

Chapter 12

TRANSFER POLICY

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the PHA's transfer policy, based on HUD regulations, HUD guidance, and PHA policy decisions.

This chapter describes HUD regulations and PHA policies related to transfers in four parts:

Part I: Emergency Transfers. This part describes emergency transfers, emergency transfer procedures, and payment of transfer costs.

Part II: PHA Required Transfers. This part describes types of transfers that may be required by the PHA, notice requirements, and payment of transfer costs.

Part III: Transfers Requested by Residents. This part describes types of transfers that may be requested by residents, eligibility requirements, security deposits, payment of transfer costs, and handling of transfer requests.

Part IV: Transfer Processing. This part describes creating a waiting list, prioritizing transfer requests, the unit offer policy, examples of good cause, deconcentration, transferring to another development and reexamination.

PART I: EMERGENCY TRANSFERS

12-I.A. OVERVIEW

HUD categorizes certain situations that require emergency transfers [PH Occ GB, p. 147]. The emergency transfer differs from a typical transfer in that it requires immediate action by the PHA.

In the case of a genuine emergency, it may be unlikely that the PHA will have the time or resources to immediately transfer a tenant. Due to the immediate need to vacate the unit, placing the tenant on a transfer waiting list would not be appropriate. Under such circumstances, if an appropriate unit is not immediately available, the PHA should find alternate accommodations for the tenant until the emergency passes, or a permanent solution, i.e., return to the unit or transfer to another unit, is possible.

12-I.B. EMERGENCY TRANSFERS

If the dwelling unit is damaged to the extent that conditions are created which are hazardous to life, health, or safety of the occupants, the PHA must offer standard alternative accommodations, if available, where necessary repairs cannot be made within a reasonable time [24 CFR 966.4(h)].

The following is considered an emergency circumstance warranting an immediate transfer of the tenant or family:

Maintenance conditions in the resident's unit, building or at the site that pose an immediate, verifiable threat to the life, health or safety of

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the resident or family members that cannot be repaired or abated within 24 hours. Examples of such unit or building conditions would include: a gas leak; no heat in the building during the winter; no water; toxic contamination; and serious water leaks.

12-I.C. EMERGENCY TRANSFER PROCEDURES

If the transfer is necessary because of maintenance conditions, and an appropriate unit is not immediately available, the PHA will provide temporary accommodations to the tenant by arranging for temporary lodging at a hotel or similar location. If the conditions that required the transfer cannot be repaired, or the condition cannot be repaired in a reasonable amount of time, the PHA will transfer the resident to the first available and appropriate unit after the temporary relocation. Emergency transfers are mandatory for the tenant.

12-I.D. COSTS OF TRANSFER

The PHA will bear the reasonable costs of temporarily accommodating the tenant and of long term transfers, if any, due to maintenance conditions when the HA deems necessary.

The reasonable cost of transfers includes not just the cost of packing, moving, and unloading, but also the cost of disconnecting and reconnecting any existing resident-paid services such as utilities and cable services,

The PHA will establish a moving allowance based on the typical costs in the community of packing, moving and unloading, as well as the costs of disconnecting and reconnecting existing resident-paid services. To establish typical costs, the PHA will collect information from companies in the community that provide these services.

The PHA will reimburse the family for eligible out-of-pocket moving expenses up to the PHA's established moving allowance.

PART II: PHA REQUIRED TRANSFERS

12-II.A. OVERVIEW

HUD regulations regarding transfers are minimal, leaving it up to the PHA to develop reasonable transfer policies.

The PHA may require that a resident transfer to another unit under some circumstances. For example, the PHA may require a resident to transfer to make an accessible unit available to a disabled family. The PHA may also transfer a resident in order to maintain occupancy standards based on family composition. Finally, a PHA may transfer residents in order to demolish or renovate the unit.

A transfer that is required by the PHA is an adverse action, and is subject to the notice requirements for adverse actions [24 CFR 966.4(e)(8)(i)].

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12-II.B. TYPES OF PHA REQUIRED TRANSFERS

The types of transfers that may be required by the PHA, include, but are not limited to, transfers to make an accessible unit available for a disabled family, transfers to comply with occupancy standards, transfers for demolition, disposition, revitalization, or rehabilitation, and emergency transfers as discussed in Part I of this chapter.

Transfers required by the PHA are mandatory for the tenant. The family will be given 15 days to vacate the unit after receipt of written notice.

Transfers to Make an Accessible Unit Available

When a family is initially given an accessible unit, but does not require the accessible features, the PHA may require the family to agree to move to a non-accessible unit when it becomes available [24 CFR 8.27(b)].

When a non-accessible unit becomes available, the PHA will transfer a family living in an accessible unit that does not require the accessible features, to an available unit that is not accessible. The PHA may wait until a disabled resident requires the accessible unit before transferring the family that does not require the accessible features out of the accessible unit.

Occupancy Standards Transfers

The PHA will transfer a family when the family size has changed and the family is now too large (overcrowded) or too small (over-housed) for the unit occupied.

For purposes of the transfer policy, overcrowded and over-housed are defined as follows:

Overcrowded: 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. Unit will be offered in the same site when possible.

Over-housed: the family no longer qualifies for the bedroom size in which they are living based on the PHA's occupancy standards as described in Section 5-I.B.

The PHA may transfer a family who was initially placed in a unit in which the family was over-housed to a unit of an appropriate size based on the PHA's occupancy standards, when the PHA determines there is a need for the transfer.

The PHA may elect not to transfer an over-housed family in order to prevent vacancies.

A family that is required to move because of family size will be advised by the PHA that a transfer is necessary and that the family has been placed on the transfer list.

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Families that request and are granted an exception to the occupancy standards (for either a larger or smaller size unit) in accordance with the policies in Section 5-I.C. will only be required to transfer if it is necessary to comply with the approved exception.

Demolition, Disposition, Revitalizations, or Rehabilitation Transfers

The PHA will relocate a family when the unit or site in which the family lives is undergoing major rehabilitation that requires the unit to be vacant, or the unit is being disposed of or demolished. The PHA's relocation plan may or may not require transferring affected families to available public housing units.

If the relocation plan calls for transferring public housing families to other public housing units, affected families will be placed on the transfer list.

In cases of revitalization or rehabilitation, the family will be offered a permanent transfer to a new unit when a size appropriate unit is available.

12-II.C. ADVERSE ACTION [24 CFR 966.4(e)(8)(i)]

A PHA required transfer is an adverse action. As an adverse action, the transfer is subject to the requirements regarding notices of adverse actions. If the family requests a grievance hearing within the required timeframe, the PHA may not take action on the transfer until the conclusion of the grievance process.

12-II.D. COST OF TRANSFER

The PHA will bear the reasonable costs of transfers that the PHA requires, except that residents will be required to bear the cost of occupancy standards transfers.

The reasonable costs of transfers include the cost of packing, moving, and unloading.

The PHA will establish a moving allowance based on the typical costs in the community of packing, moving, and unloading. To establish typical costs, the PHA will collect information from companies in the community that provide these services.

The PHA will reimburse the family for eligible out-of-pocket moving expenses up to the PHA's established moving allowance.

PART III: TRANSFERS REQUESTED BY TENANTS

12-III.A. OVERVIEW

HUD provides the PHA with discretion to consider transfer requests from tenants. The only requests that the PHA is required to consider are requests for reasonable accommodation. All other transfer requests are at the discretion of the PHA. To avoid administrative costs and burdens, this policy limits the types of requests that will be considered by the PHA.

Some transfers that are requested by tenants should be treated as higher priorities than others due

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to the more urgent need for the transfer.

12-III.B. TYPES OF RESIDENT REQUESTED TRANSFERS

The types of requests for transfers that the PHA will consider are limited to requests for transfers to alleviate a serious or life threatening medical condition, transfers due to a pattern of threat (physical harm or criminal activity) towards a member of the household, reasonable accommodation, transfers to a different unit size as long as the family qualifies for the unit according to the PHA's occupancy standards, and transfers to a location closer to employment. No other transfer requests will be considered by the PHA.

The PHA will consider the following as high priority transfer requests:

When a transfer is needed to alleviate verified medical problems of a serious or life-threatening nature

When there has been a verified threat of physical harm or criminal activity. Such circumstances may, at the PHA's discretion, include an assessment by law enforcement indicating that a family member is the actual or potential victim of a criminal attack, retaliation for testimony, a hate crime, or domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

When a family requests a transfer as a reasonable accommodation. Examples of a reasonable accommodation transfer include, but are not limited to, a transfer to a first floor unit for a person with mobility impairment, or a transfer to a unit with accessible features

The PHA will consider the following as regular priority transfer requests:

When a family requests a larger bedroom size unit even though the family does not meet the PHA's definition of overcrowded, as long as the family meets the PHA's occupancy standards for the requested size unit

When any adult member of the household is employed for at least six months, has no reliable transportation, and public transportation is not adequate

Transfers requested by the tenant are considered optional for the tenant and will only be granted if the HA has adequate accommodations requested by the tenant.

The PHA will not consider a reason for transfer for the following:

The tenant or members of household is not getting along with neighbors and/or PHA staff

The tenant doesn't feel that it is a "safe neighborhood"

12-III.C. ELIGIBILITY FOR TRANSFER

Transferring residents do not have to meet the admission eligibility requirements pertaining to income or preference. However, the PHA may establish other standards for considering a transfer request [PH Occ GB, p. 150].

Except where reasonable accommodation is being requested, the PHA will only consider transfer requests from residents that meet the following requirements:

Have not engaged in criminal activity that threatens the health and safety of residents and staff

Owe no back rent or other charges, or have a pattern of late payment (six late charges on account in last calendar year and/or on NPR court list more than two times in last calendar year)

Have no housekeeping lease violations or history of damaging property

Can get utilities turned on in the name of the head of household (applicable only to properties with tenant-paid utilities)

In the cases of a lease add-on, the new member of the household must be approved and added to the Dwelling Lease prior to transfer approval.

A resident with housekeeping standards violations will not be transferred until the resident passes a follow-up housekeeping inspection.

Exceptions to the good record requirement may be made when it is to the PHA's advantage to make the transfer. Exceptions may also be made when the PHA determines that a transfer is necessary to protect the health or safety of a resident who is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and who provides documentation of abuse in accordance with section 16-VII.D of this ACOP.

If a family requested to be placed on the waiting list for a unit size smaller than designated by the occupancy guidelines, the family will not be eligible to transfer to a larger size unit for a period of two years from the date of admission, unless they have a change in family size or composition, or it is needed as a reasonable accommodation.

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12-III.D. SECURITY DEPOSITS

When a family transfers from one unit to another, the PHA will transfer their security deposit to the new unit. The tenant will be billed for any maintenance or others charges due for the “old” unit, repayment agreements for “old unit” maintenance charges must be signed prior to transfer approval... Rent repayment agreements will transfer to the new unit.

12-III.E. COST OF TRANSFER

The resident will bear all of the costs of any resident requested transfer s/he requests.

12-III.F. HANDLING OF REQUESTS

Residents requesting transfer to another unit or development will be required to submit a written request for transfer.

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

The PHA will respond by approving the transfer and putting the family on the transfer list, by denying the transfer, or by requiring more information or documentation from the family, such as documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking in accordance with section 16-VII.D of this ACOP.

If the family does not meet the “good record” requirements under Section 12-III.C, the manager will address the problem and, until resolved, the request for transfer will be denied.

The PHA will respond within ten (10) business days of the submission of the family’s request. If the PHA denies the request for transfer, the family will be informed of its grievance rights.

PART IV: TRANSFER PROCESSING

12-IV.A. OVERVIEW

Generally, families who request a transfer should be placed on a transfer list and processed in a consistent and appropriate order. The transfer process must be clearly auditable to ensure that residents do not experience inequitable treatment.

12-IV.B. TRANSFER LIST

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The PHA will maintain a centralized transfer list to ensure that transfers are processed in the correct order and that procedures are uniform across all properties.

Emergency transfers will not automatically go on the transfer list. Instead emergency transfers will be handled immediately, on a case by case basis. If the emergency cannot be resolved by a temporary accommodation, and the resident requires a permanent transfer, the family will be placed at the top of the transfer list.

Transfers will be processed in the following order on the waiting list:

1. Emergency transfers (hazardous maintenance conditions)
2. High-priority transfers (verified medical condition, threat of harm or criminal activity, and reasonable accommodation)
3. Transfers to make accessible units available
4. Demolition, renovation, etc.
5. Occupancy standards
6. Other PHA-required transfers
7. Other tenant-requested transfers

Within each category, transfers will be processed in order of the date a family was placed on the transfer list, starting with the earliest date.

With the approval of the executive director, the PHA may, on a case-by-case basis, transfer a family without regard to its placement on the transfer list in order to address the immediate need of a family in crisis.

Demolition and renovation transfers will gain the highest priority as necessary to allow the PHA to meet the demolition or renovation date.

Emergency transfers, high priority tenant requested transfers, transfers to make accessible units available, and demolition transfers will take precedence over waiting list admissions.

12-IV.C. TRANSFER OFFER POLICY

Residents will receive one offer of a transfer.

When the transfer is required by the PHA, the refusal of that offer without good cause will result in lease termination.

When the transfer has been requested by the resident, the refusal of that offer without good cause will result in the removal of the family from the transfer list. In such cases, the family must wait one year to reapply for another transfer.

12-IV.D. GOOD CAUSE FOR UNIT REFUSAL

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Examples of good cause for refusal of a unit offer include, but are not limited to, the following:

The family demonstrates to the PHA'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 PHA'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, or stalking 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.

The unit has lead-based paint and the family includes children under the age of six.

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

If the family does not demonstrate to the PHA's satisfaction that it has good cause for unit refusal:

The PHA will retire Transfer request (if tenant initiated)

The PHA will retire transfer request and begin Lease Termination Action (if PHA mandated or household is deemed under housed)

12-IV.E. DECONCENTRATION

If subject to deconcentration requirements, the PHA will consider its deconcentration goals when transfer units are offered. When feasible, families above the Established Income Range will be offered a unit in a development that is below the Established Income Range, and vice versa, to achieve the PHA's deconcentration goals. A deconcentration offer will be considered a "bonus" offer; that is, if a resident refuses a deconcentration offer, the resident will receive one additional transfer offer.

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12-IV.F. REEXAMINATION POLICIES FOR TRANSFERS

The reexamination date will be changed to the first of the month in which the transfer took place.

12-V.A. Inter-Program Transfer

It shall be the policy of the KCKHA to permit the transfer between Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher programs for the reasons and under the conditions outlined in this Chapter. Solvency of the KCKHA public housing program must be a primary consideration when evaluating a tenant request for an inter-program transfer. Public Housing unit vacancies must be avoided whenever possible in evaluating a request for transfer.

Inter-program transfer – a transfer from one housing program governed by one set of housing rules to a different housing program governed by a different set of rules or type of assistance.

When an applicant is admitted to particular housing development or programs their name is removed from all other respective waiting lists. A participant desiring to transfer to another property or program may apply for a transfer by filling out the Inter-Program Transfer Application Form.

A participant of one housing development or program may not transfer to another housing program unless the household meets the eligibility criteria for that program or development.

Criteria for a transfer

To be eligible for a transfer the participant must be a resident in good standing and have no lease or program violations within the last twelve months, e.g., lease/program violation, nonpayment of rent, etc. Exception will be considered in the case of a request for a reasonable accommodation or in the case of the need to reduce overcrowded conditions. However in these cases the participant's record of performance under the lease or program will be considered when reviewing the request. For public housing residents, request for reasonable accommodation will not be considered if the request can be accommodated through another public housing unit.

Transfer Eligibility Process

In determining eligibility for a transfer, an inspection of the participant's unit may be conducted by the housing inspector to determine if there are any program or lease violations. The inspection will be conducted using current HUD inspection requirements. Program staff may accompany the inspector and participate in the inspection.

Prior to approval of a transfer request all participant accounts must be brought current. The Housing Choice Voucher staff processing the transfer request will review participant accounts and notify the participant of any outstanding balances. The Housing Choice Voucher staff will also notify the tenant of any security deposit responsibility that must be satisfied prior to taking possession of a new unit as part of the Inter-Program transfer offer.

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There will be no hearings for residents determined ineligible for a transfer. The participants are entitled to an administrative review of the decision with the Housing Choice Voucher staff processing the transfer request. The decision shall be final.

Once a participant is determined eligible for a transfer, the file copy and any applicable backup to the transfer request will be forwarded to the department for placement on the appropriate transfer list. Participant on the transfer waiting lists can lose their eligibility and be dropped from the list if at any time they commit lease or program violations that would rendered them ineligible for a transfer.

The Housing Choice Voucher staff will maintain the Inter-Program Transfer Waiting Lists by priority. Residents will be placed on the wait list after being approved for a transfer according to priority classification and time and date request. Once the participant removes their name from the list they must reapply for a transfer. If a participant refuses a transfer offer their name is removed from the Inter-Program transfer wait list and they must reapply. A participant who accepts a transfer offer for a Housing Choice Voucher property, must enter into a lease within the time specified by Housing Choice Voucher program.

A resident who accepts a transfer offer for the Housing Choice Voucher must lease up with-in 60 days of signing their Housing Choice Voucher.