

Chapter 11

TRANSFER POLICY

INTRODUCTION

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

This chapter describes HUD regulations and MHA 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: MHA Required Transfers. This part describes types of transfers that may be required by MHA, 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.

MHA may require the tenant to move from the unit under some circumstances. There are also emergency circumstances under which alternate accommodations for the tenant must be provided, that may or may not require a transfer.

The tenant may also request a transfer, such as a request for a new unit as a reasonable accommodation.

MHA must have specific policies in place to deal with acceptable transfer requests.

PART I: EMERGENCY TRANSFERS

11-I.A. OVERVIEW

HUD categorizes certain actions as emergency transfers [**PH Occupancy Guidebook, p. 147**]. The emergency transfer differs from a typical transfer in that it requires immediate action by MHA.

In the case of a genuine emergency, it may be unlikely that MHA 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, MHA 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 reached.

11-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, MHA 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 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.

11-I.C. EMERGENCY TRANSFER PROCEDURES

If the transfer is necessary because of maintenance conditions, and an appropriate unit is not immediately available, MHA 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, MHA will transfer the resident to the first available and appropriate unit after the temporary relocation.

Emergency transfers are mandatory for the tenant.

11-I.D. COSTS OF TRANSFER

MHA will bear the reasonable costs of temporarily accommodating the tenant and of long term transfers, if any, due to emergency conditions. **(This must be approved by the Executive Director or designee)**

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

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

PART II: MHA REQUIRED TRANSFERS

11-II.A. OVERVIEW

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

MHA may require that a resident transfer to another unit under some circumstances. For example, MHA may require a resident to transfer to make an accessible unit available to a

disabled family. MHA may also transfer a resident in order to maintain occupancy standards based on family composition. Finally, a MHA may transfer residents in order to demolish or renovate the unit.

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

11-II.B. TYPES OF MHA REQUIRED TRANSFERS

The types of transfers that may be required by MHA, 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 MHA are mandatory for the tenant.

Transfers to Make an Accessible Unit Available

When a family is initially given an accessible unit, but does not require the accessible features, MHA 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, MHA will transfer a family living in an accessible unit that does not require the accessible features, to an available unit that is not accessible. MHA 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

MHA may require a resident to move when a reexamination indicates that there has been a change in family composition, and the family is either overcrowded or over-housed according to MHA policy [24 CFR 960.257(a)(4)]. On some occasions, MHA may initially place a resident in an inappropriately sized unit at lease-up, where the family is over-housed, to prevent vacancies. The public housing lease must include the tenant's agreement to transfer to an appropriately sized unit based on family composition [24 CFR 966.4(c)(3)].

MHA 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.

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

MHA may also 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 MHA's occupancy standards, when MHA determines there is a need for the transfer.

MHA 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 MHA that a transfer

is necessary and that the family has been placed on the transfer list.

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

These transfers permit MHA to demolish, sell or do major capital or rehabilitation work at a building site [PH Occ GB, page 148].

MHA 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. MHA's relocation plan may or may not require transferring affected families to other 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 may be offered a temporary relocation if allowed under Relocation Act provisions, and may be allowed to return to their unit, depending on contractual and legal obligations, once revitalization or rehabilitation is complete.

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

A MHA 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, MHA may not take action on the transfer until the conclusion of the grievance process.

PART III: TRANSFERS REQUESTED BY TENANTS

11-III.A. OVERVIEW

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

Some transfers that are requested by tenants should be treated as higher priorities than others due to the more urgent need for the transfer.

11-III.B. TYPES OF RESIDENT REQUESTED TRANSFERS

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

MHA 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 MHA'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

MHA 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 MHA's definition of overcrowded, as long as the family meets MHA's occupancy standards for the requested size unit.

Transfers requested by the tenant are considered optional for the tenant.

11-III.C. ELIGIBILITY FOR TRANSFER

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

Except where reasonable accommodation is being requested, MHA 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

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)

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 MHA'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, or stalking and who provides documentation of abuse in accordance with section 14-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

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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.

11-III.D. SECURITY DEPOSITS

When a family transfers from one unit to another, MHA 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.

11-III.E. COST OF TRANSFER

The resident will bear all of the costs of transfer s/he requests. However, in cases of documented financial hardship, MHA will consider assuming the transfer costs when the transfer is done as a reasonable accommodation.

11-III.F. HANDLING OF REQUESTS

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

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

MHA 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, or stalking in accordance with section 14-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.

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

PART IV: TRANSFER PROCESSING

11-IV.A. OVERVIEW

Generally, transfers should be placed on a transfer list and handled in the appropriate order. The transfer process must be clearly auditable to ensure that residents do not experience disparate treatment.

11-IV.B. TRANSFER LIST

MHA 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 will not be finally resolved by a temporary accommodation, and the resident requires a permanent transfer, that

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transfer will be placed at the top of the transfer list.

Transfers will be processed in the following order:

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 MHA-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, MHA 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 MHA to meet the demolition or renovation schedule.

Transfers will take precedence over waiting list admissions.

11-IV.C. TRANSFER OFFER POLICY

Residents will receive one offer of a transfer.

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

When the transfer has been requested by the resident, refusal of that offer without good cause will result in the removal of the household from the transfer list and the family must wait a period of one (1) year to reapply for another transfer.

11-IV.D. GOOD CAUSE FOR UNIT REFUSAL

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

The family demonstrates to the MHA's satisfaction ~~Inaccessibility to source of employment, education, or job training, children's day care, or an educational program for children with disabilities, so that accepting the unit offer would will require the 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 MHA'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, ~~or~~ risk

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assessments related to witness protection from a law enforcement agency, agency, or documentation of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking in accordance with section 14-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.

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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.

MHA will require documentation of good cause for unit refusals.

11-IV.E. REEXAMINATION POLICIES FOR TRANSFERS

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