

VII. ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY

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A. INTRODUCTION

NSP eligible uses include purchase of homes and residential properties that have been foreclosed upon or abandoned in order to rehabilitate and sell, rent, or redevelop such homes and properties.

B. RELEVANT DEFINITIONS

HUD recently made changes to the definition of "foreclosed" and "abandoned" under NSP. The changes to the definitions will allow more properties to qualify, remove existing barriers caused by market conditions, and help state and local grantees to meet a Congressional requirement that they obligate all of their NSP1 funding by September of this year. The links to the Notices implementing these changes are shown below.

Effective Date

For the NSP1 program, the definition changes for “foreclosed” and “abandoned” are effective as soon as the Notice is published in the Federal Register (4/9/2010).

Redefining "foreclosed"

HUD previously defined the term foreclosed to apply only to properties where the foreclosure process was completed. This original definition limited a grantee's ability to intervene strategically when a lender initiates but does not complete foreclosure, or where a default is allowed to linger. In addition, many lenders are transferring properties to aggregators or loan servicers, which then arrange for final disposition. In some of these cases, the previous policy did not consider the properties to retain their foreclosed status after title is transferred to the aggregator or servicer.

Properties will now be eligible for NSP assistance if any of the following conditions apply:

1. The property is at least 60 days delinquent on its mortgage and the owner has been notified; **or**
2. The property owner is 90 days or more delinquent on tax payments; or
3. Under state or local law, foreclosure proceedings have been initiated or completed; **or**
4. Foreclosure proceedings have been completed and title has been transferred to an intermediary aggregator or servicer that is not an NSP grantee, subrecipient, developer, or end user.

Redefining "Notice of Foreclosure"

Pursuant to Section 1497 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, Pub. L. 111-203, the date of a notice of foreclosure shall be deemed to be the date on which complete title to a property is transferred to a successor entity or person as a result of an order of a court or pursuant to provisions in a mortgage, deed of trust, or security deed. If none of these events occur in the acquisition of a foreclosed property (e.g., in a short sale), in order to ensure fair and equitable treatment of bona fide tenants and consistency with the NSP definition of foreclosed, the date of notice of foreclosure shall be deemed to be the date on which the property is acquired for the NSP-assisted project.

Redefining "abandoned"

The original definition required that the property be vacant for at least 90 days which effectively excludes properties abandoned by owners but where tenants are still in place thereby precluding local communities from assisting the properties with NSP funding or protecting the tenants' occupancy. HUD determined this limitation was a substantial barrier to the preservation of existing affordable housing.

To address this limitation, HUD has expanded the definition of an abandoned property to include:

5. Mortgages, tribal leaseholds, or tax payments that have not been made by the owner for at least 90 days; **or**
6. A code enforcement inspection has determined that the property is not habitable and the owner has taken no corrective actions within 90 days of notification of the deficiencies; **or**
7. The property is subject to a court-ordered receivership or nuisance abatement related to abandonment pursuant to state or local law or otherwise meets a state definition of an abandoned home or residential property.

Relevant Links

The HUD press release is available at http://portal.hud.gov/portal/page/portal/HUD/press/press_releases_media_advisories/2010/HUDNo.10-066

The Notice of Definition Revision to NSP2 NOFA for FY 2009 is attached and available at <http://hudnsphelp.info/index.cfm?do=viewResourceFile&resourceID=396>.

The Notice of Change in Definitions and Modification to NSP is attached and available <http://hudnsphelp.info/index.cfm?do=viewResourceFile&resourceID=397>.

Current market appraised value: The current market appraised value means the value of a foreclosed upon home or residential property that is established through an appraisal made in conformity with the appraisal requirements of the URA at 49 CFR 24.103 and completed

within 60 days prior to the final offer made for the property by a Grantee, developer, or individual homebuyer.

Down Payment: Under CDBG down payment assistance is limited to 50% of the lender required down payment. Only assistance provided as a grant is subject to the 50% limitation.

C. NSP ACQUISITION REQUIREMENTS

As a means of ensuring that all required documents are on file, an **Acquisition Summary Checklist** found in ATTACHMENT VII-6 should be used as a cover sheet for each street address file where acquisition occurs.

Section 2301(d) (1) of HERA requires that any purchase of a foreclosed-upon home or residential property under NSP be at a discount from the current market-appraised value of the home or property. The discount shall ensure that purchasers are paying below-market value for the home or property.

It should be noted that Section 2301(d) (1) of HERA conflicts with section 301(3) of the Uniform Relocation Act (URA) (42 U.S.C. 4651) and related regulatory requirements at 49 CFR 24.102(d). Section 301(3) of the URA, as implemented at 49 CFR 24.102(d), provides that an offer of just compensation shall not be less than the agency's approved appraisal of the fair market value of such property. These URA acquisition policies apply to any acquisition of real property for a federally funded project, except for acquisitions described in 49 CFR 24.101(b)(1) through (5) (commonly referred to as "voluntary acquisitions"). As the more recent and specific statutory provision, section 2301(d)(1) of HERA prevails over section 301 of the URA for purposes of NSP-assisted acquisitions of foreclosed-upon homes or residential properties.

For mortgagee foreclosed properties, Grantees must seek to obtain the "maximum reasonable discount" from the mortgagee.

- For individual purchase transactions, the purchase discount must be at least 1% from the current market appraised value of the home or property.

All acquisitions of property under NSP require an appraisal for purposes of determining the statutory purchase discount.

Grantees that are contemplating using NSP funds to assist an acquisition involving an eminent domain action are advised to consult legal counsel before taking action, as this may present problems with the Takings Clause of the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and prior Supreme Court rulings.

A recipient of NSP funds (grantee, subgrantee, non-profit organization, individual homebuyer, etc.) who will use NSP funds to acquire foreclosed property under the voluntary acquisition provisions of the Uniform Act (URA) must provide written notice to the owner (bank, mortgagee, etc.) that it will not acquire the property if negotiations fail to result in agreement and inform the owner in writing of what it believes to be the fair market value of the property

The URA acquisition requirements apply to anyone who uses NSP funds (or any Federal financial assistance) to acquire property including any Agency, non-profit, or individual

homebuyers who use federally-funded down payment or other financial assistance. To meet the requirements at 49 CFR 24.101(b)(1)-(5) (commonly known as the URA voluntary acquisition requirements), the owner of record must be notified in writing that Federal financial assistance will be used in the transaction and that if agreement cannot be reached through negotiation, that the acquisition will not take place. Further, under the NSP, an appraisal of foreclosed property must be made to determine the current fair market value 60 days prior to making the final offer and the owner must be advised that, under NSP, the acquisition price must be at a discount from the fair market value (the offer price should reflect the discount proposed by the buyer). There are specific URA voluntary acquisition requirements that must be met depending on whether or not the buyer has the power of eminent domain and will not use it (see 49 CFR 24.101(b)(1)(i)-(iv)) or if the buyer does not have the power of eminent domain (see 49 CFR 24.101(b)(2)). Any acquisition under possible threat of eminent domain cannot be considered a "voluntary acquisition" (even if the seller is willing to negotiate). HUD has developed a number of sample guide forms to assist NSP grantees in meeting these requirements. The guide forms and other information and resources are available on the NSP Acquisition & Relocation Resources page at: <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/library/relocation/nsp/index.cfm>.

D. ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY AT SHERIFF'S SALE

It appears that some grantees are considering purchasing properties at foreclosure sale. The properties don't meet the definition of "foreclosed", but could meet the definition of "abandoned", which could allow NSP funds to be used to purchase the property at a foreclosure sale. HUD has provided the following advice regarding purchase at Sheriff's sale, using the following example: The mortgage or tax foreclosure proceedings have been initiated, mortgage/tax payments haven't been made in 90 days, and the property has been vacant for 90 days. It still brings up the issue of appraised value, since that would be set by the County when it determines the sale price, not the purchaser through an **appraiser**. HUD's response:

"If a home to be sold at sheriff's sale qualifies as "abandoned" based on the definition in the NSP Notice, then a grantee could bid for the property at the sale. No appraisal is required to purchase "abandoned" properties under NSP. However, acquisition of a property at a sheriff's sale with NSP funds does not release the grantee from the requirements of the URA with regard to purchasing property. The acquisition policies of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended (Uniform Act) apply to any acquisition of real property for a federally funded project except for acquisitions described in 49 CFR 24.101(b)(1) through (5) (commonly referred to as "voluntary acquisitions"). The same standards apply to the acquisition of real property at a foreclosure sale for a federally funded project. An acquiring Agency undertaking a "voluntary" acquisition must comply with the procedures described in 49 CFR 24.101(b). For instance, purchasing property under the "voluntary" acquisition provisions at 49 CFR 24.101(b) (1)-(2) requires certain disclosures concerning the voluntary nature of the acquisition and the purchaser's estimate of the market value of the property. An acquiring Agency must also comply with governing State and local law. The acquiring Agency should consult such laws to determine the identity of the legal title owner at the foreclosure sale and whether any applicable URA disclosures can be made to the legal title owner.

It is essential that an acquiring Agency consult State foreclosure law before acquiring property at a foreclosure sale. Issues including, but not limited to, the following must be taken into consideration:

- *Does the State require a judicial foreclosure process? If not, then what process is used to foreclose the property?*
- *During and after foreclosure, who will hold legal title to the property?*
- *During and directly following foreclosure, who has the right to possess the property?*
- *Does the foreclosed upon owner have any redemption rights under state law?*
- *To what degree will the title being passed at the foreclosure sale be marketable?*
- *What subordinate rights and interests in the property are wiped away as a result of the foreclosure proceeding?*

If State or local law precludes compliance with the Uniform Act's acquisition provisions, the acquiring Agency should contact its local HUD Regional Relocation Specialist. The Regional Relocation Specialist will consult with CPD Headquarters and program counsel regarding any potential conflict between the requirements of the Uniform Act and State/ local law in order that appropriate next steps can be determined."

E. DIRECT ASSISTANCE TO HOMEBUYERS

Assistance to homebuyers may be provided in two ways:

- Down payment/gap financing assistance to purchase a foreclosed home identified by the eligible buyer. This may include closing costs and rehabilitation assistance.
- Down payment/gap financing assistance to purchase a foreclosed home that the Grantee has acquired and rehabbed.

Grantees must ensure that homebuyers obtain a mortgage loan from a lender who agrees to comply with the bank regulators' guidance for non-traditional mortgages.

Grantees are cautioned against providing or permitting homebuyers to obtain subprime mortgages.

Grantees must ensure that the homebuyer receives and completes at least eight (8) hours of homebuyer counseling from a HUD-approved housing counseling agency before obtaining a mortgage loan.

Grantees must complete environmental review requirements before committing NSP funds to any homebuyer activity. If the Grantee purchased the property and rehabbed it no additional environmental review is necessary.

F. APPRAISALS

Persons performing appraisals of NSP funded acquisitions of "foreclosed upon" properties must meet the appraisal qualifications of 49 CFR 24.103(d). All persons performing such valuations must be qualified to perform an appraisal, even if they are on staff. The regulations at 49 CFR 24.103(d) (2) only require contract "fee" appraisers to be state licensed or certified. Staff appraisers are not required to possess such qualifications;

however, they must be qualified. In most circumstances, staff appraisers possess a state appraisal license or certification, even though they are not required to do so by regulation.

In Wisconsin, appraisers are licensed by the Department of Regulation and Licensing (DRL). For more information, please visit the DRL website:
<http://drl.wi.gov/prof/appr/def.htm>

Appraisals must be completed within 60 days of the final offer to purchase.

G. INSPECTIONS

Prior to assistance with NSP funds, an inspection must be completed to determine if the unit is decent, safe, sanitary, and complies with state and local codes or can be brought into compliance. The minimum inspection standard is Housing Quality Standards (HQS). The HQS Inspection Form is available at the HUD website:
<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/affordablehousing/library/forms/hqschecklist.pdf>

NSP strongly encourages the use of energy conservation measures and Green building. All required rehabilitation and replacement of appliances, systems, and components must use Energy Star qualified replacement components.

All units assisted with NSP funds must comply with the regulations implementing Title X of the 1992 Housing and Community Development Act (24 CFR Part 35). The purpose of the regulation is to identify and address lead-based paint hazards before children are exposed to lead.

All households receiving NSP assistance and occupying pre-1978 housing must receive the EPA approved information pamphlet on identifying and controlling lead-based paint hazards ("Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home"). The pamphlet is currently available in English, Spanish, Vietnamese, Russian, Arabic, and Somali from the HUD website:
<http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/leadinfo.htm#resources>.

EPA Lead website: <http://www.epa.gov/lead/index.html>

On April 22, 2008, EPA issued a rule requiring the use of lead-safe practices and other actions aimed at preventing lead poisoning. Under the rule, beginning in April 2010, contractors performing renovation, repair and painting projects that disturb lead-based paint in homes, child care facilities, and schools built before 1978 must be certified and must follow specific work practices to prevent lead contamination.

All households being assisted should also receive a copy of the EPA lead hazard information pamphlet Renovate Right: Important Lead Hazard Information for Families, Child Care Providers, and Schools which is available on the EPA website:
<http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm>

H. SALE OF GRANTEE ACQUIRED FORECLOSED PROPERTY

If an abandoned or foreclosed upon home or residential property is to be sold to an individual as a primary residence, no profit may be earned on such sale. The sale of such

property shall be in an amount equal to or less than the cost to acquire and rehabilitate such home or property up to a decent, safe, and habitable condition.

The maximum sales price for a property is determined by aggregating all costs of acquisition, rehabilitation, and costs related to the sale of the property. In determining the sales price, HUD will NOT consider the costs of boarding up, lawn mowing, maintaining the property in a static condition, or, in the absence of NSP-assisted rehabilitation or redevelopment, the costs of completing a sales transaction or other disposition to be redevelopment or rehabilitation costs.

Grantees shall ensure, to the maximum extent practicable and for the longest feasible term that the sale of abandoned and foreclosed upon homes and residential properties under this section remain affordable to individuals or families whose incomes do not exceed 120% AMI. To meet the affordability requirements of NSP, DHCD has adopted the HOME program standards as the minimal standard to ensure compliance. Grantees may impose affordability periods that are longer in duration. Information on the HOME program is available on the website: <http://commerce.wi.gov/CD/cd-boh-HHR.html>.

Affordability Period

For homebuyer and rental projects, the length of the affordability period depends on the amount of the NSP investment in the property and the nature of the activity funded. Throughout the affordability period, the NSP-assisted housing must be occupied by income-eligible households. The affordability period requirements shall be enforced through the use of recapture provisions for homebuyer activities and through deed restriction of the assisted property for rental activities.

NSP assistance per unit	Length of affordability period (years)
Under \$15,000	5
\$15,000 to \$40,000	10
Over \$40,000 or rehab involving refinancing	15
New Construction	20

If NSP funds assist a property that was previously assisted with HOME funds, but on which the affordability restrictions were terminated through foreclosure or transfer in lieu of foreclosure pursuant to 24 CFR part 92, the Grantee must revive the HOME affordability restrictions for the greater of the remaining period of HOME affordability or the continuing affordability requirements of NSP.

I. REHABILITATION

Any rehabilitation of a foreclosed upon home or residential property shall be to the extent necessary to comply with applicable laws, codes, and other requirements relating to housing safety, quality, and habitability, in order to sell, rent, or redevelop such homes and properties. The State HOME Minimum Housing Rehabilitation Standards will apply to NSP assisted activities as a minimum standard (see table above).

Rehabilitation funds may be used for preservation, improving energy efficiency or conservation, or providing renewable energy source(s). HUD is encouraging the incorporation of modern green building and energy efficiency improvements to provide for long-term affordability and increased sustainability and attractiveness of housing and neighborhoods.

Grantees may rehabilitate property to be operated as rental housing by the grantee, by a subrecipient, by a lessee or by a purchaser. Grantees should note that the costs of purchase, rehabilitation, conversion and sale of such properties are eligible NSP activities, but the expenses of actually operating the rental housing (such as maintenance, insurance, deficits in monthly operating income) and tenant-based rental subsidies are not eligible NSP activities.

ATTACHMENT VII-1

Guidance on NSP Appraisals – Voluntary Acquisitions

Acquisitions financed with NSP grant funds are subject to the URA, and its implementing regulations at 49 CFR Part 24, and the requirements set forth in the NSP Notice that was published in the Federal Register on October 6, 2008. HUD anticipates that most of these transactions will qualify as voluntary acquisitions under the applicable regulations of 49 CFR 24.101(b). The URA regulations do not specifically require appraisals in connection with voluntary acquisitions under 49 CFR 24.101(b). However, the NSP Notice requires appraisals to be performed with respect to the NSP funded acquisition of foreclosed upon homes and residential properties, even though they may be considered voluntary under the URA. In those cases, the URA appraisal requirements of 49 CFR 24.103 must be met. The following guidance on appraisals pertains to acquisitions of foreclosed upon homes and residential properties which meet the applicable voluntary acquisition requirements of 49 CFR 24.101(b) and reflects applicable URA requirements and the NSP requirements, including the URA appraisal requirements of 49 CFR 24.103.

1. The NSP grantee must ensure that the owner is informed in writing of what the grantee believes to be the market value of the property; and that the NSP grantee will not acquire the property if negotiations fail to result in a an amicable agreement (see 49 CFR 24.101(b)(1) & (b)(2)).
2. If NSP funds are to be used to acquire a foreclosed upon home or residential property (other than through donation), the grantee must ensure that the purchase price includes a discount from the value established by an appraisal that meets the following requirements:
 - a. The appraisal must have been completed within 60 days of the offer made for the property (we have advised that an initial offer can be made, subject to the completion of the appraisal within 60 days of a final offer).
 - b. The appraisal must meet the URA definition of an appraisal (see 49 CFR 24.2(a)(3) and the five following requirements (see 49 CFR 24.103(a)(2)):
 - i. An adequate description of the physical characteristics of the property being appraised (and, in the case of a partial acquisition, an adequate description of the remaining property), including items identified as personal property, a statement of the known and observed encumbrances, if any, title information, location, zoning, present use, an analysis of highest and best use, and at least a 5-year sales history of the property.

- ii. All relevant and reliable approaches to value. If the appraiser uses more than one approach, there shall be an analysis and reconciliation of approaches to value used that is sufficient to support the appraiser's opinion of value.
 - iii. A description of comparable sales, including a description of all relevant physical, legal, and economic factors such as parties to the transaction, source and method of financing, and verification by a party involved in the transaction.
 - iv. A statement of the value of the real property to be acquired and, for a partial acquisition, a statement of the value of the damages and benefits, if any, to the remaining real property, where appropriate.
 - v. The effective date of valuation, date of appraisal, signature, and certification of the appraiser.
 - c. The appraiser shall disregard any decrease or increase in the fair market value of the real property caused by the project for which the property is to be acquired or by the likelihood that the property would be acquired for the project, other than that due to physical deterioration within the reasonable control of the owner.
 - d. If the owner of a real property improvement is permitted to retain it for removal from the project site, the amount to be offered for the interest in the real property to be acquired shall be not less than the difference between the amount determined to be just compensation for the owner's entire interest in the real property and the salvage value (defined at §24.2(a)(24)) of the retained improvement.
3. The NSP grantee has a legitimate role in contributing to the appraisal process, especially in developing the scope of work and defining the appraisal problem. The scope of work and development of an appraisal under these requirements depends on the complexity of the appraisal problem. HUD's guide to preparing an appraisal scope of work under the URA is available in HUD Handbook 1378- Appendix 19 or through the following link:
- <http://www.hud.gov/offices/adm/hudclips/handbooks/cpdh/1378.0/1378x19CPDH.pdf>
4. The NSP grantee shall establish criteria for determining the minimum qualifications and competency of appraisers. Qualifications shall be consistent with the scope of work for the assignment. The NSP grantee shall review the experience, education, training, certification/licensing, designation(s) and other qualifications of appraisers, and use only those determined by the NSP grantee to be qualified.
5. If the NSP grantee uses a contract (fee) appraiser to perform the appraisal, such appraiser shall be State licensed or certified in accordance with title XI of the

Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 (FIRREA)
(12 U.S.C. 3331 *et seq.*).

Questions:

- 1. Can the lender's appraisal be used if it is reviewed for compliance with the URA requirements?**

Yes, if it meets the requirements in 2-5 above.

- 2. Must appraisals for the voluntary acquisition of NSP funded foreclosed upon homes and residential properties have a review appraisal performed?**

No. Although the URA criteria for appraisals refer to qualifications for review appraisers, the NSP grantee is not required to have a review appraisal performed in connection with voluntary acquisitions under 49 CFR 24.101(b).

- 3. Must a scope of work be developed?**

Yes, if the NSP grantee is procuring the services of an appraiser (or requires someone else to procure those services) or is relying on a lender's (the owner of the foreclosed upon property) appraisal that is determined by the NSP grantee to meet above requirements. No, if the appraisal is performed by otherwise qualified in-house appraisal staff, although it is still advisable in such cases.

ATTACHMENT VII-2

- NSP VOLUNTARY ACQUISITION OF FORECLOSED PROPERTY -
- Informational Notice -

(Agencies with Eminent Domain Authority)

Grantee or Agency Letterhead
(date)

Dear _____:

(City, County, State, other) _____, is interested in acquiring property you own at (address) _____ for a project receiving funding assistance from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP).

Please be advised that, (City, County, State, other) _____ possesses eminent domain authority to acquire property, however, in the event you are not interested in selling your property, or if we cannot reach an amicable agreement for the purchase of your property, we will not pursue its acquisition under eminent domain. Your property is not a necessary part of the proposed project and is not part of an intended, planned, or designated project area where substantially all of the property within the area is to be acquired.

Under the NSP, we are required to purchase residential foreclosed properties (which may include certain residential properties in mortgage or tax default status that meet the NSP definition of "foreclosed") at a discount from their current market appraised value.

The subject property is listed for purchase at \$ _____. (If currently listed)
Select one:

- a) We currently believe the property's market value is \$ _____. We are prepared to purchase your property; however, depending on the results of the appraisal, our written offer may differ from this amount.
- b) Our appraisal indicates the property's market value is \$ _____. We are prepared to offer you \$ _____ to purchase your property.

Please contact us at your convenience, if you are interested in selling your property.

If your property is in default, but foreclosure proceedings have not been initiated/completed, and our offer is for less than the current balance of your mortgage loan(s), we suggest that you seek legal counsel or guidance. We cannot provide you with legal advice regarding any tax, credit, or deficiency judgment consequences to you related to the sale.

In accordance with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act (URA), owner-occupants who move as a result of a voluntary acquisition are not eligible for relocation assistance. A tenant-occupant who moves as a result of a voluntary acquisition for a federally-assisted project may be eligible for relocation assistance as a displaced person. Such displaced persons may include not only current lawful occupants, but also former tenants required to move for any reason other than an eviction for cause in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local law. If your property is currently tenant-occupied or a tenant lawfully occupied your property within the past 3 months prior to our offer, we need to know immediately. Further, you should not order current occupant(s) to move, or fail to renew a lease, in order to sell the property to us as vacant.

If you have any questions about this notice or the proposed project, please contact (name) _____, (title) _____, (address) _____, (phone) _____.

NOTES to NSP Voluntary Acquisition of Foreclosed Property Informational Notice

1. The case file must indicate the manner in which this written notice was delivered (e.g., personally served or via certified mail, return receipt requested) and the date of delivery. (See 49 CFR 24.5 and Paragraph 2-3 J of Handbook 1378.)
2. Tenant-occupants displaced as a result of a voluntary acquisition may be entitled to URA relocation assistance and must be so informed per 49 CFR 24.2(a)(15)(iv) – Initiation of Negotiations (ION), 49 CFR 24 Appendix A - 24.2(a)(15)(iv), and <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/library/relocation/nsp/index.cfm>
3. See 49 CFR 24.206 regarding eviction for cause.
4. This guideform may only be used if all of the requirements of 49 CFR 24.101(b)(1)(i)-(iv) are met.
5. This is a guideform. It should be revised to reflect the circumstances. NSP defines “foreclosed” to include residential properties in which the property’s current delinquency status is at least 60 days delinquent under the Mortgage Bankers of America delinquency calculation and the owner has been notified of this delinquency, or (b) the property owner is 90 days or more delinquent on tax payments. While considered “foreclosed” for NSP purposes, such properties may still be owned by the mortgagor unless the State foreclosure process is complete and title to the property transferred. Short sales and other foreclosure alternatives are complex transactions involving coordination and cooperation among a number of parties (e.g., owners, lenders, servicers, investors).

[05/2010] GUIDEFORM

ATTACHMENT VII-3

**NSP VOLUNTARY ACQUISITION OF FORECLOSED PROPERTY -
- Informational Notice -**

(Agencies/Persons Without Eminent Domain Authority)

Grantee or Agency Letterhead
(date)

Dear _____:

(Name of Agency/Person) _____, is interested in acquiring property you own at (address) _____ for a proposed project which may receive funding assistance from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP).

Please be advised that (Name of Agency/Person) _____ does not have authority to acquire your property by eminent domain. In the event we cannot reach an amicable agreement for the purchase of your property, we will not pursue this proposed acquisition.

Under the NSP, we are required to purchase residential foreclosed properties (which may include certain residential properties in mortgage or tax default status that meet the NSP definition of “foreclosed”) at a discount from their market appraised value.

The subject property is listed for purchase at \$ _____. (If currently listed)

Select one:

- a) We currently believe that the property’s market value is \$_____. We are prepared to purchase your property; however, depending on the results of the appraisal, our written offer may differ from this amount.

- b) Our appraisal indicates the property’s market value is \$_____. We are prepared to offer you \$_____ to purchase your property.

Please contact us at your convenience, if you are interested in selling your property.

If your property is in default, but foreclosure proceedings have not been initiated/completed, and our offer is for less than the current balance of your mortgage loan(s), we suggest that you seek legal counsel or guidance. We cannot provide you with legal advice regarding any tax, credit, or deficiency judgment consequences to you related to the sale.

In accordance with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act (URA), owner-occupants who move as a result of a voluntary acquisition are not eligible for relocation assistance. A tenant-occupant who moves as a result of a

voluntary acquisition for a federally-assisted project may be eligible for relocation assistance as a displaced person. Such displaced persons may include not only current lawful occupants, but also former tenants required to move for any reason other than an eviction for cause in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local law. If your property is currently tenant-occupied or a tenant lawfully occupied your property within the past 3 months prior to our offer, we need to know immediately. Further, you should not order current occupant(s) to move, or fail to renew a lease, in order to sell the property to us as vacant.

If you have any questions about this notice or the proposed project, please contact
(name) _____, (title) _____,
(address) _____, (phone) _____.

NOTES to NSP Voluntary Acquisition Notice (Agency/person without Eminent Domain authority).

1. The case file must indicate the manner in which this notice was delivered (e.g., personally served or via certified mail, return receipt requested) and the date of delivery. (See 49 CFR 24.5 and Paragraph 2-3 J of Handbook 1378.)
2. Tenant-occupants displaced as a result of a voluntary acquisition may be entitled to URA relocation assistance and must be so informed per 49 CFR 24.2(a)(15)(iv) – Initiation of Negotiations (ION), and 49 CFR 24 Appendix A - 24.2(a)(15)(iv) and <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/library/relocation/nsp/index.cfm>
3. See 49 CFR 24.206 regarding eviction for cause.
4. This guideform may only be used if all of the requirements of 49 CFR 24.101(b)(2)(i) and (ii) or 49 CFR 24.101(b)(3) are met.
5. This is a guideform. It should be revised to reflect the circumstances. NSP defines “foreclosed” to include residential properties in which the property’s current delinquency status is at least 60 days delinquent under the Mortgage Bankers of America delinquency calculation and the owner has been notified of this delinquency, or (b) the property owner is 90 days or more delinquent on tax payments. While considered “foreclosed” for NSP purposes, such properties may still be owned by the mortgagor unless the State foreclosure process is complete and title to the property transferred. Short sales and other foreclosure alternatives are complex transactions involving coordination and cooperation among a number of parties (e.g., owners, lenders, servicers, investors).

[05/2010] GUIDEFORM

Inspection Form

Housing Choice Voucher Program

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Public and Indian Housing

OMB Approval No. 2577-0169
(exp. 9/30/2010)

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 0.25 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. This agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless that collection displays a valid OMB control number.

This collection of information is authorized under Section 8 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f). The information is used to determine if a unit meets the housing quality standards of the section 8 rental assistance program.

PHA		Tenant ID Number	Date of Request (mm/dd/yyyy)
Inspector		Date Last Inspection (mm/dd/yyyy)	Date of Inspection (mm/dd/yyyy)
Neighborhood/Census Tract	Type of Inspection <input type="checkbox"/> Initial <input type="checkbox"/> Special <input type="checkbox"/> Reinspection		Project Number

A. General Information

Street Address of Inspected Unit				Housing Type (check as appropriate)			
City		County		State		Zip	
Name of Family				Current Telephone of Family			
Current Street Address of Family							
City		County		State		Zip	
Number of Children in Family Under 6							
Name of Owner or Agent Authorized to Lease Unit Inspected				Telephone of Owner or Agent			
Address of Owner or Agent							
<input type="checkbox"/> Single Family Detached <input type="checkbox"/> Duplex or Two Family <input type="checkbox"/> Row House or Town House <input type="checkbox"/> Low Rise: 3,4 Stories, Including Garden Apartment <input type="checkbox"/> High Rise; 5 or More Stories <input type="checkbox"/> Manufactured Home <input type="checkbox"/> Congregate <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperative <input type="checkbox"/> Independent Group Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Single Room Occupancy <input type="checkbox"/> Shared Housing <input type="checkbox"/> Other:(Specify)							

B. Summary Decision on the Unit

(to be completed after the form has been filled in)

Housing Quality Standard Pass or Fail

1. Fail If there are any checks under the column headed "Fail" the unit fails the minimum housing quality standards. Discuss with the owner the repairs noted that would be necessary to bring the unit up to the standard.

2. Inconclusive If there are no checks under the column headed "Fail" and there are checks under the column headed "Inconclusive," obtain additional information necessary for a decision (question owner or tenant as indicated in the item instructions given in this checklist). Once additional information is obtained, change the rating for the item and record the date of verification at the far right of the form.

3. Pass If neither (1) nor (2) above is checked, the unit passes the minimum housing quality standards. Any additional conditions described in the right hand column of the form should serve to (a) establish the precondition of the unit, (b) indicate possible additional areas to negotiate with the owner, (c) aid in assessing the reasonableness of the rent of the unit, and (d) aid the tenant in deciding among possible units to be rented. The tenant is responsible for deciding whether he or she finds these conditions acceptable.

Unit Size: Count the number of bedrooms for purposes of the FMR or Payment Standard. Record in the box provided.

Year Constructed: Enter from Line 5 of the Request for Tenancy Approval form. Record in the box provided.

Number of Sleeping Rooms: Count the number of rooms which could be used for sleeping, as identified on the checklist. Record in the box provided.

C. How to Fill Out This Checklist

Complete the checklist on the unit to be occupied (or currently occupied) by the tenant. Proceed through the inspection as follows:

Area	Checklist Category
room by room	1. Living Room
	2. Kitchen
	3. Bathroom
	4. All Other Rooms Used for Living
basement or utility room	5. All Secondary Rooms Not Used for Living
outside	6. Heating & Plumbing
overall	7. Building Exterior
	8. General Health & Safety

Each part of the checklist will be accompanied by an explanation of the item to be inspected.

Important: For each item numbered on the checklist, **check one box only** (e.g., check one box only for item 1.4 "Security," in the Living Room.)

In the space to the right of the description of the item, if the decision on the item is: "Fail" write what repairs are necessary; if "Inconclusive" write in details.

Also, if "Pass" but there are some conditions present that need to be brought to the attention of the owner or the tenant, write these in the space to the right.

If it is an annual inspection, record to the right of the form any repairs made since the last inspection. If possible, record reason for repair (e.g., ordinary maintenance, tenant damage).

If it is a complaint inspection, fill out only those checklist items for which complaint is lodged. Determine, if possible, tenant or owner cause.

Once the checklist has been completed, return to Part B (Summary Decision on the Unit).

1. Living Room

1.1 Living Room Present

Note: If the unit is an efficiency apartment, consider the living room present.

1.2 Electricity

In order to qualify, the outlets must be present and properly installed in the baseboard, wall or floor of the room. Do not count a single duplex receptacle as two outlets, i.e., there must be **two** of these in the room, or **one** of these **plus a permanently installed ceiling or wall light fixture**.

Both the outlets and/or the light must be working. Usually, a room will have sufficient lights or electrical appliances plugged into outlets to determine workability. Be sure light fixture does not fail just because the bulb is burned out.

Do not count any of the following items or fixtures as outlets/fixtures: Table or floor lamps (these are **not** permanent light fixtures); ceiling lamps plugged into socket; extension cords.

If the electric service to the unit has been temporarily turned off check "Inconclusive." Contact owner or manager after inspection to verify that electricity functions properly when service is turned on. Record this information on the checklist.

1.3 Electrical Hazards

Examples of what this means: broken wiring; noninsulated wiring; frayed wiring; improper types of wiring, connections or insulation; wires lying in or located near standing water or other unsafe places; light fixture hanging from electric wiring without other firm support or fixture; missing cover plates on switches or outlets; badly cracked outlets; exposed fuse box connections; overloaded circuits evidenced by frequently "blown" fuses (ask the tenant).

Check "Inconclusive" if you are uncertain about severity of the problem and seek expert advice.

1.4 Security

"Accessible to outside" means: doors open to the outside or to a common public hall; windows accessible from the outside (e.g. basement and first floor); windows or doors leading onto a fire escape, porch or other outside place that can be reached from the ground.

"Lockable" means: the window or door has a properly working lock, or is nailed shut, or the window is not designed to be opened. A storm window lock that is working properly is acceptable. Windows that are nailed shut are acceptable only if these windows are not needed for ventilation or as an alternate exit in case of fire.

1.5 Window Condition

Rate the windows in the room (including windows in doors).

"Severe deterioration" means that the window no longer has the capacity to keep out the wind and the rain or is a cutting hazard. Examples are: missing or broken-out panes; dangerously loose cracked panes; windows that will not close; windows that, when closed, do not form a reasonably tight seal.

If more than one window in the room is in this condition, give details in the space provided on the right of the form.

If there is only "moderate deterioration" of the windows the item should "Pass." "Moderate deterioration" means windows which are reasonably weather-tight, but show evidence of some aging, abuse, or lack of repair. Signs of deterioration are: minor crack in window pane; splintered sill; signs of some minor rotting in the window frame or the window itself; window panes loose because of missing window putty. Also for deteriorated and peeling paint see 1.9. If more than one window is in this condition, give details in the space provided on the right of the form.

1.6 Ceiling Condition

"Unsound or hazardous" means the presence of such serious defects that either a potential exists for structural collapse or that large cracks or holes allow significant drafts to enter the unit. The condition includes: severe bulging or buckling; large holes; missing parts; falling or in danger of falling loose surface materials (other than paper or paint).

Pass ceilings that are basically sound but have some nonhazardous defects, including: small holes or cracks; missing or broken ceiling tiles; water stains; soiled surfaces; unpainted surfaces; peeling paint (for peeling paint see item 1.9).

1.7 Wall Condition

"Unsound or hazardous" includes: serious defects such that the structural safety of the building is threatened, such as severe buckling, bulging or leaning; damaged or loose structural members; large holes; air infiltration.

Pass walls that are basically sound but have some nonhazardous defects, including: small or shallow holes; cracks; loose or missing parts; unpainted surfaces; peeling paint (for peeling paint see item 1.9).

1.8 Floor Condition

"Unsound or hazardous" means the presence of such serious defects that a potential exists for structural collapse or other threats to safety (e.g., tripping) or large cracks or holes allow substantial drafts from below the floor. The condition includes: severe buckling or major movements under walking stress; damaged or missing parts.

Pass floors that are basically sound but have some nonhazardous defects, including: heavily worn or damaged floor surface (for example, scratches or gouges in surface, missing portions of tile or linoleum, previous water damage). If there is a floor covering, also note the condition, especially if badly worn or soiled. If there is a floor covering, including paint or sealant, also note the conditions, especially if badly worn, soiled or peeling (for peeling paint, see 1.9).

1.9 Lead-Based Paint

Housing Choice Voucher Units If the unit was built January 1, 1978, or after, no child under age six will occupy or currently occupies it, is a 0-BR, elderly or handicapped unit with no children under age six on the lease or expected, has been certified lead-based paint free by a certified lead-based paint inspector (no lead-based paint present or no lead-based paint present after removal of lead-based paint.), check NA and do not inspect painted surfaces.

This requirement applies to all painted surfaces (building components) within the unit. (Do not include tenant belongings). Surfaces to receive a visual assessment for deteriorated paint include walls, floors, ceilings, built in cabinets (sink bases), baseboards, doors, door frames, windows systems including mullions, sills, or frames and any other painted building component within the unit. Deteriorated paint includes any painted surface that is peeling, chipping, chalking, cracking, damaged or otherwise separated from the substrate.

All deteriorated paint surfaces **more than 2 sq. ft. in any one interior room or space, or more than 10% of the total surface area of an interior type of component with a small surface area (i.e., window sills, baseboards, and trim)** must be stabilized (corrected) in accordance with all safe work practice requirements and clearance is required. **If the deteriorated painted surface is less than 2 sq. ft. or less than 10% of the component, only stabilization is required. Clearance testing is not required.** Stabilization means removal of deteriorated paint, repair of the substrate, and application of a new protective coating or paint. Lead-Based Paint Owner Certification is required following stabilization activities, except for *de minimis* level repairs.

1. Living Room

For each numbered item, check one box only.

Item No.	Description	Decision			If Fail, what repairs are necessary? If Inconclusive, give details. If Pass with comments, give details.	If Fail or Inconclusive, date (mm/dd/yyyy) of final approval
		Yes, Pass	No, Fail	Inconclusive		
1.1 Living Room Present	Is there a living room?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
1.2 Electricity	Are there at least two working outlets or one working outlet and one working light fixture?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
1.3 Electrical Hazards	Is the room free from electrical hazards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
1.4 Security	Are all windows and doors that are accessible from the outside lockable?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
1.5 Window Condition	Is there at least one window, and are all windows free of signs of severe deterioration or missing or broken out panes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
1.6 Ceiling Condition	Is the ceiling sound and free from hazardous defects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
1.7 Wall Condition	Are the walls sound and free from hazardous defects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
1.8 Floor Condition	Is the floor sound and free from hazardous defects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
1.9 Lead-Based Paint	Are all painted surfaces free of deteriorated paint?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	If no, does deteriorated surfaces exceed two square feet and/or more than 10% of a component?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Applicable	

Additional Comments: (Give Item Number)

Comments continued on a separate page Yes No

2. Kitchen

2.1 Kitchen Area Present

Note: A kitchen is an area used for preparation of meals. It may be either a separate room or an area of a larger room (for example, a kitchen area in an efficiency apartment).

2.2 - 2.9 Explanation for these items is the same as that provided for "Living Room" with the following modifications:

2.2 Electricity

Note: The requirement is that at least one outlet and one permanent light fixture are present and working.

2.5 Window Condition

Note: The absence of a window does not fail this item in the kitchen. If there is no window, check "Pass."

2.10 Stove or Range with Oven

Both an oven and a stove (or range) with top burners must be present and working. If either is missing and you know that the owner is responsible for supplying these appliances, check "Fail." Put check in "Inconclusive" column if the tenant is responsible for supplying the appliances and he or she has not yet moved in. Contact tenant or prospective tenant to gain verification that facility will be supplied and is in working condition. Hot plates are not acceptable substitutes for these facilities.

An oven is not working if it will not heat up. To be working a stove or range must have all burners working and knobs to turn them off and on. Under "working condition," also look for hazardous gas hook-ups evidenced by strong gas smells; these should fail. (Be sure that this condition is not confused with an unlit pilot light - a condition that should be noted, but does not fail.)

If both an oven and a stove or range are present, but the gas or electricity are turned off, check "Inconclusive." Contact owner or manager to get verification that facility works when gas is turned on. If both an oven and a stove or range are present and working, but defects exist, check "Pass" and note these to the right of the form. Possible defects are marked, dented, or scratched surfaces; cracked burner ring; limited size relative to family needs.

A microwave oven may be substituted for a tenant-supplied oven and stove (or range).

A microwave oven may be substituted for an owner-supplied oven and stove (or range) if the tenant agrees and microwave ovens are furnished instead of ovens and stoves (or ranges) to both subsidized and unsubsidized tenants in the building or premises.

2.11 Refrigerator

If no refrigerator is present, use the same criteria for marking either "Fail" or "Inconclusive" as were used for the oven and stove or range.

A refrigerator is not working if it will not maintain a temperature low enough to keep food from spoiling over a reasonable period of time. If the electricity is turned off, mark "Inconclusive." Contact owner (or tenant if unit is occupied) to get verification of working condition.

If the refrigerator is present and working but defects exist, note these to the right of the form. Possible minor defects include: broken or missing interior shelving; dented or scratched interior or exterior surfaces; minor deterioration of door seal; loose door handle.

2.12 Sink

If a permanently attached kitchen sink is not present in the kitchen or kitchen area, mark "Fail." A sink in a bathroom or a portable basin will not satisfy this requirement. A sink is not working unless it has running hot and cold water from the faucets and a properly connected and properly working drain (with a "gas trap"). In a vacant apartment, the hot water may have been turned off and there will be no hot water. Mark this "Inconclusive." Check with owner or manager to verify that hot water is available when service is turned on.

If a working sink has defects, note this to the right of the item. Possible minor defects include: dripping faucet; marked, dented, or scratched surface; slow drain; missing or broken drain stopper.

2.13 Space for Storage, Preparation, and Serving of Food

Some space must be available for the storage, preparation, and serving of food. If there is no built-in space for food storage and preparation, a table used for food preparation and a portable storage cabinet will satisfy the requirement. If there is no built-in space, and no room for a table and portable cabinet, check "Inconclusive" and discuss with the tenant. The tenant makes the final determination as to whether or not this space is acceptable.

If there are some minor defects, check "Pass" and make notes to the right. Possible defects include: marked, dented, or scratched surfaces; broken shelving or cabinet doors; broken drawers or cabinet hardware; limited size relative to family needs.

2. Kitchen

For each numbered item, check one box only.

Item No.	Description	Decision			If Fail, what repairs are necessary? If Inconclusive, give details. If Pass with comments, give details.	If Fail or Inconclusive, date (mm/dd/yyyy) of final approval
		Yes, Pass	No, Fail	Inconclusive		
2.1 Kitchen Area Present	Is there a kitchen?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
2.2 Electricity	Are there at least one working outlet and one working, permanently installed light fixture?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2.3 Electrical Hazards	Is the kitchen free from electrical hazards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2.4 Security	Are all windows and doors that are accessible from the outside lockable?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
2.5 Window Condition	Are all windows free of signs of deterioration or missing or broken out panes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
2.6 Ceiling Condition	Is the ceiling sound and free from hazardous defects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
2.7 Wall Condition	Are the walls sound and free from hazardous defects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
2.8 Floor Condition	Is the floor sound and free from hazardous defects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
2.9 Lead-Based Paint	Are all painted surfaces free of deteriorated paint? If no, does deteriorated surfaces exceed two square feet and/or less than 10% of a component?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable	
2.10 Stove or Range with Oven	Is there a working oven, and a stove (or range) with top burners that work? If no oven and stove (or range) are present, is there a microwave oven and, if microwave is owner-supplied, do other tenants have microwaves instead of an oven and stove (or range)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2.11 Refrigerator	Is there a refrigerator that works and maintains a temperature low enough so that food does not spoil over a reasonable period of time?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2.12 Sink	Is there a kitchen sink that works with hot and cold running water?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2.13 Space for Storage, Preparation, and Serving of Food	Is there space to store, prepare, and serve food?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Additional Comments: (Give Item Number)(Use an additional page if necessary)

Comments continued on a separate page Yes No

3. Bathroom

3.1 Bathroom Present

Most units have easily identifiable bathrooms (i.e., a separate room with toilet, washbasin and tub or shower). In some cases, however, you will encounter units with scattered bathroom facilities (i.e., toilet, washbasin and tub or shower located in separate parts of the unit). At a minimum, there must be an enclosure around the toilet. In this case, count the enclosure around the toilet as the bathroom and proceed with 3.2-3.9 below, with respect to this enclosure. If there is more than one bathroom that is normally used, rate the one that is in best condition for Part 3. If there is a second bathroom that is also used, complete Part 4 of the checklist for this room. (See Inspection Manual for additional notes on rating the second bathroom.)

3.2 - 3.9 Explanation for these items is the same as that provided for "Living Room" with the following modifications:

3.2 Electricity

Note: The requirement is that at least one permanent light fixture is present and working

3.3 Electrical Hazards

Note: In addition to the previously mentioned hazards, outlets that are located where water might splash or collect are considered an electrical hazard.

3.5 Window Condition

Note: The absence of a window does not fail this item in the bathroom (see item 3.13, Ventilation, for relevance of window with respect to ventilation). If there is no window, but a working vent system is present, check "Pass."

3.7 Wall Condition

Note: Include under nonhazardous defects (that would pass, but should be noted) the following: broken or loose tile; deteriorated grouting at tub/wall and tub/floor joints, or tiled surfaces; water stains.

3.8 Floor Condition

Note: Include under nonhazardous defects (that would pass, but should be noted) the following: missing floor tiles; water stains.

3.10 Flush Toilet in Enclosed Room in Unit

The toilet must be contained within the unit, be in proper operating condition, and be available for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit (i.e., outhouses or facilities shared by occupants of other units are not acceptable). It must allow for privacy.

Not working means: the toilet is not connected to a water supply; it is not connected to a sewer drain; it is clogged; it does not have a trap; the connections, vents or traps are faulty to the extent that severe leakage of water or escape of gases occurs; the flushing mechanism does not function properly. If the water to the unit has been turned off, check "Inconclusive." Obtain verification from owner or manager that facility works properly when water is turned on.

Comment to the right of the form if the toilet is "present, exclusive, and working," but has the following types of defects: constant running; chipped or broken porcelain; slow draining.

If drain blockage is more serious and occurs further in the sewer line, causing backup, check item 7.6, "Fail," under the plumbing and heating part of the checklist. A sign of serious sewer blockage is the presence of numerous backed-up drains.

3.11 Fixed Wash Basin or Lavatory in Unit

The wash basin must be permanently installed (i.e., a portable wash basin does not satisfy the requirement). Also, a kitchen sink used to pass the requirements under Part 2 of the checklist (kitchen facilities) cannot also serve as the bathroom wash basin. The wash basin may be located separate from the other bathroom facilities (e.g., in a hallway).

Not working means: the wash basin is not connected to a system that will deliver hot and cold running water; it is not connected to a properly operating drain; the connectors (or vents or traps) are faulty to the extent that severe leakage of water or escape of sewer gases occurs. If the water to the unit or the hot water unit has been turned off, check "Inconclusive." Obtain verification from owner or manager that the system is in working condition.

Comment to the right of the form if the wash basin is "present and working," but has the following types of minor defects: insufficient water pressure; dripping faucets; minor leaks; cracked or chipped porcelain; slow drain (see discussion above under 3.10).

3.12 Tub or Shower in Unit

Not present means that neither a tub nor shower is present in the unit. Again, these facilities need not be in the same room with the rest of the bathroom facilities. They must, however, be private.

Not working covers the same requirements detailed above for wash basin (3.11).

Comment to the right of the form if the tub or shower is present and working, but has the following types of defects: dripping faucet; minor leaks; cracked porcelain; slow drain (see discussion under 3.10); absent or broken support rod for shower curtain.

3.13 Ventilation

Working vent systems include: ventilation shafts (non-mechanical vents) and electric fans. Electric vent fans must function when switch is turned on. (Make sure that any malfunctions are not due to the fan not being plugged in.) If electric current to the unit has not been turned on (and there is no openable window), check "Inconclusive." Obtain verification from owner or manager that system works. Note: exhaust vents must be vented to the outside, attic, or crawlspace.

3. Bathroom

For each numbered item, check one box only.

Item No.	Description	Decision			If Fail, what repairs are necessary? If Inconclusive, give details. If Pass with comments, give details.	If Fail or Inconclusive, date (mm/dd/yyyy) of final approval
		Yes, Pass	No, Fail	Inconclusive		
3.1 Bathroom Present (See description)	Is there a bathroom?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
3.2 Electricity	Is there at least one permanently installed light fixture?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3.3 Electrical Hazards	Is the bathroom free from electrical hazards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3.4 Security	Are all windows and doors that are accessible from the outside lockable?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
3.5 Window Condition	Are all windows free of signs of deterioration or missing or broken out panes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
3.6 Ceiling Condition	Is the ceiling sound and free from hazardous defects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
3.7 Wall Condition	Are the walls sound and free from hazardous defects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
3.8 Floor Condition	Is the floor sound and free from hazardous defects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
3.9 Lead-Based Paint	Are all painted surfaces free of deteriorated paint? If no, does deteriorated surfaces exceed two square feet and/or more than 10% of a component?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable	
3.10 Flush Toilet in Enclosed Room in Unit	Is there a working toilet in the unit for the exclusive private use of the tenant?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3.11 Fixed Wash Basin or Lavatory in Unit	Is there a working, permanently installed wash basin with hot and cold running water in the unit?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3.12 Tub or Shower	Is there a working tub or shower with hot and cold running water in the unit?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3.13 Ventilation	Are there openable windows or a working vent system?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Additional Comments: (Give Item Number)(Use an additional page if necessary)

Comments continued on a separate page Yes No

4. Other Room Used for Living and Halls

Complete an "Other Room" checklist for as many "other rooms used for living" as are present in the unit and not already noted in Parts 1, 2, and 3 of the checklist. See the discussion below for definition of "used for living." Also complete an "Other Room" checklist for all entrance halls, corridors, and staircases that are located within the unit and are part of the area used for living. If a hall, entry and/or stairway are contiguous, rate them as a whole (i.e., as part of one space).

Additional forms for rating "Other Rooms" are provided in the checklist.

Definition of "used for living." Rooms "used for living" are areas of the unit that are walked through or lived in on a regular basis. Do not include rooms or other areas that have been permanently, or near permanently, closed off or areas that are infrequently entered. For example, do not include a utility room, attached shed, attached closed-in porch, basement, or garage if they are closed off from the main living area or are infrequently entered. Do include any of these areas if they are frequently used (e.g., a finished basement/playroom, a closed-in porch that is used as a bedroom during summer months). Occasional use of a washer or dryer in an otherwise unused room does not constitute regular use.

If the unit is vacant and you do not know the eventual use of a particular room, complete an "Other Room" checklist if there is any chance that the room will be used on a regular basis. If there is no chance that the room will be used on a regular basis, do not include it (e.g., an unfinished basement) since it will be checked under Part 5, All Secondary Rooms (Rooms not used for living).

4.1 Room Code and Room Location

Enter the appropriate room code given below:

Room Codes:

- 1 = Bedroom or any other room used for sleeping (regardless of type of room)
- 2 = Dining Room or Dining Area
- 3 = Second Living Room, Family Room, Den, Playroom, TV Room
- 4 = Entrance Halls, Corridors, Halls, Staircases
- 5 = Additional Bathroom (also check presence of sink trap and clogged toilet)
- 6 = Other

Room Location: Write on the line provided the location of the room with respect to the unit's width, length and floor level as if you were standing outside the unit facing the entrance to the unit:

right/left/center: record whether the room is situated to the right, left, or center of the unit.

front/rear/center: record whether the room is situated to the back, front or center of the unit.

floor level: identify the floor level on which the room is located.

If the unit is vacant, you may have some difficulty predicting the eventual use of a room. Before giving any room a code of 1 (bedroom), the room must meet all of the requirements for a "room used for sleeping" (see items 4. 2 and 4.5).

4.2 - 4.9 Explanations of these items are the same as those provided for "Living Room" with the following modifications:

4.2 Electricity/Illumination

If the room code is not a "1," the room must have a means of natural or artificial illumination such as a permanent light fixture, wall outlet present, or light from a window in the room or near the room. If any required item is missing, check "Fail." If the electricity is turned off, check "Inconclusive."

4.5 Window Condition

Any room used for sleeping must have at least one window. If the windows in sleeping rooms are designed to be opened, at least one window must be openable. The minimum standards do not require a window in "other rooms." Therefore, if there is no window in another room not used for sleeping, check "Pass," and note "no window" in the area for comments.

4.6 Smoke Detectors

At least one battery-operated or hard-wired smoke detector must be present and working on each level of the unit, including the basement, but not the crawl spaces and unfinished attic.

Smoke detectors must be installed in accordance with and meet the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard (NFPA) 74 (or its successor standards).

If the dwelling unit is occupied by any hearing-impaired person, smoke detectors must have an alarm system designed for hearing-impaired persons as specified in NFPA 74 (or successor standards).

If the unit was under HAP contract prior to April 24, 1993, owners who installed battery-operated or hard-wired smoke detectors in compliance with HUD's smoke detector requirements, including the regulations published on July 30, 1992 (57 FR 33846), will not be required subsequently to comply with any additional requirements mandated by NFPA 74 (i.e. the owner would not be required to install a smoke detector in a basement not used for living purposes, nor would the owner be required to change the location of the smoke detectors that have already been installed on the other floors of the unit). In this case, check "Pass" and note under comments.

Additional Notes

For staircases, the adequacy of light and condition of the stair rails and railings is covered under Part 8 of the checklist (General Health and Safety)

4. Other Rooms Used for Living and Halls For each numbered item, check one box only.

4.1 Room Location

_____ right/left/center: the room is situated to the right, left, or center of the unit.
 _____ front/rear/center: the room is situated to the back, front or center of the unit.
 _____ floor level: the floor level on which the room is located.

Room Code

- 1 = Bedroom or Any Other Room Used for Sleeping (regardless of type of room)
- 2 = Dining Room or Dining Area
- 3 = Second Living Room, Family Room, Den, Playroom, TV Room
- 4 = Entrance Halls, Corridors, Halls, Staircases
- 5 = Additional Bathroom (also check presence of sink trap and clogged toilet)
- 6 = Other:

Item No.	Description	Decision			If Fail, what repairs are necessary? If Inconclusive, give details. If Pass with comments, give details.	If Fail or Inconclusive, date (mm/dd/yyyy) of final approval
		Yes, Pass	No, Fail	Inconclusive		
4.2 Electricity/Illumination	If Room Code is a 1, are there at least two working outlets or one working outlet and one working, permanently installed light fixture? If Room Code is not a 1, is there a means of illumination?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
4.3 Electrical Hazards	Is the room free from electrical hazards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
4.4 Security	Are all windows and doors that are accessible from the outside lockable?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.5 Window Condition	If Room Code is a 1, is there at least one window? And, regardless of Room Code, are all windows free of signs of severe deterioration or missing or broken-out panes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
4.6 Ceiling Condition	Is the ceiling sound and free from hazardous defects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.7 Wall Condition	Are the walls sound and free from hazardous defects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.8 Floor Condition	Is the floor sound and free from hazardous defects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.9 Lead-Based Paint	Are all painted surfaces free of deteriorated paint? If no, does deteriorated surfaces exceed two square feet and/or more than 10% of a component?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Applicable	
4.10 Smoke Detectors	Is there a working smoke detector on each level? Do the smoke detectors meet the requirements of NFPA 74? In units occupied by the hearing impaired, is there an alarm system connected to the smoke detector?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Additional Comments: (Give Item Number)(Use an additional page if necessary)

Comments continued on a separate page Yes No

4. Supplemental for Other Rooms Used for Living and Halls For each numbered item, check one box only.

4.1 Room Location

_____ right/left/center: the room is situated to the right, left, or center of the unit.
 _____ front/rear/center: the room is situated to the back, front or center of the unit.
 _____ floor level: the floor level on which the room is located.

Room Code

- 1 = Bedroom or Any Other Room Used for Sleeping (regardless of type of room)
- 2 = Dining Room or Dining Area
- 3 = Second Living Room, Family Room, Den, Playroom, TV Room
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- 5 = Additional Bathroom (also check presence of sink trap and clogged toilet)
- 6 = Other:

Item No.	Description	Decision			If Fail, what repairs are necessary? If Inconclusive, give details. If Pass with comments, give details.	If Fail or Inconclusive, date of final approval
		Yes, Pass	No, Fail	Inconclusive		
4.2 Electricity/Illumination	If Room Code is a 1, are there at least two working outlets or one working outlet and one working, permanently installed light fixture? If Room Code is not a 1, is there a means of illumination?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
4.3 Electrical Hazards	Is the room free from electrical hazards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
4.4 Security	Are all windows and doors that are accessible from the outside lockable?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.5 Window Condition	If Room Code is a 1, is there at least one window? And, regardless of Room Code, are all windows free of signs of severe deterioration or missing or broken-out panes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
4.6 Ceiling Condition	Is the ceiling sound and free from hazardous defects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.7 Wall Condition	Are the walls sound and free from hazardous defects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.8 Floor Condition	Is the floor sound and free from hazardous defects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.9 Lead-Based Paint	Are all painted surfaces free of deteriorated paint? If no, does deteriorated surfaces exceed two square feet and/or more than 10% of a component?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Applicable	
4.10 Smoke Detectors	Is there a working smoke detector on each level? Do the smoke detectors meet the requirements of NFPA 74? In units occupied by the hearing impaired, is there an alarm system connected to the smoke detector?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Additional Comments: (Give Item Number)(Use an additional page if necessary)

Comments continued on a separate page Yes No

4. Supplemental for Other Rooms Used for Living and Halls For each numbered item, check one box only.

4.1 Room Location

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Room Code

- 1 = Bedroom or Any Other Room Used for Sleeping (regardless of type of room)
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- 3 = Second Living Room, Family Room, Den, Playroom, TV Room
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- 5 = Additional Bathroom (also check presence of sink trap and clogged toilet)
- 6 = Other:

Item No.	Description	Decision			If Fail, what repairs are necessary? If Inconclusive, give details. If Pass with comments, give details.	If Fail or Inconclusive, date (mm/dd/yyyy) of final approval
		Yes, Pass	No, Fail	Inconclusive		
4.2 Electricity/Illumination	If Room Code is a 1, are there at least two working outlets or one working outlet and one working, permanently installed light fixture? If Room Code is not a 1, is there a means of illumination?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
4.3 Electrical Hazards	Is the room free from electrical hazards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
4.4 Security	Are all windows and doors that are accessible from the outside lockable?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.5 Window Condition	If Room Code is a 1, is there at least one window? And, regardless of Room Code, are all windows free of signs of severe deterioration or missing or broken-out panes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
4.6 Ceiling Condition	Is the ceiling sound and free from hazardous defects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.7 Wall Condition	Are the walls sound and free from hazardous defects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.8 Floor Condition	Is the floor sound and free from hazardous defects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.9 Lead-Based Paint	Are all painted surfaces free of deteriorated paint? If no, does deteriorated surfaces exceed two square feet and/or more than 10% of a component?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable	
4.10 Smoke Detectors	Is there a working smoke detector on each level? Do the smoke detectors meet the requirements of NFPA 74? In units occupied by the hearing impaired, is there an alarm system connected to the smoke detector?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Additional Comments: (Give Item Number)(Use an additional page if necessary)

Comments continued on a separate page Yes No

4. Supplemental for Other Rooms Used for Living and Halls For each numbered item, check one box only.

4.1 Room Location

_____ right/left/center: the room is situated to the right, left, or center of the unit.
 _____ front/rear/center: the room is situated to the back, front or center of the unit.
 _____ floor level: the floor level on which the room is located.

Room Code

- 1 = Bedroom or Any Other Room Used for Sleeping (regardless of type of room)
- 2 = Dining Room or Dining Area
- 3 = Second Living Room, Family Room, Den, Playroom, TV Room
- 4 = Entrance Halls, Corridors, Halls, Staircases
- 5 = Additional Bathroom (also check presence of sink trap and clogged toilet)
- 6 = Other:

Item No.	Description	Decision			If Fail, what repairs are necessary? If Inconclusive, give details. If Pass with comments, give details.	If Fail or Inconclusive, date (mm/dd/yyyy) of final approval
		Yes, Pass	No, Fail	Inconclusive		
4.2	Electricity/Illumination If Room Code is a 1, are there at least two working outlets or one working outlet and one working, permanently installed light fixture? If Room Code is not a 1, is there a means of illumination?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
4.3	Electrical Hazards Is the room free from electrical hazards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
4.4	Security Are all windows and doors that are accessible from the outside lockable?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.5	Window Condition If Room Code is a 1, is there at least one window? And, regardless of Room Code, are all windows free of signs of severe deterioration or missing or broken-out panes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
4.6	Ceiling Condition Is the ceiling sound and free from hazardous defects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.7	Wall Condition Are the walls sound and free from hazardous defects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.8	Floor Condition Is the floor sound and free from hazardous defects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.9	Lead-Based Paint Are all painted surfaces free of deteriorated paint? If no, does deteriorated surfaces exceed two square feet and/or more than 10% of a component?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable	
4.10	Smoke Detectors Is there a working smoke detector on each level? Do the smoke detectors meet the requirements of NFPA 74? In units occupied by the hearing impaired, is there an alarm system connected to the smoke detector?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Additional Comments: (Give Item Number)(Use an additional page if necessary)

Comments continued on a separate page Yes No

5. All Secondary Rooms (Rooms not used for living)

5. Secondary Rooms (Rooms not used for living)

If any room in the unit did not meet the requirements for "other room used for living" in Part 4, it is to be considered a "secondary room (not used for living)." Rate all of these rooms together (i.e., a single Part 5 checklist for all secondary rooms in the unit).

Inspection is required of the following two items since hazardous defects under these items could jeopardize the rest of the unit, even if present in rooms not used for living: 5.2 Security, 5.3 Electrical Hazards. Also, be observant of any other potentially hazardous features in these rooms and record under 5.4

5.1 None

If there are no "Secondary Rooms (rooms not used for living)," check "None" and go on to Part 6.

5.2 - 5.4 Explanations of these items is the same as those provided for "Living Room"

Additional Note

In recording "other potentially hazardous features," note (in the space provided) the means of access to the room with the hazard and check the box under "Inconclusive." Discuss the hazard with the HA inspection supervisor to determine "Pass" or "Fail." Include defects like: large holes in floor, walls or ceilings; evidence of structural collapse; windows in condition of severe deterioration; and deteriorated paint surfaces.

6. Building Exterior

6.1 Condition of Foundation

"Unsound or hazardous" means foundations with severe structural defects indicating the potential for structural collapse; or foundations that allow significant entry of ground water (for example, evidenced by flooding of basement).

6.2 Condition of Stairs, Rails, and Porches

"Unsound or hazardous" means: stairs, porches, balconies, or decks with severe structural defects; broken, rotting, or missing steps; absence of a handrail when there are extended lengths of steps (generally four or more consecutive steps); absence of or insecure railings around a porch or balcony which is approximately 30 inches or more above the ground.

6.3 Condition of Roof and Gutters

"Unsound and hazardous" means: The roof has serious defects such as serious buckling or sagging, indicating the potential of structural collapse; large holes or other defects that would result in significant air or water infiltration (in most cases severe exterior defects will be reflected in equally serious surface defects within the unit, e.g., buckling, water damage). The gutters, downspouts and soffits (area under the eaves) show serious decay and have allowed the entry of significant air or water into the interior of the structure. Gutters and downspouts are, however, not required to pass. If the roof is not observable and there is no sign of interior water damage, check "Pass."

6.4 Condition of Exterior Surfaces

See definition above for roof, item 6.3.

6.5 Condition of Chimney

The chimney should not be seriously leaning or showing evidence of significant disintegration (i.e., many missing bricks).

6.6 Lead-Based Paint: Exterior Surfaces

Housing Choice Voucher Units If the unit was built January 1, 1978 or after, no child under age six will occupy or currently occupies, is a 0-BR, elderly or handicapped unit with no children under age six on the lease or expected, has been certified lead-based paint free by a certified lead-based paint inspector (no lead-based paint present or no lead-based paint present after removal of lead), check NA and do not inspect painted surfaces. Visual assessment for deteriorated paint applies to all exterior painted surfaces (building components) associated with the assisted unit including windows, window sills, exterior walls, floors, porches, railings, doors, decks, stairs, play areas, garages, fences or other areas if frequented by children under age six. All deteriorated paint surfaces **more than 20 sq. ft. on exterior surfaces** must be stabilized (corrected) in accordance with all safe work practice requirements. **If the painted surface is less than 20 sq. ft., only stabilization is required. Clearance testing is not required.** Stabilization means removal of deteriorated paint, repair of the substrate, and application of a new protective coating or paint. Lead-Based Paint Owner Certification is required following stabilization activities except for *de minimis level* repairs.

6.7 Manufactured Homes: Tie Downs

Manufactured homes must be placed on a site in a stable manner and be free from hazards such as sliding and wind damage. Manufactured homes must be securely anchored by a tiedown device which distributes and transfers the loads imposed by the unit to appropriate ground anchors so as to resist wind overturning and sliding, unless a variation has been approved by the HUD Field Office.

5. All Secondary Rooms (Rooms not used for living) For each numbered item, check one box only.

Item No.	Description	Decision			If Fail, what repairs are necessary? If Inconclusive, give details. If Pass with comments, give details.	If Fail or Inconclusive, date (mm/dd/yyyy) of final approval
		Yes, Pass	No, Fail	Inconclusive		
5.1	None <input type="checkbox"/> Go to Part 6					
5.2	Security Are all windows and doors that are accessible from the outside lockable?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
5.3	Electrical Hazards Are all these rooms free from electrical hazards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
5.4	Other Potentially Hazardous Features Are all of these rooms free of any other potentially hazardous features? For each room with an "other potentially hazardous feature," explain the hazard and the means of control of interior access to the room.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
6.0 Building Exterior						
6.1	Condition of Foundation Is the foundation sound and free from hazards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
6.2	Condition of Stairs, Rails, and Porches Are all the exterior stairs, rails, and porches sound and free from hazards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
6.3	Condition of Roof and Gutters Are the roof, gutters, and downspouts sound and free from hazards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
6.4	Condition of Exterior Surfaces Are exterior surfaces sound and free from hazards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
6.5	Condition of Chimney Is the chimney sound and free from hazards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
6.6	Lead-Based Paint: Exterior Surfaces Are all painted surfaces free of deteriorated paint? If no, does deteriorated surfaces exceed 20 sq. ft. of total exterior surface area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Applicable	
6.7	Manufactured Homes: Tie Downs If the unit is a manufactured home, is it properly placed and tied down? If not a manufactured home, check "Not Applicable."	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Applicable	

Additional Comments: (Give Item Number)(Use an additional page if necessary)

Comments continued on a separate page Yes No

7. Heating and Plumbing

7.1 Adequacy of Heating Equipment

“Adequate heat” means that the heating system is capable of delivering enough heat to assure a healthy environment in the unit (appropriate to the climate). The HA is responsible for defining what constitutes a healthy living environment in the area of the country in which it operates. Local codes (city or state codes) should be instructive in arriving at a reasonable local definition. For example, for heat adequacy, local codes often require that the unit’s heating facility be capable of maintaining a given temperature level during a designated time period. Portable electric room heaters or kitchen stoves or ranges with a built-in heat unit are not acceptable as a primary source of heat for units located in areas where climate conditions require regular heating.

“Directly or indirectly to all rooms used for living” means:

“directly” means that each room used for living has a heat source (e.g., working radiator; working hot air register; baseboard heat)

“indirectly” means that, if there is no heat source present in the room, heat can enter the room easily from a heated adjacent room (e.g. a dining room may not have a radiator, but would receive heat from the heated living room through a large open archway).

If the heating system in the unit works, but there is some question whether a room without a heat source would receive adequate indirect heat, check “Inconclusive” and verify adequacy from tenant or owner (e.g., unheated bedroom at the end of a long hallway).

How to determine the capability of the heating system: If the unit is occupied, usually the quickest way to determine the capability of the heating system over time is to question the tenant. If the unit is not occupied, or the tenant has not lived in the unit during the months when heat would be needed, check “Inclusive.” It will be necessary to question the owner on this point after the inspection has been completed and, if possible, to question other tenants (if it is a multi-unit structure) about the adequacy of heat provided. Under some circumstances, the adequacy of heat can be determined by a simple comparison of the size of the heating system to the area to be heated. For example, a small permanently installed space heater in a living room is probably inadequate for heating anything larger than a relatively small apartment.

7.2 Safety of Heating Equipment

Examples of “unvented fuel burning space heaters” are: portable kerosene units; unvented open flame portable units.

“Other unsafe conditions” include: breakage or damage to heating system such that there is a potential for fire or other threats to safety; improper connection of flues allowing exhaust gases to enter the living area; improper installation of equipment (e.g., proximity of fuel tank to heat source, absence of safety devices); indications of improper use of equipment (e.g., evidence of heavy build-up of soot, creosote, or other substance in the chimney); disintegrating equipment; combustible materials near heat source or flue. See Inspection Manual for a more detailed discussion of the inspection of safety aspects of the heating systems.

If you are unable to gain access to the primary heating system in the unit check “Inconclusive.” Contact the owner or manager for verification of safety of the system. If the system has passed a recent local inspection, check “Pass.” This applies especially to units in which heat is provided by a large scale, complex central heating system that serves multiple units (e.g., a boiler in the basement of a large apartment building). In most cases, a large scale heating system for a multi-unit building will be subject to periodic safety inspections by a local public agency. Check with the owner or manager to determine the date and outcome of the last such inspection, or look for an inspection certificate posted on the heating system.

7.3 Ventilation and Adequacy of Cooling

If the tenant is present and has occupied the unit during the summer months, inquire about the adequacy of air flow. If the tenant is not present or has not occupied the unit during the summer months, test a sample of windows to see that they open (see Inspection Manual for instruction).

“Working cooling equipment” includes: central (fan) ventilation system; evaporative cooling system; room or central air conditioning.

Check “Inconclusive” if there are no openable windows and it is impossible, or inappropriate, to test whether a cooling system works. Check with other tenants in the building (in a multi-unit structure) and with the owner or manager for verification of the adequacy of ventilation and cooling.

7.4 Water Heater

“Location presents hazard” means that the gas or oil water heater is located in living areas or closets where safety hazards may exist (e.g., water heater located in very cluttered closet with cloth and paper items stacked against it). Gas water heaters in bedrooms or other living areas must have safety dividers or shields.

Water heaters must have a temperature-pressure relief valve and discharge line (directed toward the floor or outside of the living area) as a safeguard against build up of steam if the water heater malfunctions. If not, they are not properly equipped and shall fail.

To pass, gas or oil fired water heaters must be vented into a properly installed chimney or flue leading outside. Electric water heaters do not require venting.

If it is impossible to view the water heater, check “Inconclusive.” Obtain verification of safety of system from owner or manager.

Check “Pass” if the water heater has passed a local inspection. This applies primarily to hot water that is supplied by a large scale complex water heating system that serves multiple units (e.g., water heating system in large apartment building). Check in the same manner described for heating system safety, item 7.2, above.

7.5 Water Supply

If the structure is connected to a city or town water system, check “Pass.” If the structure has a private water supply (usually in rural areas) inquire into the nature of the supply (probably from the owner) and whether it is approvable by an appropriate public agency.

General note: If items 7.5, 7.6, or 7.7 are checked “Inconclusive,” check with owner or manager for verification of adequacy.

7.6 Plumbing

“Major leaks” means that main water drain and feed pipes (often located in the basement) are seriously leaking. (Leaks present at specific facilities have already been evaluated under the checklist items for “Bathroom” and “Kitchen.”)

“Corrosion” (causing serious and persistent levels of rust or contamination in the drinking water) can be determined by observing the color of the drinking water at several taps. Badly corroded pipes will produce noticeably brownish water. If the tenant is currently occupying the unit, he or she should be able to provide information about the persistence of this condition. (Make sure that the “rusty water” is not a temporary condition caused by city or town maintenance of main water lines.) See general note under 7.5.

7.7 Sewer Connection

If the structure is connected to the city or town sewer system, check “Pass.” If the structure has its own private disposal system (e.g., septic field), inquire into the nature of the system and determine whether this type of system can meet appropriate health and safety regulations.

The following conditions constitute “evidence of sewer back up”: strong sewer gas smell in the basement or outside of unit; numerous clogged or very slow drains; marshy areas outside of unit above septic field. See general note under 7.5.

7. Heating and Plumbing

For each numbered item, check one box only.

Item No.	Description	Decision			If Fail, what repairs are necessary? If Inconclusive, give details. If Pass with comments, give details.	If Fail or Inconclusive, date (mm/dd/yyyy) of final approval
		Yes, Pass	No, Fail	Inconclusive		
7.1 Adequacy of Heating Equipment	Is the heating equipment capable of providing adequate heat (either directly or indirectly) to all rooms used for living?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
7.2 Safety of Heating Equipment	Is the unit free from unvented fuel burning space heaters or any other types of unsafe heating conditions?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
7.3 Ventilation and Adequacy of Cooling	Does the unit have adequate ventilation and cooling by means of openable windows or a working cooling system?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
7.4 Water Heater	Is the water heater located, equipped, and installed in a safe manner?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
7.5 Water Supply	Is the unit served by an approvable public or private sanitary water supply?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
7.6 Plumbing	Is plumbing free from major leaks or corrosion that causes serious and persistent levels of rust or contamination of the drinking water?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
7.7 Sewer Connection	Is plumbing connected to an approvable public or private disposal system, and is it free from sewer back-up?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Additional Comments: (Give Item Number)

Comments continued on a separate page Yes No

8. General Health and Safety

8.1 Access to Unit

“Through another unit” means that access to the unit is only possible by means of passage through another dwelling unit.

8.2 Exits

“Acceptable fire exit” means that the building must have an alternative means of exit that meets local or State regulations in case of fire; this could include:

An openable window if the unit is on the first floor or second floor or easily accessible to the ground.

A back door opening on to a porch with a stairway leading to the ground.

Fire escape, fire ladder, or fire stairs.

“Blocked” means that the exit is not useable due to conditions such as debris, storage, door or window nailed shut, broken lock.

Important note: The HA has the final responsibility for deciding whether the type of emergency exit is acceptable, although the tenant should assist in making the decision.

8.3 Evidence of Infestation

“Presence of rats, or severe infestation by mice or vermin” (such as roaches) is evidenced by: rat holes; droppings; rat runs; numerous settings of rat poison. If the unit is occupied, ask the tenant,

8.4 Garbage and Debris

“Heavy accumulation” means large piles of trash and garbage, discarded furniture, and other debris (not temporarily stored awaiting removal) that might harbor rodents. This may occur inside the unit, in common areas, or outside. It usually means a level of accumulation beyond the capacity of an individual to pick up within an hour or two.

8.5 Refuse Disposal

“Adequate covered facilities” includes: trash cans with covers, garbage chutes, “dumpsters” (i.e., large scale refuse boxes with lids); trash bags (if approvable by local public agency). “Approvable by local public agency” means that the local Health and Sanitation Department (city, town or county) approves the type of facility in use. Note: During the period when the HA is setting up its inspection program, it will check with the local health and sanitation department to determine which types of facilities are acceptable and include this in the inspection requirements.

If the unit is vacant and there are no adequate covered facilities present, check “Inconclusive.” Contact the owner or manager for verification of facilities provided when the unit is occupied.

8.6 Interior Stairs and Common Halls

“Loose, broken, or missing steps” should fail if they present a serious risk of tripping or falling.

A handrail is required on extended sections of stairs (generally four or more consecutive steps). A railing is required on unprotected heights such as around stairwells.

“Other hazards” would be conditions such as bare electrical wires and tripping hazards.

Housing Choice Voucher Units If the unit was built January 1, 1978, or after, no child under six will occupy or currently occupies it, is a 0-BR, elderly or handicapped unit with no children under six on the lease or expected, has been certified lead-based paint free by a certified lead-based paint inspector (no lead-based paint present or no lead-based paint present after removal of lead-based paint.), check NA and do not inspect painted surfaces.

This requirement applies to all painted surfaces (building components) within the unit. (Do not include tenant belongings). Surfaces to receive a visual assessment for deteriorated paint include walls, floors, ceilings, built in cabinets (sink bases), baseboards, doors, door frames, windows systems including

mullions, sills, or frames and any other painted building component within the unit. Deteriorated paint includes any painted surface that is peeling, chipping, chalking, cracking, damaged or otherwise separated from the substrate.

All deteriorated paint surfaces **more than 2 sq. ft. in any one interior room or space, or more than 10% of the total surface area of an interior type of component with a small surface area (i.e., window sills, baseboards, and trim)** must be stabilized (corrected) in accordance with all safe work practice requirements and clearance is required. **If the deteriorated painted surface is less than 2 sq. ft. or less than 10% of the component, only stabilization is required. Clearance testing is not required.** Stabilization means removal of deteriorated paint, repair of the substrate, and application of a new protective coating or paint. Lead-Based Paint Owner Certification is required following stabilization activities, except for *de minimis level* repairs.

8.7 Other Interior Hazards

Examples of other hazards might be: a broken bathroom fixture with a sharp edge in a location where it represents a hazard; a protruding nail in a doorway.

8.8 Elevators

Note: At the time the HA is setting up its inspection program, it will determine local licensing practices for elevators. Inspectors should then be aware of these practices in evaluating this item (e.g., check inspection date). If no elevator check “Not Applicable.”

8.9 Interior Air Quality

If the inspector has any questions about whether an existing poor air quality condition should be considered dangerous, he or she should check with the local Health and Safety Department (city, town or county).

8.10 Site and Neighborhood Conditions

Examples of conditions that would “seriously and continuously endanger the health or safety of the residents” are:

- other buildings on, or near the property, that pose serious hazards (e.g., dilapidated shed or garage with potential for structural collapse),
- evidence of flooding or major drainage problems,
- evidence of mud slides or large land settlement or collapse,
- proximity to open sewage,
- unprotected heights (cliffs, quarries, mines, sandpits),
- fire hazards,
- abnormal air pollution or smoke which continues throughout the year and is determined to seriously endanger health, and
- continuous or excessive vibration of vehicular traffic (if the unit is occupied, ask the tenant).

8.11 Lead-Based Paint: Owner Certification

If the owner is required to correct any lead-based paint hazards at the property including deteriorated paint or other hazards identified by a visual assessor, a certified lead-based paint risk assessor, or certified lead-based paint inspector, the PHA must obtain certification that the work has been done in accordance with all applicable requirements of 24 CFR Part 35. The Lead-Based Paint Owner Certification must be received by the PHA before the execution of the HAP contract or within the time period stated by the PHA in the owner HQS violation notice. Receipt of the completed and signed Lead-Based Paint Owner Certification signifies that all HQS lead-based paint requirements have been met and no re-inspection by the HQS inspector is required.

8. General Health and Safety

For each numbered item, check one box only.

Item No.	Description	Decision			If Fail, what repairs are necessary? If Inconclusive, give details. If Pass with comments, give details.	If Fail or Inconclusive, date (mm/dd/yyyy) of final approval
		Yes, Pass	No, Fail	Inconclusive		
8.1 Access to Unit	Can the unit be entered without having to go through another unit?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
8.2 Exits	Is there an acceptable fire exit from this building that is not blocked?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
8.3 Evidence of Infestation	Is the unit free from rats or severe infestation by mice or vermin?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
8.4 Garbage and Debris	Is the unit free from heavy accumulation of garbage or debris inside and outside?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
8.5 Refuse Disposal	Are there adequate covered facilities for temporary storage and disposal of food wastes, and are they approvable by a local agency?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
8.6 Interior Stairs and Common Halls	Are interior stairs and common halls free from hazards to the occupant because of loose, broken, or missing steps on stairways; absent or insecure railings; inadequate lighting; or other hazards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
8.7 Other Interior Hazards	Is the interior of the unit free from any other hazard not specifically identified previously?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
8.8 Elevators	Where local practice requires, do all elevators have a current inspection certificate? If local practice does not require this, are they working and safe?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable	
8.9 Interior Air Quality	Is the unit free from abnormally high levels of air pollution from vehicular exhaust, sewer gas, fuel gas, dust, or other pollutants?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
8.10 Site and Neighborhood Conditions	Are the site and immediate neighborhood free from conditions which would seriously and continuously endanger the health or safety of the residents?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
8.11 Lead-Based Paint: Owner Certification	If the owner of the unit is required to correct any deteriorated paint or lead-based paint hazards at the property, has the Lead-Based Paint Owner's Certification been completed, and received by the PHA? If the owner was not required to correct any deteriorated paint or lead-based paint hazards, check NA.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable	

Additional Comments: (Give Item Number)

Comments continued on a separate page Yes No

Special Amenities (Optional)

This Section is for optional use of the HA. It is designed to collect additional information about other positive features of the unit that may be present. Although the features listed below are not included in the Housing Quality Standards, the tenant and HA may wish to take them into consideration in decisions about renting the unit and the reasonableness of the rent.

Check/list any positive features found in relation to the unit.

1. Living Room

- High quality floors or wall coverings
- Working fireplace or stove
- Balcony, patio, deck, porch
- Special windows or doors
- Exceptional size relative to needs of family
- Other: (Specify)

2. Kitchen

- Dishwasher
- Separate freezer
- Garbage disposal
- Eating counter/breakfast nook
- Pantry or abundant shelving or cabinets
- Double oven/self cleaning oven, microwave
- Double sink
- High quality cabinets
- Abundant counter-top space
- Modern appliance(s)
- Exceptional size relative to needs of family
- Other: (Specify)

3. Other Rooms Used for Living

- High quality floors or wall coverings
- Working fireplace or stove
- Balcony, patio, deck, porch
- Special windows or doors
- Exceptional size relative to needs of family
- Other: (Specify)

4. Bath

- Special feature shower head
- Built-in heat lamp
- Large mirrors
- Glass door on shower/tub
- Separate dressing room
- Double sink or special lavatory
- Exceptional size relative to needs of family
- Other: (Specify)

5. Overall Characteristics

- Storm windows and doors
- Other forms of weatherization (e.g., insulation, weather stripping)
- Screen doors or windows
- Good upkeep of grounds (i.e., site cleanliness, landscaping, condition of lawn)
- Garage or parking facilities
- Driveway
- Large yard
- Good maintenance of building exterior
- Other: (Specify)

6. Disabled Accessibility

Unit is accessible to a particular disability. Yes No
Disability _____

D. Questions to ask the Tenant (Optional)

1. Does the owner make repairs when asked? Yes No
2. How many people live there? _____
3. How much money do you pay to the owner/agent for rent? \$ _____
4. Do you pay for anything else? (specify) _____
5. Who owns the range and refrigerator? (insert O = Owner or T = Tenant) Range _____ Refrigerator _____ Microwave _____
6. Is there anything else you want to tell us? (specify) _____

Inspection Summary (Optional)

Provide a summary description of each item which resulted in a rating of **Fail** or **Pass with Comments**.

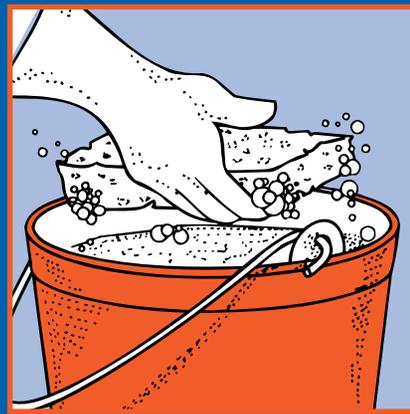
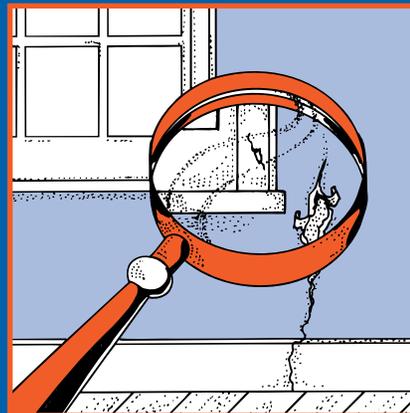
Tenant ID No.	Inspector	Date of Inspection	Address of Inspected Unit
Type of Inspection	<input type="checkbox"/> Initial	<input type="checkbox"/> Special	<input type="checkbox"/> Reinspection
Item Number	Reason for "Fail" or "Pass with Comments" Rating		

Comments continued on a separate page Yes No

Simple Steps To Protect Your Family From Lead Hazards

If you think your home has high levels of lead:

- ◆ Get your young children tested for lead, even if they seem healthy.
- ◆ Wash children's hands, bottles, pacifiers, and toys often.
- ◆ Make sure children eat healthy, low-fat foods.
- ◆ Get your home checked for lead hazards.
- ◆ Regularly clean floors, window sills, and other surfaces.
- ◆ Wipe soil off shoes before entering house.
- ◆ Talk to your landlord about fixing surfaces with peeling or chipping paint.
- ◆ Take precautions to avoid exposure to lead dust when remodeling or renovating (call 1-800-424-LEAD for guidelines).
- ◆ Don't use a belt-sander, propane torch, high temperature heat gun, scraper, or sandpaper on painted surfaces that may contain lead.
- ◆ Don't try to remove lead-based paint yourself.



Protect Your Family From Lead In Your Home

 United States Environmental Protection Agency

 United States Consumer Product Safety Commission

 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development



Recycled/Recyclable

Printed with vegetable oil based inks on recycled paper (minimum 50% postconsumer) process chlorine free.

Are You Planning To Buy, Rent, or Renovate a Home Built Before 1978?

Many houses and apartments built before 1978 have paint that contains high levels of lead (called lead-based paint). Lead from paint, chips, and dust can pose serious health hazards if not taken care of properly.



OWNERS, BUYERS, and RENTERS are encouraged to check for lead (see page 6) before renting, buying or renovating pre-1978 housing.

Federal law requires that individuals receive certain information before renting, buying, or renovating pre-1978 housing:



LANDLORDS have to disclose known information on lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards before leases take effect. Leases must include a disclosure about lead-based paint.



SELLERS have to disclose known information on lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards before selling a house. Sales contracts must include a disclosure about lead-based paint. Buyers have up to 10 days to check for lead.



RENOVATORS disturbing more than 2 square feet of painted surfaces have to give you this pamphlet before starting work.

CPSC Regional Offices

Your Regional CPSC Office can provide further information regarding regulations and consumer product safety.

Eastern Regional Center

Consumer Product Safety Commission
201 Varick Street, Room 903
New York, NY 10014
(212) 620-4120

Western Regional Center

Consumer Product Safety Commission
1301 Clay Street, Suite 610-N
Oakland, CA 94612
(510) 637-4050

Central Regional Center

Consumer Product Safety Commission
230 South Dearborn Street, Room 2944
Chicago, IL 60604
(312) 353-8260

HUD Lead Office

Please contact HUD's Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control for information on lead regulations, outreach efforts, and lead hazard control and research grant programs.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control
451 Seventh Street, SW, P-3206
Washington, DC 20410
(202) 755-1785

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U.S. EPA Washington DC 20460
U.S. CPSC Washington DC 20207
U.S. HUD Washington DC 20410

EPA747-K-99-001
June 2003

EPA Regional Offices

Your Regional EPA Office can provide further information regarding regulations and lead protection programs.

EPA Regional Offices

Region 1 (Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 1
Suite 1100 (CPT)
One Congress Street
Boston, MA 02114-2023
1 (888) 372-7341

Region 2 (New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 2
2890 Woodbridge Avenue
Building 209, Mail Stop 225
Edison, NJ 08837-3679
(732) 321-6671

Region 3 (Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Washington DC, West Virginia)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 3 (3WC33)
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 814-5000

Region 4 (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 4
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303
(404) 562-8998

Region 5 (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 5 (DT-8J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604-3666
(312) 886-6003

Region 6 (Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 6
1445 Ross Avenue, 12th Floor
Dallas, TX 75202-2733
(214) 665-7577

Region 7 (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 7
(ARTD-RALI)
901 N. 5th Street
Kansas City, KS 66101
(913) 551-7020

Region 8 (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 8
999 18th Street, Suite 500
Denver, CO 80202-2466
(303) 312-6021

Region 9 (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. Region 9
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 947-4164

Region 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 10
Toxics Section WCM-128
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101-1128
(206) 553-1985

IMPORTANT!

Lead From Paint, Dust, and Soil Can Be Dangerous If Not Managed Properly

- FACT:** Lead exposure can harm young children and babies even before they are born.
- FACT:** Even children who seem healthy can have high levels of lead in their bodies.
- FACT:** People can get lead in their bodies by breathing or swallowing lead dust, or by eating soil or paint chips containing lead.
- FACT:** People have many options for reducing lead hazards. In most cases, lead-based paint that is in good condition is not a hazard.
- FACT:** Removing lead-based paint improperly can increase the danger to your family.

If you think your home might have lead hazards, read this pamphlet to learn some simple steps to protect your family.

Lead Gets in the Body in Many Ways

Childhood lead poisoning remains a major environmental health problem in the U.S.

Even children who appear healthy can have dangerous levels of lead in their bodies.

People can get lead in their body if they:

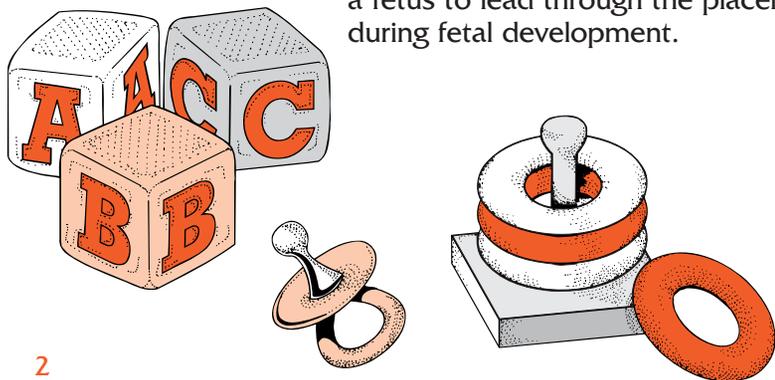
- ◆ Breathe in lead dust (especially during renovations that disturb painted surfaces).
- ◆ Put their hands or other objects covered with lead dust in their mouths.
- ◆ Eat paint chips or soil that contains lead.

Lead is even more dangerous to children under the age of 6:

- ◆ At this age children's brains and nervous systems are more sensitive to the damaging effects of lead.
- ◆ Children's growing bodies absorb more lead.
- ◆ Babies and young children often put their hands and other objects in their mouths. These objects can have lead dust on them.

Lead is also dangerous to women of childbearing age:

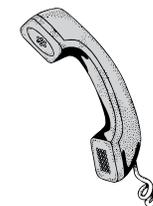
- ◆ Women with a high lead level in their system prior to pregnancy would expose a fetus to lead through the placenta during fetal development.



For More Information

The National Lead Information Center

Call **1-800-424-LEAD (424-5323)** to learn how to protect children from lead poisoning and for other information on lead hazards. To access lead information via the web, visit **www.epa.gov/lead** and **www.hud.gov/offices/lead/**.



EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline

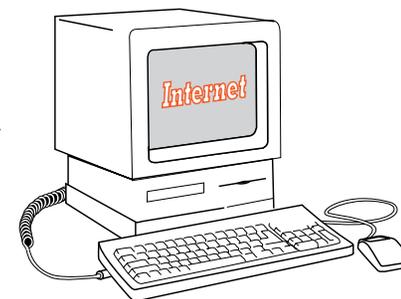
Call **1-800-426-4791** for information about lead in drinking water.

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) Hotline

To request information on lead in consumer products, or to report an unsafe consumer product or a product-related injury call **1-800-638-2772**, or visit CPSC's Web site at: **www.cpsc.gov**.

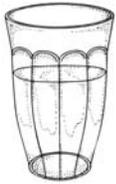
Health and Environmental Agencies

Some cities, states, and tribes have their own rules for lead-based paint activities. Check with your local agency to see which laws apply to you. Most agencies can also provide information on finding a lead abatement firm in your area, and on possible sources of financial aid for reducing lead hazards. Receive up-to-date address and phone information for your local contacts on the Internet at **www.epa.gov/lead** or contact the National Lead Information Center at **1-800-424-LEAD**.

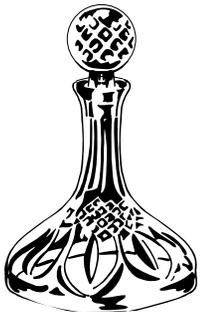


For the hearing impaired, call the Federal Information Relay Service at **1-800-877-8339** to access any of the phone numbers in this brochure.

Other Sources of Lead



While paint, dust, and soil are the most common sources of lead, other lead sources also exist.



- ◆ **Drinking water.** Your home might have plumbing with lead or lead solder. Call your local health department or water supplier to find out about testing your water. You cannot see, smell, or taste lead, and boiling your water will not get rid of lead. If you think your plumbing might have lead in it:
 - Use only cold water for drinking and cooking.
 - Run water for 15 to 30 seconds before drinking it, especially if you have not used your water for a few hours.
- ◆ **The job.** If you work with lead, you could bring it home on your hands or clothes. Shower and change clothes before coming home. Launder your work clothes separately from the rest of your family's clothes.
- ◆ **Old painted toys and furniture.**
- ◆ Food and liquids stored in **lead crystal** or **lead-glazed pottery or porcelain.**
- ◆ **Lead smelters** or other industries that release lead into the air.
- ◆ **Hobbies** that use lead, such as making pottery or stained glass, or refinishing furniture.
- ◆ **Folk remedies** that contain lead, such as "greta" and "azarcon" used to treat an upset stomach.

Lead's Effects

It is important to know that even exposure to low levels of lead can severely harm children.

In children, lead can cause:

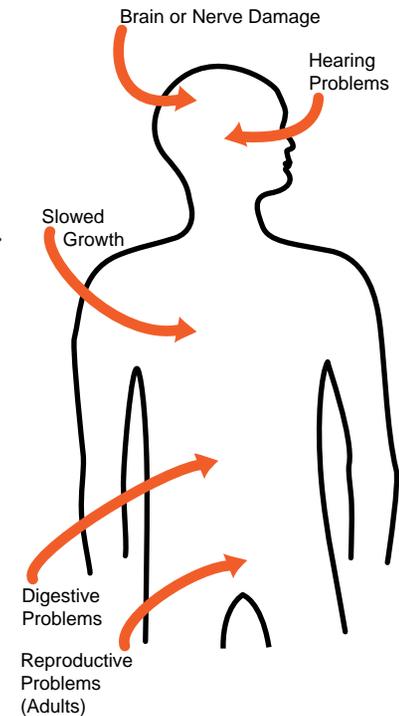
- ◆ Nervous system and kidney damage.
- ◆ Learning disabilities, attention deficit disorder, and decreased intelligence.
- ◆ Speech, language, and behavior problems.
- ◆ Poor muscle coordination.
- ◆ Decreased muscle and bone growth.
- ◆ Hearing damage.

While low-lead exposure is most common, exposure to high levels of lead can have devastating effects on children, including seizures, unconsciousness, and, in some cases, death.

Although children are especially susceptible to lead exposure, lead can be dangerous for adults too.

In adults, lead can cause:

- ◆ Increased chance of illness during pregnancy.
- ◆ Harm to a fetus, including brain damage or death.
- ◆ Fertility problems (in men and women).
- ◆ High blood pressure.
- ◆ Digestive problems.
- ◆ Nerve disorders.
- ◆ Memory and concentration problems.
- ◆ Muscle and joint pain.



Lead affects the body in many ways.

Where Lead-Based Paint Is Found

In general, the older your home, the more likely it has lead-based paint.

Many homes built before 1978 have lead-based paint. The federal government banned lead-based paint from housing in 1978. Some states stopped its use even earlier. Lead can be found:

- ◆ In homes in the city, country, or suburbs.
- ◆ In apartments, single-family homes, and both private and public housing.
- ◆ Inside and outside of the house.
- ◆ In soil around a home. (Soil can pick up lead from exterior paint or other sources such as past use of leaded gas in cars.)

Checking Your Family for Lead

Get your children and home tested if you think your home has high levels of lead.

To reduce your child's exposure to lead, get your child checked, have your home tested (especially if your home has paint in poor condition and was built before 1978), and fix any hazards you may have. Children's blood lead levels tend to increase rapidly from 6 to 12 months of age, and tend to peak at 18 to 24 months of age.

Consult your doctor for advice on testing your children. A simple blood test can detect high levels of lead. Blood tests are usually recommended for:

- ◆ Children at ages 1 and 2.
- ◆ Children or other family members who have been exposed to high levels of lead.
- ◆ Children who should be tested under your state or local health screening plan.

Your doctor can explain what the test results mean and if more testing will be needed.

Remodeling or Renovating a Home With Lead-Based Paint

Take precautions before your contractor or you begin remodeling or renovating anything that disturbs painted surfaces (such as scraping off paint or tearing out walls):

- ◆ **Have the area tested for lead-based paint.**
- ◆ **Do not use a belt-sander, propane torch, high temperature heat gun, dry scraper, or dry sandpaper** to remove lead-based paint. These actions create large amounts of lead dust and fumes. Lead dust can remain in your home long after the work is done.
- ◆ **Temporarily move your family** (especially children and pregnant women) out of the apartment or house until the work is done and the area is properly cleaned. If you can't move your family, at least completely seal off the work area.
- ◆ **Follow other safety measures to reduce lead hazards.** You can find out about other safety measures by calling 1-800-424-LEAD. Ask for the brochure "Reducing Lead Hazards When Remodeling Your Home." This brochure explains what to do before, during, and after renovations.

If you have already completed renovations or remodeling that could have released lead-based paint or dust, get your young children tested and follow the steps outlined on page 7 of this brochure.



If not conducted properly, certain types of renovations can release lead from paint and dust into the air.



Reducing Lead Hazards In The Home

Removing lead improperly can increase the hazard to your family by spreading even more lead dust around the house.

Always use a professional who is trained to remove lead hazards safely.



In addition to day-to-day cleaning and good nutrition:

- ◆ You can **temporarily** reduce lead hazards by taking actions such as repairing damaged painted surfaces and planting grass to cover soil with high lead levels. These actions (called “interim controls”) are not permanent solutions and will need ongoing attention.
- ◆ To **permanently** remove lead hazards, you should hire a certified lead “abatement” contractor. Abatement (or permanent hazard elimination) methods include removing, sealing, or enclosing lead-based paint with special materials. Just painting over the hazard with regular paint is not permanent removal.

Always hire a person with special training for correcting lead problems—someone who knows how to do this work safely and has the proper equipment to clean up thoroughly. Certified contractors will employ qualified workers and follow strict safety rules as set by their state or by the federal government.

Once the work is completed, dust cleanup activities must be repeated until testing indicates that lead dust levels are below the following:

- ◆ 40 micrograms per square foot ($\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$) for floors, including carpeted floors;
- ◆ 250 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ for interior windows sills; and
- ◆ 400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ for window troughs.

Call your state or local agency (see bottom of page 11) for help in locating certified professionals in your area and to see if financial assistance is available.

Identifying Lead Hazards

Lead-based paint is usually not a hazard if it is in good condition, and it is not on an impact or friction surface, like a window. It is defined by the federal government as paint with lead levels greater than or equal to 1.0 milligram per square centimeter, or more than 0.5% by weight.

Deteriorating lead-based paint (peeling, chipping, chalking, cracking or damaged) is a hazard and needs immediate attention. It may also be a hazard when found on surfaces that children can chew or that get a lot of wear-and-tear, such as:

- ◆ Windows and window sills.
- ◆ Doors and door frames.
- ◆ Stairs, railings, banisters, and porches.

Lead dust can form when lead-based paint is scraped, sanded, or heated. Dust also forms when painted surfaces bump or rub together. Lead chips and dust can get on surfaces and objects that people touch. Settled lead dust can re-enter the air when people vacuum, sweep, or walk through it. The following two federal standards have been set for lead hazards in dust:

- ◆ 40 micrograms per square foot ($\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$) and higher for floors, including carpeted floors.
- ◆ 250 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ and higher for interior window sills.

Lead in soil can be a hazard when children play in bare soil or when people bring soil into the house on their shoes. The following two federal standards have been set for lead hazards in residential soil:

- ◆ 400 parts per million (ppm) and higher in play areas of bare soil.
- ◆ 1,200 ppm (average) and higher in bare soil in the remainder of the yard.

The only way to find out if paint, dust and soil lead hazards exist is to test for them. The next page describes the most common methods used.

Lead from paint chips, which you can see, and lead dust, which you can't always see, can both be serious hazards.

Checking Your Home for Lead

Just knowing that a home has lead-based paint may not tell you if there is a hazard.



You can get your home tested for lead in several different ways:

- ◆ A paint **inspection** tells you whether your home has lead-based paint and where it is located. It won't tell you whether or not your home currently has lead hazards.
- ◆ A **risk assessment** tells you if your home currently has any lead hazards from lead in paint, dust, or soil. It also tells you what actions to take to address any hazards.
- ◆ A combination risk assessment and inspection tells you if your home has any lead hazards and if your home has any lead-based paint, and where the lead-based paint is located.

Hire a trained and certified testing professional who will use a range of reliable methods when testing your home.

- ◆ Visual inspection of paint condition and location.
- ◆ A portable x-ray fluorescence (XRF) machine.
- ◆ Lab tests of paint, dust, and soil samples.

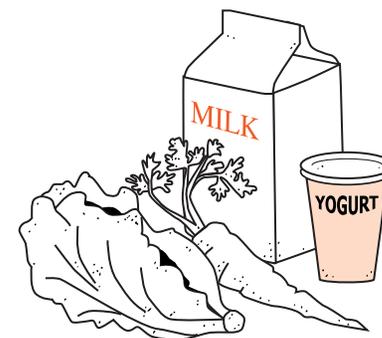
There are state and federal programs in place to ensure that testing is done safely, reliably, and effectively. Contact your state or local agency (see bottom of page 11) for more information, or call **1-800-424-LEAD (5323)** for a list of contacts in your area.

Home test kits for lead are available, but may not always be accurate. Consumers should not rely on these kits before doing renovations or to assure safety.

What You Can Do Now To Protect Your Family

If you suspect that your house has lead hazards, you can take some immediate steps to reduce your family's risk:

- ◆ **If you rent, notify your landlord of peeling or chipping paint.**
- ◆ **Clean up paint chips immediately.**
- ◆ **Clean floors, window frames, window sills, and other surfaces weekly.** Use a mop or sponge with warm water and a general all-purpose cleaner or a cleaner made specifically for lead. **REMEMBER: NEVER MIX AMMONIA AND BLEACH PRODUCTS TOGETHER SINCE THEY CAN FORM A DANGEROUS GAS.**
- ◆ **Thoroughly rinse sponges and mop heads after cleaning dirty or dusty areas.**
- ◆ **Wash children's hands often, especially before they eat and before nap time and bed time.**
- ◆ **Keep play areas clean.** Wash bottles, pacifiers, toys, and stuffed animals regularly.
- ◆ **Keep children from chewing window sills or other painted surfaces.**
- ◆ **Clean or remove shoes before entering your home to avoid tracking in lead from soil.**
- ◆ **Make sure children eat nutritious, low-fat meals high in iron and calcium, such as spinach and dairy products.** Children with good diets absorb less lead.



ATTACHMENT 6

ACQUISITION SUMMARY CHECKLIST

As a means of ensuring that all required documents are on file, the following checklist should be used as a cover sheet for each street address file where acquisition occurs:

NSP Activity # _____ Activity Type: _____ Street Address of Property _____

Property Use. Brief Description _____

Seller(s) _____ Contact Person: _____

Tenant(s) _____

Seller Address _____

Business No. _____ E-mail Address _____

1. Date Preliminary Acquisition Notice and URA letter delivered to seller..... _____
2. a. Does this acquisition involuntarily displace anybody? _____
 b. If so, did the Grantee contact Commerce and follow an approved relocation plan? _____
3. Is the appraisal(s) in the folder? _____
4. Is a copy of the HUD-1 settlement statement establishing minimum 1% discount in the file? _____
5. Date formal written offer and HUD-1 settlement statement delivered to the seller(s) (Initiation of Negotiations)..... _____
6. Offer to purchase accepted on: _____
7. If by condemnation, was Department notified on Activity Set-up Report? _____
8. Are copies of offer(s) to purchase, deed/title transfer, evidence of payment, and any other important documents and correspondence in the file? _____
9. a. Type of Foreclosure Acquisition..... REO FHA Sherriff's Sale Other _____
 b. Circuit Court documentation on file? _____

Summary of Appraisal and Negotiations

Appraisal	Min. 1% Discount Amount	Initial Written Offer	Final Acquisition Price
\$	\$	\$	\$

 Grant Administrator negotiating this acquisition
(please print)