Chapter 10

MOVING WITH CONTINUED ASSISTANCE AND PORTABILITY

INTRODUCTION

Freedom of housing choice is a hallmark of the housing choice voucher (HCV) program. In general, HUD regulations impose few restrictions on where families may live or move with HCV assistance. This chapter sets forth HUD regulations and PHA policies governing moves within or outside PHA’s jurisdiction in two parts:

Part I: Moving with Continued Assistance. This part covers the general rules that apply to all moves by a family assisted under PHA’s HCV program, whether the family moves to another unit within PHA’s jurisdiction or to a unit outside PHA’s jurisdiction under portability.

Part II: Portability. This part covers the special rules that apply to moves by a family under portability, whether the family moves out of or into PHA’s jurisdiction. This part also covers the special responsibilities that PHA has under portability regulations and procedures.

PART I: MOVING WITH CONTINUED ASSISTANCE

10-I.A. ALLOWABLE MOVES

HUD lists six regulatory conditions under which an assisted family is allowed to move to a new unit with continued assistance. Permission to move is subject to the restrictions set forth in section 10-I.B.

- The family has a right to terminate the lease on notice to the owner (for the owner’s breach or otherwise) and has given a notice of termination to the owner in accordance with the lease [24 CFR 982.354(b)(3)]. If the family terminates the lease on notice to the owner, the family must give PHA a copy of the notice at the same time [24 CFR 982.354(d)(1)].

- The lease for the family’s unit has been terminated by mutual agreement of the owner and the family [24 CFR 982.354(b)(1)(ii)].

BCHD Policy

If the family and the owner mutually agree to terminate the lease for the family’s unit, the family must give PHA a copy of the termination agreement. In all cases, mutual agreements to terminate the lease must be approved by PHA, prior to the effective date of termination and prior to the family move out.

The owner has given the family a notice to vacate, has commenced an action to evict the family, or has obtained a court judgment or other process allowing the owner to evict the family [24 CFR 982.354(b)(2)]. The family must give PHA a copy of any owner eviction notice [24 CFR 982.551(g)].
The family or a member of the family is or has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and the move is needed to protect the health or safety of the family or family member [24 CFR 982.354(b)(4)]. This condition applies even when the family has moved out of its unit in violation of the lease, with or without prior notification to PHA, if the family or family member who is the victim reasonably believed that he or she was imminently threatened by harm from further violence if he or she remained in the unit [24 CFR 982.354(b)(4), 24 CFR 982.353(b)]. PHA must adopt an emergency transfer plan as required by regulations at 24 CFR 5.2007(e).

**BCHD Policy**

If a family requests permission to move with continued assistance or for an external transfer to another covered housing program operated by the PHA based on a claim that the move is necessary to protect the health or safety of a family member who is or has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, the PHA will request that the resident request the emergency transfer using form HUD-5383, and the PHA will request documentation in accordance with section 16-IX.D of this plan.

PHA reserves the right to waive the documentation requirement if it determines that a statement or other corroborating evidence from the family or family member will suffice. In such cases PHA will document the waiver in the family’s file.

PHA has adopted an emergency transfer plan, which is included as Exhibit 16-3 to this plan.

The PHA may choose to provide a voucher to facilitate an emergency transfer of the victim without first terminating the assistance of the perpetrator.

Before granting an emergency transfer, the PHA will ensure the victim is eligible to receive continued assistance based on the citizenship or immigration status of the victim.

The PHA has adopted an emergency transfer plan, which is included as Exhibit 16-3 to this plan and discusses external transfers to other covered housing programs.

- PHA has terminated the HAP contract for the family’s unit for the owner’s breach [24 CFR 982.354(b)(1)(i)].

- PHA determines that the family’s current unit does not meet the HQS space standards because of an increase in family size or a change in family composition. In such cases, PHA must issue the family a new voucher, and the family and PHA must try to find an acceptable unit as soon as possible. If an acceptable unit is available for the family, PHA must terminate the HAP contract for the family’s old unit in accordance with the HAP contract terms and must notify both the family and the owner of the termination. The HAP contract terminates at the end of the calendar month that follows the calendar month in which PHA gives notice to the owner. [24 CFR 982.403(a) and (c)]
10-I.B. RESTRICTIONS ON MOVES

A family’s right to move is generally contingent upon the family’s compliance with program requirements [24 CFR 982.1(b)(2)]. HUD specifies two conditions under which PHA may deny a family permission to move and two ways in which PHA may restrict moves by a family.

Denial of Moves

HUD regulations permit PHA to deny a family permission to move under the following conditions:

Insufficient Funding

BHCD may deny a family permission to move either within or outside PHA’s jurisdiction if PHA does not have sufficient funding for continued assistance [24 CFR 982.354(e)(1)]. However, Notice PIH 2016-09 significantly restricts the ability of PHAs to deny permission to move due to insufficient funding and places further requirements on PHAs regarding moves denied due to lack of funding. The requirements found in this notice are mandatory.

BCHD POLICY

PHA will deny a family permission to move on grounds that PHA does not have sufficient funding for continued assistance if (a) the move is initiated by the family, not the owner or PHA; (b) PHA can demonstrate that the move will, in fact, result in higher subsidy costs; (c) PHA can demonstrate, in accordance with the policies in Part VIII of Chapter 16, that it does not have sufficient funding in its annual budget to accommodate the higher subsidy costs, and (d) for portability moves, the receiving PHA is not absorbing the voucher.

If the PHA does not have sufficient funding for continued assistance, but the family must move from their unit (e.g., the unit failed HQS), the family may move to a higher cost unit if the move is within the PHA’s jurisdiction. The PHA, however, will not allow the family to move under portability in this situation if the family wishes to move to a higher cost area.

For both moves within the PHA’s jurisdiction and outside under portability, the PHA will not deny a move due to insufficient funding if the PHA previously approved the move and subsequently experienced a funding shortfall if the family cannot remain in their current unit. The PHA will rescind the voucher in this situation if the family will be allowed to remain in their current unit.

PHA will create a list of families whose moves have been denied due to insufficient funding. The PHA will keep the family’s request open indefinitely, and when funds become available, the families on this list will take precedence over families on the waiting list. PHA will use the same procedures for notifying families with open requests to move when funds become available as it uses for notifying families on the waiting list (see section 4-III.D).

PHA will inform the family of its policy regarding moves denied due to insufficient funding in a letter to the family at the time the move is denied.
Grounds for Denial or Termination of Assistance

PHA may deny a family permission to move if it has grounds for denying or terminating the family’s assistance [24 CFR 982.354(e)(2)].

**BCHD Policy**

If PHA has grounds for denying or terminating a family’s assistance, PHA will act on those grounds in accordance with the regulations and policies set forth in Chapters 3 and 12, respectively. In general, it will not deny a family permission to move for this reason; however, it retains the discretion to do so under special circumstances.

Restrictions on Elective Moves [24 CFR 982.354(c)]

HUD regulations permit PHA to prohibit any elective move by a participant family during the family’s initial lease term. They also permit PHA to prohibit more than one elective move by a participant family during any 12-month period. However, such prohibitions, if adopted, do not apply when the family or a member of the family is or has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and the move is needed to protect the health or safety of the family or family member. (For the policy on documentation of abuse, see section 10-I.A.) In addition, PHA may not establish a policy permitting moves only at reexamination [Notice PIH 2016-09].

**BCHD Policy**

PHA will deny a family permission to make an elective move during the family’s initial lease term. This policy applies to moves within PHA’s jurisdiction or outside it under portability.

PHA will also deny a family permission to make more than one elective move during any 12-month period. This policy applies to all assisted families residing in PHA’s jurisdiction.

PHA will consider exceptions to these policies for the following reasons: to protect the health or safety of a family member (e.g., lead-based paint hazards, domestic violence, witness protection programs), to accommodate a change in family circumstances (e.g., new employment, school attendance in a distant area), or to address an emergency situation over which a family has no control.

In addition, PHA will allow exceptions to these policies for purposes of reasonable accommodation of a family member who is a person with disabilities (see Chapter 2). The PHA will not allow an elective move if the current tenant income is $0 or lower. The only exceptions to this are for reasonable accommodation requests, VAWA related issues or landlord required moves.

The PHA will not allow an elective move if the participant family currently has an active repayment agreement or is making payments on that agreement. The repayment agreement must be paid in full before an elective move will be allowed.
When a client becomes over income and is paying their full contract rent, they will not be allowed to voluntarily move from their PHA approved unit to be able to access their program during the 6-month grace period. If they move from that unit, they have essentially given up their voucher.

Exceptions to this policy are when a tenant is required to move based on involuntary actions taken by the landlord or other authority. Eviction does not qualify for this exception. Supervisory approved and documentation will be required in these circumstances.

10-I.C. MOVING PROCESS

Notification

If a family wishes to move to a new unit, the family must notify PHA and the owner before moving out of the old unit or terminating the lease on notice to the owner [24 CFR 982.354(d)(2)]. If the family wishes to move to a unit outside PHA’s jurisdiction under portability, the notice to PHA must specify the area where the family wishes to move [24 CFR 982.354(d)(2)]. The notices must be in writing [24 CFR 982.5].

Approval

BCHD Policy

Upon receipt of a family’s notification that it wishes to move, PHA will determine whether the move is approvable in accordance with the regulations and policies set forth in sections 10-I.A and 10-I.B. PHA will notify the family in writing of its determination within 10 business days following receipt of the family’s notification.

Reexamination of Family Income and Composition

BCHD Policy

For families approved to move to a new unit within PHA’s jurisdiction, PHA will perform a new annual reexamination in accordance with the policies set forth in Chapter 11 of this plan.

For families moving into or families approved to move out of PHA’s jurisdiction under portability, PHA will follow the policies set forth in Part II of this chapter.

Voucher Issuance and Briefing

BCHD Policy

For families approved to move to a new unit within PHA’s jurisdiction, PHA will issue a new voucher within 10 business days of PHA’s written approval to move. No briefing is required for these families. PHA will follow the policies set forth in Chapter 5 on voucher term, extension, and expiration. If a family does not locate a new unit within the term of the voucher and any extensions, the family may remain in its current unit with continued voucher assistance if the owner agrees and PHA approves. Otherwise, the family will lose its assistance.

For families moving into or families approved to move out of PHA’s jurisdiction under portability, PHA will follow the policies set forth in Part II of this chapter.
Housing Assistance Payments [24 CFR 982.311(d)]

When a family moves out of an assisted unit, PHA may not make any housing assistance payment to the owner for any month after the month the family moves out. The owner may keep the housing assistance payment for the month when the family moves out of the unit.

If a participant family moves from an assisted unit with continued tenant-based assistance, the term of the assisted lease for the new assisted unit may begin during the month the family moves out of the first assisted unit. Overlap of the last housing assistance payment (for the month when the family moves out of the old unit) and the first assistance payment for the new unit, is not considered to constitute a duplicative housing subsidy.
PART II: PORTABILITY

10-II.A. OVERVIEW

Within the limitations of the regulations and this plan, a participant family or an applicant family that has been issued a voucher has the right to use tenant-based voucher assistance to lease a unit anywhere in the United States providing that the unit is located within the jurisdiction of a PHA administering a tenant-based voucher program [24 CFR 982.353(b)]. The process by which a family obtains a voucher from one PHA and uses it to lease a unit in the jurisdiction of another PHA is known as portability. PHA that issues the voucher is called the initial PHA. PHA that has jurisdiction in the area to which the family wants to move is called the receiving PHA.

The receiving PHA has the option of administering the family’s voucher for the initial PHA or absorbing the family into its own program. Under the first option, the receiving PHA provides all housing services for the family and bills the initial PHA for the family’s housing assistance payments and the fees for administering the family’s voucher. Under the second option, the receiving PHA pays for the family’s assistance with its own program funds, and the initial PHA has no further relationship with the family. The initial PHA must contact the receiving PHA via email or other confirmed delivery method to determine whether the receiving PHA will administer or absorb the initial PHA’s voucher. Based on the receiving PHA’s response, the initial PHA must determine whether they will approve or deny the portability request [Notice PIH 2016-09].

PHAs commonly act as both the initial and receiving PHA because families may move into or out of their jurisdiction under portability. Each role involves different responsibilities. PHA will follow the rules and policies in section 10-II.B when it is acting as the initial PHA for a family. It will follow the rules and policies in section 10-II.C when it is acting as the receiving PHA for a family.

In administering portability, the initial PHA and the receiving PHA must comply with financial procedures required by HUD, including the use of HUD-required forms [24 CFR 982.355(e)(5)]. PHA’s must also comply with billing and payment deadlines. HUD may reduce an administrative fee to an initial or receiving PHA if the PHA does not comply with HUD portability requirements [24 CFR 982.355(e)(7)].
10-II.B. INITIAL PHA ROLE

Allowable Moves under Portability

A family may move with voucher assistance only to an area where there is at least one PHA administrator a voucher program [24 CFR 982.353(b)]. If there is more than one PHA in the area, the initial PHA provides the family with the contact information for the receiving PHAs that serve the area, and the family selects the receiving PHA. The family must inform the initial PHA which PHA it has selected. If the family prefers not to select the receiving PHA, the initial PHA will select the receiving PHA on behalf of the family [(24 CFR 982.255(b)].

Applicant families that have been issued vouchers as well as participant families may qualify to lease a unit outside the PHA’s jurisdiction under portability. HUD regulations and BCHD Policy determine whether a family qualifies.

Applicant Families

Under HUD regulations, most applicant families qualify to lease a unit outside PHA’s jurisdiction under portability. However, HUD gives PHA discretion to deny a portability move by an applicant family for the same two reasons that it may deny any move by a participant family: insufficient funding and grounds for denial or termination of assistance. If PHA intends to deny a family permission to move under portability due to insufficient funding, PHA must notify HUD within 10 business days of the determination to deny the move [24 CFR 982.355(e)].

BCHD Policy

In determining whether or not to deny an applicant family permission to move under portability because PHA lacks sufficient funding or has grounds for denying assistance to the family, the initial PHA will follow the policies established in section 10-I.B of this chapter. If PHA does deny the move due to insufficient funding, PHA will notify HUD in writing within 10 business days of PHA’s determination to deny the move.

In addition, PHA may establish a policy denying the right to portability to nonresident applicants during the first 12 months after they are admitted to the program [24 CFR 982.353(c)].

BCHD Policy

The family must lease a unit within PHA’s jurisdiction for at least 12 months before requesting portability.

PHA will not allow an elective move if the tenant is reporting $0 annual income (food stamps do NOT count as income in this scenario). The only exceptions to this are for reasonable accommodation requests, VAWA related issues or landlord required moves.

PHA will consider exceptions to this policy for purposes of reasonable accommodation (see Chapter 2) or reasons related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. However, any exception to this policy is subject to the approval of the receiving PHA [24 CFR 982.353(c)(3)].
**Participant Families**

The initial PHA must not provide portable assistance for a participant if a family has moved out of its assisted unit in violation of the lease [24 CFR 982.353(b)]. The Violence against Women Act of 2013 (VAWA) creates an exception to this prohibition for families who are otherwise in compliance with program obligations but have moved to protect the health or safety of a family member who is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and who reasonably believed he or she was imminently threatened by harm from further violence if he or she remained in the unit [24 CFR 982.353(b)].

**BCHD Policy**

PHA will determine whether a participant family may move out of PHA’s jurisdiction with continued assistance in accordance with the regulations and policies set forth here and in sections 10-I.A and 10-I.B of this chapter. PHA will notify the family of its determination in accordance with the approval policy set forth in section 10-I.C of this chapter.

If the participant family owes money on a repayment agreement, they will not be allowed to move out of the PHA’s jurisdiction until the repayment agreement is paid in full.

**Determining Income Eligibility**

**Applicant Families**

An applicant family may lease a unit in a particular area under portability only if the family is income eligible for admission to the voucher program in that area [24 CFR 982.353(d)(1)]. The family must specify the area to which the family wishes to move [24 CFR 982.355(c)(1)].

The initial PHA is responsible for determining whether the family is income eligible in the area to which the family wishes to move [24 CFR 982.353(d)(1), 24 CFR 982.355(9)]. If the applicant family is not income eligible in that area, the PHA must inform the family that it may not move there and receive voucher assistance [Notice PIH 2016-09].

**Participant Families**

The income eligibility of a participant family is not re-determined if the family moves to a new jurisdiction under portability [24 CFR 982.353(d)(2)].

**BCHD Policy**

Applicant families who have been screened for eligibility and are being issued a voucher for the first time in the Department’s jurisdiction, must live in the current jurisdiction for 1 year with assistance under the Housing Choice Voucher Program.

After the first year, they will be allowed to take their voucher under portability to another jurisdiction.

Special circumstances like Reasonable Accommodations, VAWA issues will be handled on a case by case basis and are exceptions to this limitation.
Reexamination of Family Income and Composition

No new reexamination of family income and composition is required for an applicant family.

**BCHD Policy**

For a participant family approved to move out of its jurisdiction under portability, PHA generally will conduct a reexamination of family income and composition only if the family’s annual reexamination must be completed on or before the initial billing deadline specified on form HUD-52665, Family Portability Information.

PHA will make any exceptions to this policy necessary to remain in compliance with HUD regulations.

**Briefing**

The regulations and policies on briefings set forth in Chapter 5 of this plan require PHA to provide information on portability to all applicant families that qualify to lease a unit outside PHA’s jurisdiction under the portability procedures. Therefore, no special briefing is required for these families.

**BCHD Policy**

No formal briefing will be required for a participant family wishing to move outside PHA’s jurisdiction under portability. However, PHA will provide the family with the same oral and written explanation of portability that it provides to applicant families selected for admission to the program (see Chapter 5).

PHA will provide the name, address, and phone of the contact for PHAs in the jurisdiction to which they wish to move. If there is more than one PHA with jurisdiction over the area to which the family wishes to move, PHA will advise the family that the family must select the receiving PHA and notify the initial PHA of which receiving PHA was selected. The PHA will provide the family with contact information for all of the receiving PHAs that serve the area. The PHA will not provide any additional information about receiving PHAs in the area. PHA will further inform the family that if the family prefers not to select the receiving PHA, the initial PHA will select the receiving PHA on behalf of the family. In this case, the PHA will not provide the family with information for all receiving PHAs in the area.

PHA will advise the family that they will be under the RHA’s policies and procedures, including screening, subsidy standards, voucher extension policies, and payment standards.
**Voucher Issuance and Term**

An applicant family has no right to portability until after the family has been issued a voucher [24 CFR 982.353(b)]. In issuing vouchers to applicant families, PHA will follow the regulations and procedures set forth in Chapter 5.

**BCHD Policy**

For participating families approved to move under portability, PHA will issue a new voucher within 10 business days of PHA’s written approval to move.

The initial term of the voucher will be 60 days. If a family wishes to move out of State, the initial term of the voucher will be 90 days.

**Voucher Extensions and Expiration**

**BCHD Policy**

PHA will approve no extensions to a voucher issued to an applicant or participant family porting out of PHA’s jurisdiction except under the following circumstances: (a) the initial term of the voucher will expire before the portable family will be issued a voucher by the receiving PHA, (b) the family decides to return to the initial PHA’s jurisdiction and search for a unit there, or (c) the family decides to search for a unit in a third PHA’s jurisdiction. In such cases, the policies on voucher extensions set forth in Chapter 5, section 5-II.E, of this plan will apply, including the requirement that the family apply for an extension in writing prior to the expiration of the initial voucher term.

To receive or continue receiving assistance under the initial PHA’s voucher program, a family that moves to another PHA’s jurisdiction under portability must be under HAP contract in the receiving PHA’s jurisdiction within 90 days following the expiration date of the initial PHA’s voucher term (including any extensions). (See below under “Initial Billing Deadline” for one exception to this policy.)
Preapproval Contact with the Receiving PHA

Prior to approving a family’s request to move under portability, the initial PHA must contact the receiving PHA via e-mail or other confirmed delivery method to determine whether the receiving PHA will administer or absorb the family’s voucher. Based on the receiving PHA’s response, the initial PHA must determine whether it will approve or deny the move [24 CFR 982.3.55(c)(3)]

BCHD Policy
PHA will use e-mail, when possible, to contact the receiving PHA regarding whether the receiving PHA will administer or absorb the family’s voucher.

Initial Notification to the Receiving PHA

After approving a family’s request to move under portability, the initial PHA must promptly notify the receiving PHA via email or other confirmed delivery method to expect the family [24 CFR 982.355(c)(3); 24 CFR 982.355(c)(7)]. The initial PHA must also advise the family how to contact and request assistance from the receiving PHA [24 CFR 982.355(c)(6)].

BCHD Policy
Because the portability process is time-sensitive, PHA will notify the receiving PHA by phone, fax, or e-mail to expect the family. The initial PHA will also ask the receiving PHA to provide any information the family may need upon arrival, including the name, fax, e-mail address, and telephone number of the staff person responsible for business with incoming portable families and procedures related to appointments for voucher issuance. PHA will pass this information along to the family. PHA will also ask for the name, address, telephone number, fax and e-mail of the person responsible for processing the billing information.

Sending Documentation to the Receiving PHA

The initial PHA is required to send the receiving PHA the following documents:

- Form HUD-52665, Family Portability Information, with Part I filled out [Notice PIH 2016-09]
- A copy of the family’s voucher [Notice PIH 2016-09]
- A copy of the family’s most recent form HUD-50058, Family Report, or, if necessary in the case of an applicant family, family and income information in a format similar to that of form HUD-50058 [24 CFR 982.355(c)(7), Notice PIH 2016-09]
- Copies of the income verifications backing up the form HUD-50058, including a copy of the family’s current EIV data [24 CFR 982.355(c)(7), Notice PIH 2016-09]
Initial Billing Deadline [Notice PIH 2016-09]
The deadline for submission of initial billing is 90 days following the expiration date of the
voucher issued to the family by the initial PHA. In cases where suspension of the voucher delays
the initial billing submission, the receiving PHA must notify the initial PHA of delayed billing
before the billing deadline and document the delay is due to the suspension. In this case, the
initial PHA must extend the billing deadline by 30 days.
If the initial PHA does not receive a billing notice by the deadline and does not intend to honor a
late billing submission, it must notify the initial PHA in writing. The initial
PHA may report to HUD the receiving PHA’s failure to comply with the deadline. If the initial
PHA will honor the late billing, no action is required.

BCHD Policy
If PHA has not received an initial billing notice from the receiving PHA within the
billing deadline, it will contact the receiving PHA them that it will not honor a late billing
submission and will return any subsequent billings that it receives on behalf of the
family. PHA will send the receiving PHA a written confirmation of its decision by mail.
PHA will allow an exception to this policy if the family includes a person with
disabilities and the late billing is a result of a reasonable accommodation granted to the
family by the receiving PHA.

Monthly Billing Payments [24 CFR 982.355(e), Notice PIH 2016-09]
If the receiving PHA is administering the family’s voucher, the receiving PHA bills the initial
PHA for housing assistance payments and administrative fees. When reimbursing for
administrative fees, the initial PHA must promptly reimburse the receiving PHA for the lesser of
80 percent of the initial PHA ongoing administrative fee or 100 percent of the receiving PHA’s
ongoing administrative fee for each program unit under contract on the first day of the month for
which the receiving PHA is billing the initial PHA under portability. If the administrative fees
are prorated for the HCV program, the proration will apply to the amount of the administrative
fee for which the receiving PHA may bill [24 CFR 982.355(e)(2)].
The initial PHA is responsible for making billing payments in a timely manner. The first billing
amount is due within 30 calendar days after the initial PHA receives Part II of form HUD-52665
from the receiving PHA. Subsequent payments must be received by the receiving PHA no later
than the fifth business day of each month. The payments must be provided in a form and manner
that the receiving PHA is able and willing to accept.
The initial PHA may not terminate or delay making payments under existing portability billing
arrangements as a result of over leasing or funding shortfalls. The PHA must manage its tenant-
based program in a manner that ensures that it has the financial ability to provide assistance for
families that move out of its jurisdiction under portability and are not absorbed by receiving
PHAs as well as for families that remain within its jurisdiction.

BCHD Policy
The initial PHA will utilize direct deposit to ensure that the payment is received by the
deadline unless the receiving PHA notifies the initial PHA that direct deposit is not
acceptable to them. If the initial PHA extends the term of the voucher, the receiving
PHA’s voucher will expire 30 calendar days from the new expiration date of the initial
PHA’s voucher.
Annual Updates of Form HUD-50058

If the initial PHA is being billed on behalf of a portable family, it should receive an updated form HUD-50058 each year from the receiving PHA. If the initial PHA fails to receive an updated 50058 by the family’s annual reexamination date, the initial PHA should contact the receiving PHA to verify the status of the family. The initial PHA must continue paying the receiving PHA based on the last form HUD-50058 received, unless instructed otherwise by HUD. The initial PHA may seek absorption of the vouchers by following steps outlined in Notice PIH 2016-09.

Denial or Termination of Assistance [24 CFR 982.355(c)(17)]

At any time, either the initial PHA or the receiving PHA may make a determination to deny or terminate assistance with the family in accordance with 24 CFR 982.552 and 24 CFR 982.553. (For PHA policies on denial and termination, see Chapters 3 and 12, respectively.)
10-II.C. RECEIVING PHA ROLE

If a family has a right to lease a unit in the receiving PHA’s jurisdiction under portability, the receiving PHA must provide assistance for the family [24 CFR 982.355(10)]. HUD may determine in certain instances that a PHA is not required to accept incoming portable families, such as a PHA in a declared disaster area. However, the PHA must have approval in writing from HUD before refusing any incoming portable families [24 CFR 982.355(b)].

Administration of the voucher must be in accordance with the receiving PHA’s policies. This requirement also applies to policies of Moving to Work agencies. The receiving PHA procedures and preferences for selection among eligible applicants do not apply to the family, and the receiving PHA’s waiting list is not used [24 CFR 982.355(c)(10)]. The family’s unit, or voucher, size is determined in accordance with the subsidy standards of the receiving PHA [24 CFR 982.355(c)(12)], and the receiving PHA’s policies on extensions of the voucher term apply [24 CFR 982.355(c)(14)].

Responding to Initial PHA’s Request [24 CFR 982.355(c)]

The receiving PHA must respond via e-mail or other confirmed delivery method to the initial PHA’s inquiry to determine whether the family’s voucher will be billed or absorbed [24 CFR 982.355(c)(3)]. If the receiving PHA informs the initial PHA that it will be absorbing the voucher, the receiving PHA cannot reverse its decision at a later date without consent of the initial PHA (24 CFR 982.355(c)(4)).

BCHD Policy

PHA will use e-mail, when possible, to notify the initial PHA whether it will administer or absorb the family’s voucher.

Initial Contact with Family

When a family moves into PHA’s jurisdiction under portability, the family is responsible for promptly contacting PHA and complying with PHA’s procedures for incoming portable families. The family’s failure to comply may result in denial or termination of PHA’s voucher [24 CFR 982.355(c)(8)].

If the voucher issued to the family by the initial PHA has expired, the receiving PHA must contact the initial PHA to determine if it will extend the voucher [24 CFR 982.355(c)(13)]. An informal hearing is not required when a voucher has expired without the family leasing a unit. If for any reason the receiving PHA refuses to process or provide assistance to a family under the portability procedures, the family must be given the opportunity for an informal review or hearing [Notice PIH 2016-09] (For more on this topic, see later under “Denial or Termination of Assistance.”)
**Briefing**

HUD allows the receiving PHA to require a briefing for an incoming portable family as long as the requirement does not unduly delay the family’s search [Notice PIH 2016-09].

**BCHD Policy**

PHA will not require the family to attend a briefing. PHA will provide the family with a briefing packet (as described in Chapter 5) and, in an individual briefing, will orally inform the family about PHA’s payment and subsidy standards, procedures for requesting approval of a unit, the unit inspection process, and the leasing process. PHA will suggest that the family attend a full briefing at a later date.

**Income Eligibility and Reexamination**

The receiving PHA does not re-determine eligibility for a portable family that was already receiving assistance in the initial PHA’s voucher program [24 CFR 982.355(c)(9)]. If the receiving PHA opts to conduct a new reexamination for a current participant family, the receiving PHA may not delay issuing the family a voucher or otherwise delay approval of a unit [24 CFR 982.355(c)(11)].

**BCHD Policy**

For any family moving into its jurisdiction under portability, PHA will conduct a new reexamination of family income and composition. However, PHA will not delay issuing the family a voucher for this reason. Nor will PHA delay approving a unit for the family until the reexamination process is complete unless the family is an applicant and PHA cannot otherwise confirm that the family is income eligible for admission to the program in the area where the unit is located.

In conducting its own reexamination, PHA will rely upon any verifications provided by the initial PHA to the extent that they (a) accurately reflect the family’s current circumstances and (b) were obtained within the last 120 days. Any new information may be verified by documents provided by the family and adjusted, if necessary, when third party verification is received.
Voucher Issuance

When a family moves into its jurisdiction under portability, the receiving PHA is required to issue the family a voucher [24 CFR 982.355(c)(13)]. The family must submit a request for tenancy approval to the receiving PHA during the term of the receiving PHA’s voucher [24 CFR 982.355(c)(15)].

Timing of Voucher Issuance

HUD expects the receiving PHA to issue the voucher within two weeks after receiving the family’s paperwork from the initial PHA if the information is in order, the family has contacted the receiving PHA, and the family complies with the receiving PHA’s procedures [Notice PIH 2016-09].

BCHD Policy

When a family ports into its jurisdiction, PHA will issue the family a voucher based on the paperwork provided by the initial PHA unless the family’s paperwork from the initial PHA is incomplete, the family’s voucher from the initial PHA has expired or the family does not comply with PHA’s procedures. PHA will update the family’s information when verification has been completed.

Voucher Term

The term of the receiving PHA’s voucher may not expire before 30 calendar days from the expiration of the initial PHA’s voucher [24 CFR 982.355(c)(13)]. If the initial PHA extends the term of the voucher, the receiving PHA’s voucher may not expire before 30 days from the new expiration date of the initial PHA’s voucher [Notice PIH 2016-09].

BCHD Policy

The receiving PHA’s voucher will expire 30 calendars days from the expiration date of the initial PHA’s voucher. If the initial PHA extends the term of the voucher, the receiving PHA’s voucher will expire 30 calendar days from the new expiration date of the initial PHA’s voucher.

Voucher Extensions [24 CFR 982.355(c)(14), Notice 2016-09]

Once the receiving PHA issues the portable family a voucher, the receiving PHA’s policies on extensions of the voucher term apply. The receiving PHA must inform the initial PHA of any extension granted to the term of the voucher. It must also bear in mind the billing deadline provided by the initial PHA. Unless willing and able to absorb the family, the receiving PHA should ensure that any voucher expiration date would leave sufficient time to process a request for tenancy approval, execute a HAP contract, and deliver the initial billing to the initial PHA.

BCHD Policy

PHA generally will not extend the term of the voucher that it issues to an incoming portable family unless PHA plans to absorb the family into its own program, in which case it will follow the policies on voucher extension set forth in section 5-II.E.

PHA will consider an exception to this policy as a reasonable accommodation to a person with disabilities (see Chapter 2).
**Voucher Suspensions [24 CFR 982.303, 24 CFR 982.355(c)(15)]**

If the family submits a request for tenancy approval during the term of the receiving PHA’s voucher, PHA must suspend the term of that voucher. The term of the voucher stops from the date that the family submits a request for PHA approval of the tenancy until the date PHA notifies the family in writing whether the request has been approved or denied [24 CFR 982.4(b)] (see Section 5-II.E).

**Notifying the Initial PHA**

The receiving PHA must promptly notify the initial PHA if the family has leased an eligible unit under the program or if the family fails to submit a request for tenancy approval for an eligible unit within the term of the receiving PHA’s voucher [24 CFR 982.355(c)(16)]. The receiving PHA is required to use Part II of form HUD-52665, Family Portability Information, for this purpose [Notice PIH 2016-09]. (For more on this topic and the deadline for notification, see below under “Administering a Portable Family’s Voucher.”)

If an incoming portable family ultimately decides not to lease in the jurisdiction of the receiving PHA but instead wishes to return to the initial PHA’s jurisdiction or to search in another jurisdiction, the receiving PHA must refer the family back to the initial PHA. In such a case the voucher of record for the family is once again the voucher originally issued by the initial CHD. Any extension of search time provided by the receiving PHA’s voucher is only valid for the family’s search in the receiving PHA’s jurisdiction [Notice PIH 2016-09].

**Administering a Portable Family’s Voucher**

**Portability Billing [24 CFR 982.355(e)]**

To cover assistance for a portable family that was not absorbed, the receiving PHA bills the initial PHA for housing assistance payments and administrative fees. The amount of the housing assistance payment for a portable family in the receiving PHA’s program is determined in the same manner as for other families in the receiving PHA’s program.

The receiving PHA may bill the initial PHA for the lesser of 80 percent of the initial PHA’s ongoing administrative fee or 100 percent of the receiving PHA’s ongoing administrative fee for each program unit under contract on the first day of the month for which the receiving PHA is billing the initial PHA under portability. If the administrative fees are prorated for the HCV program, the proration will apply to the amount of the administrative fee for which the receiving PHA may bill (i.e., the receiving PHA may bill for the lesser of 80 percent of the initial PHA’s prorated ongoing administrative fee or 100 percent of the receiving PHA’s ongoing administrative fee).

If both PHAs agree, PHAs may negotiate a different amount of reimbursement.

**BCHD Policy**

Unless PHA negotiates a different amount of reimbursement with the initial PHA, PHA will bill the initial PHA the maximum amount of administrative fees allowed, ensuring any administrative fee proration has been properly applied.
**Initial Billing Deadline**

If a portable family’s search for a unit is successful and the receiving PHA intends to administer the family’s voucher, the receiving PHA must submit its initial billing notice (Part II of form HUD-52665) in time that the notice will be received no later than 90 days following the expiration date of the family’s voucher issued by the initial PHA [Notice PIH 2016-09]. This deadline may be extended for 30 additional days if the delay is due to suspension of the voucher’s term (see Initial Billing Section). A copy of the family’s form HUD-50058, Family Report, completed by the receiving PHA must be attached to the initial billing notice. The receiving PHA may send these documents by mail, fax, or e-mail.

PHA will send its initial billing notice by fax or e-mail, if necessary, to meet the billing deadline but will also send the notice by regular mail.

If the receiving PHA fails to send the initial billing by the deadline, it is required to absorb the family into its own program unless (a) the initial PHA is willing to accept the late submission or (b) HUD requires the initial PHA to honor the late submission (e.g., because the receiving PHA is over-leased) [Notice PIH 2016-09].

**Ongoing Notification Responsibilities [Notice PIH 2016-09, HUD-52665]**

**Annual Reexamination.** The receiving PHA must send the initial PHA a copy of a portable family’s updated form HUD-50058 after each annual reexamination for the duration of time the receiving PHA is billing the initial PHA on behalf of the family, regardless of whether there is a change in the billing amount.

PHA will send a copy of the updated HUD-50058 by regular mail no later than 10 business days after the effective date of the reexamination.

**Change in Billing Amount.** The receiving PHA is required to notify the initial PHA, using form HUD-52665, of any change in the billing amount for the family as a result of:

- A change in the HAP amount (because of a reexamination, a change in the applicable payment standard, a move to another unit, etc.)
- An abatement or subsequent resumption of the HAP payments
- Termination of the HAP contract
- Payment of a damage/vacancy loss claim for the family
- Termination of the family from the program

The timing of the notice of the change in the billing amount should correspond with the notification to the owner and the family in order to provide the initial PHA with advance notice of the change. Under no circumstances should the notification be later than 10 business days following the effective date of the change in the billing amount. If the receiving PHA fails to send Form HUD-52665 within 10 days of effective date of billing changes, the initial PHA is not responsible for any increase prior to notification. If the change resulted in a decrease in the monthly billing amount, the initial PHA will offset future monthly payments until the difference is reconciled.
**Late Payments [Notice PIH 2016-09]**

If the initial PHA fails to make a monthly payment for a portable family by the fifth business day of the month, the receiving PHA must promptly notify the initial PHA in writing of the deficiency. The notice must identify the family, the amount of the billing payment, the date the billing payment was due, and the date the billing payment was received (if it arrived late). The receiving PHA must send a copy of the notification to the Office of Public Housing (OPH) in the HUD area office with jurisdiction over the receiving PHA. If the initial PHA fails to correct the problem by the second month following the notification, the receiving PHA may request by memorandum to the director of the OPH with jurisdiction over the receiving PHA that HUD transfer the unit in question. A copy of the initial notification and any subsequent correspondence between PHAs on the matter must be attached. The receiving PHA must send a copy of the memorandum to the initial PHA. If the OPH decides to grant the transfer, the billing arrangement on behalf of the family ceases with the transfer, but the initial PHA is still responsible for any outstanding payments due to the receiving PHA.

**Overpayments [Notice PIH 2016-09]**

In all cases where the receiving PHA has received billing payments for billing arrangements no longer in effect, the receiving PHA is responsible for returning the full amount of the overpayment (including the portion provided for administrative fees) to the initial PHA.

In the event that HUD determines billing payments have continued for at least three months because the receiving PHA failed to notify the initial PHA that the billing arrangement was terminated, the receiving PHA must take the following steps:

- Return the full amount of the overpayment, including the portion provided for administrative fees, to the initial PHA.
- Once full payment has been returned, notify the Office of Public Housing in the HUD area office with jurisdiction over the receiving PHA of the date and the amount of reimbursement to the initial PHA.

At HUD’s discretion, the receiving PHA will be subject to the sanctions spelled out in Notice PIH 2016-09.
Denial or Termination of Assistance

At any time, the receiving PHA may make a determination to deny or terminate assistance to a portable family for family action or inaction [24 CFR 982.355(c)(17)].

In the case of a termination, PHA should provide adequate notice of the effective date to the initial PHA to avoid having to return a payment. In no event should the receiving PHA fail to notify the initial PHA later than 10 business days following the effective date of the termination of the billing arrangement [HUD-52665; Notice PIH 2016-09]

BCHD Policy

If PHA elects to deny or terminate assistance for a portable family, PHA will notify the initial PHA within 10 business days after the informal review or hearing if the denial or termination is upheld. PHA will base its denial or termination decision on the policies set forth in Chapter 3 or Chapter 12, respectively. The informal review or hearing will be held in accordance with the policies in Chapter 16. The receiving PHA will furnish the initial PHA with a copy of the review or hearing decision.

Absorbing a Portable Family

The receiving PHA may absorb an incoming portable family into its own program when PHA executes a HAP contract on behalf of the family or at any time thereafter providing that PHA has funding available under its annual contributions contract (ACC) [24 CFR 982.355(d)(1), Notice PIH 2016-09].

If the receiving PHA absorbs a family from the point of admission, the admission will be counted against the income targeting obligation of the receiving PHA [24 CFR 982.201(b)(2)(vii)].

If the receiving PHA absorbs a family after providing assistance for the family under a billing arrangement with the initial PHA, the receiving PHA must send an updated form HUD-52665 to the initial PHA no later than 10 business days following the effective date of the termination of the billing arrangement. [Notice PIH 2016-09].

BCHD Policy

If the PHA decides to absorb a portable family upon the execution of a HAP contract on behalf of the family, PHA will notify the initial PHA by the initial billing deadline specified on form HUD-52665. The effective date of the HAP contract will be the effective date of the absorption.

If PHA decides to absorb a family after that, it will provide the initial PHA with 30 days’ advance notice, but no later than 10 business days following the effective date of the termination of the billing arrangement.

Following the absorption of an incoming portable family, the family is assisted with funds available under the consolidated ACC for the receiving PHA’S voucher program [24 CFR 982.355(d)], and the receiving PHA becomes the initial PHA in any subsequent moves by the family under portability [24 CFR 982.355(e)(4)].