or applicant families of the appropriate size who also require the accessible features of the unit.

When there are no resident or applicant families requiring the accessible features of the unit, including families who would be over-housed, the CDA will offer the unit to a non-disabled applicant.

When offering an accessible unit to a non-disabled applicant, the CDA will require the applicant to agree to move to an available non-accessible unit within 30 days when either a current resident or an applicant needs the features of the unit and there is another unit available for the non-disabled family. This requirement will be a provision of the lease agreement. The resident, transferring out of the accessible unit, will pay all moving costs related to the transfer.

5-II.F. DESIGNATED HOUSING

When applicable, the PHA's policies for offering units designated for elderly families only or for disabled families only are described in the PHA's Designated Housing Plan.

