- (3) The public notice must state any limitations on who may apply for available slots in the program.
- (b) Criteria defining what families may apply. (1) The PHA may adopt criteria defining what families may apply for assistance under a public notice.
- (2) If the waiting list is open, the PHA must accept applications from families for whom the list is open unless there is good cause for not accepting the application (such as denial of assistance because of action or inaction by members of the family) for the grounds stated in §§ 982.552 and 982.553.
- (c) Closing waiting list. If the PHA determines that the existing waiting list contains an adequate pool for use of available program funding, the PHA may stop accepting new applications, or may accept only applications meeting criteria adopted by the PHA.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 2577–0169)

[59 FR 36682, July 18, 1994, as amended at 60 FR 34717, July 3, 1995; 60 FR 45661, Sept. 1, 1995; 63 FR 23860, Apr. 30, 1998; 64 FR 26643, May 14, 1999]

§ 982.207 Waiting list: Local preferences in admission to program.

- (a) Establishment of PHA local preferences. (1) The PHA may establish a system of local preferences for selection of families admitted to the program. PHA selection preferences must be described in the PHA administrative plan.
- (2) The PHA system of local preferences must be based on local housing needs and priorities, as determined by the PHA. In determining such needs and priorities, the PHA shall use generally accepted data sources. The PHA shall consider public comment on the proposed public housing agency plan (as received pursuant to \$903.17 of this chapter) and on the consolidated plan for the relevant jurisdiction (as received pursuant to part 91 of this title).
- (3) The PHA may limit the number of applicants that may qualify for any local preference.
- (4) The PHA shall not deny a local preference, nor otherwise exclude or penalize a family in admission to the program, solely because the family resides in a public housing project. The PHA may establish a preference for

- families residing in public housing who are victims of a crime of violence (as defined in 18 U.S.C. 16).
- (b) Particular local preferences. (1) Residency requirements or preferences. (i) Residency requirements are prohibited. Although a PHA is not prohibited from adopting a residency preference, the PHA may only adopt or implement residency preferences in accordance with non-discrimination and equal opportunity requirements listed at \$5.105(a) of this title.
- (ii) A residency preference is a preference for admission of persons who reside in a specified geographic area ("residency preference area"). A county or municipality may be used as a residency preference area. An area smaller than a county or municipality may not be used as a residency preference area.
- (iii) Any PHA residency preferences must be included in the statement of PHA policies that govern eligibility, selection and admission to the program, which is included in the PHA annual plan (or supporting documents) pursuant to part 903 of this title. Such policies must specify that use of a residency preference will not have the purpose or effect of delaying or otherwise denying admission to the program based on the race, color, ethnic origin, gender, religion, disability, or age of any member of an applicant family.
- (iv) A residency preference must not be based on how long an applicant has resided or worked in a residency preference area.
- (v) Applicants who are working or who have been notified that they are hired to work in a residency preference area must be treated as residents of the residency preference area. The PHA may treat graduates of, or active participants in, education and training programs in a residency preference area as residents of the residency preference area if the education or training program is designed to prepare individuals for the job market.
- (2) Preference for working families. The PHA may adopt a preference for admission of working families (families where the head, spouse or sole member is employed). However, an applicant shall be given the benefit of the working family preference if the head and

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spouse, or sole member is age 62 or older, or is a person with disabilities.

- (3) Preference for person with disabilities. The PHA may adopt a preference for admission of families that include a person with disabilities. However, the PHA may not adopt a preference for admission of persons with a specific disability.
- (4) Preference for victims of domestic violence. The PHA should consider whether to adopt a local preference for admission of families that include victims of domestic violence.
- (5) Preference for single persons who are elderly, displaced, homeless, or persons with disabilities. The PHA may adopt a preference for admission of single persons who are age 62 or older, displaced, homeless, or persons with disabilities over other single persons.
- (c) Selection among families with preference. The PHA system of preferences may use either of the following to select among applicants on the waiting list with the same preference status:
 - (1) Date and time of application; or
- (2) A drawing or other random choice technique.
- (d) Preference for higher-income families. The PHA must not select families for admission to the program in an order different from the order on the waiting list for the purpose of selecting higher income families for admission to the program.
- (e) Verification of selection method. The method for selecting applicants from a preference category must leave a clear audit trail that can be used to verify that each applicant has been selected in accordance with the method specified in the administrative plan.

[64 FR 26643, May 14, 1999, as amended at 64 FR 56912, Oct. 21, 1999; 65 FR 16821, Mar. 30, 2000]

Subpart F [Reserved]

Subpart G—Leasing a Unit

Source: $60\ \mathrm{FR}$ 34695, July 3, 1995, unless otherwise noted.

§ 982.301 Information when family is selected.

(a) PHA briefing of family. (1) When the PHA selects a family to participate

in a tenant-based program, the PHA must give the family an oral briefing. The briefing must include information on the following subjects:

- (i) A description of how the program works;
- (ii) Family and owner responsibilities; and
- (iii) Where the family may lease a unit, including renting a dwelling unit inside or outside the PHA jurisdiction.
- (2) For a family that qualifies to lease a unit outside the PHA jurisdiction under portability procedures, the briefing must include an explanation of how portability works. The PHA may not discourage the family from choosing to live anywhere in the PHA jurisdiction, or outside the PHA jurisdiction under portability procedures.
- (3) If the family is currently living in a high poverty census tract in the PHA's jurisdiction, the briefing must also explain the advantages of moving to an area that does not have a high concentration of poor families.
- (4) In briefing a family that includes any disabled person, the PHA must take appropriate steps to ensure effective communication in accordance with 24 CFR 8.6.
- (5) In briefing a welfare-to-work family, the PHA must include specification of any local obligations of a welfare-to-work family and an explanation that failure to meet these obligations is grounds for PHA denial of admission or termination of assistance.
- (b) *Information packet*. When a family is selected to participate in the program, the PHA must give the family a packet that includes information on the following subjects:
- (1) The term of the voucher, and PHA policy on any extensions or suspensions of the term. If the PHA allows extensions, the packet must explain how the family can request an extension;
- (2) How the PHA determines the amount of the housing assistance payment for a family, including:
- (i) How the PHA determines the payment standard for a family; and
- (ii) How the PHA determines the total tenant payment for a family.
- (3) How the PHA determines the maximum rent for an assisted unit;
- (4) Where the family may lease a unit. For a family that qualifies to