



HOPWA Policy, Procedures, and Implementation Manual

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2.0	January 2026	Program Implementation Updates to NSPIRE Implementation TBRA HAP Executive Orders (E.O.) SAVE HOPWA Goals HOPWA Outcomes Updates to Monitoring Process Fraud, Waste, Abuse, and Whistleblower Financial Management

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Purpose and Use of this Manual

This manual contains a basic overview of the MS Home Corporation Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program and its eligible activities and requirements. It is not intended to replace existing guidance produced by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) 24 CFR 574. Additional program information can be found on the HUD Exchange HOPWA Page. This manual provides guidance to MS Home Corporation and Project Sponsors for program administration.

The purpose of this document is to provide uniform, consistent guidance on the State of Mississippi's HOPWA Program to assist local HOPWA project sponsors (project sponsor), and any other parties responsible for the implementation of the day-to-day activities of the HOPWA program. These policies and procedures provide more detailed clarification for current activities. Standardization of these HOPWA policies and procedures improves service delivery, provides for fair and equitable access to services, and alleviates problems of inconsistency.

This Program Policies and Procedure is written in accordance with the federal regulations as authorized by the AIDS Housing Opportunity Act (AHOA) of 1990, and amended by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-550, approved October 28, 1992). The regulations of the program are governed by 24 CFR Part 574, as amended, Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS Final Rule, published in the Federal Register on April 11, 1994; 24 CFR Part 91, as amended, Consolidated Submissions for Community Planning and Development Programs; and CPD 06- 07, issued August 3, 2006.

This document includes requirements for client determination; allowable services and activities; and other requirements necessary to maintain compliance and continued funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the HOPWA Program. While this publication is intended to provide thorough and comprehensive documentation of program policies and procedures, some unique situations may not be adequately addressed here. For this reason, Mississippi Home Corporation, the overseer of the State's HOPWA dollars, reserves the rights to amend, alter, or grant incidental exceptions to all policies outlined when allowable. This document is based on federal and state regulations, and any modifications must be approved by MHC.

AIDS HOUSING OPPORTUNITY ACT

HOPWA was created through the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990, and authorized by the AIDS Housing Opportunity Act of 1992. It provides state and local governments with the resources and incentives to devise long-term comprehensive strategies for meeting the housing needs of persons with AIDS and their families. HOPWA Regulations 24 CFR, Part 574 were written based on the Act, and provide the requirements and framework for the HOPWA Program. The Act can be found at <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/2934/aids-housing-opportunity-act/>.

HOPWA REGULATIONS The HOPWA program rules in 24 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR), Part 574, provide the requirements and general standards for the HOPWA Program including information such as eligible activities, client qualifications, housing quality standards, standards regarding resident rent payments, administrative, and record keeping requirements as provided under the United States Housing Act of 1937.

OTHER APPLICABLE REGULATIONS Further information regarding the below regulations can be found on HUD Exchange.

- 24CFR Part 5.609 are the HUD regulations defining the elements of a household's annual income that must be counted in determining income eligibility for HOPWA, Section 8, public housing, and other HUD-assisted housing programs serving persons with disabilities.
- 24CFR Part 5.611 are the HUD regulations requiring certain deductions be made to a household's gross annual income in order to arrive at a reasonable tenant rent payment in the HOPWA, Section 8, public housing, and other HUD-assisted housing programs serving persons with disabilities.
- 24CFR Part 5.617 are the HUD regulations requiring a disallowance of earned income by persons with disabilities residing in housing funded by HOPWA, Section 8, HOME and the Supportive Housing Program (SHP) upon returning to work after certain conditions have been met.
- 24CFR Part 58 are the HUD regulations requiring environmental reviews for a particular projects or activities funded by several HUD programs and for acquisition, rehabilitation, conversion, lease, repair, disposal, demolishing, or construct or property.
- 24 CFR Part 84 are the regulations for grants and agreements with institutions of

higher, Hospitals, and other non-profits relating primarily to requirements for acquiring and disposing of goods and services purchased with federal funding, and the methods of documenting and accounting for those items.

- 24 CFR Part 85 are the regulations for grants and cooperative agreements to state, local and federally recognized Indian tribal governments for acquiring and disposing of goods and services purchased with federal funding, and the methods of documenting and accounting for those items.
- 24 CFR Part 35 and Part 574.635 are regulations for Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. 4821-4846) and lead-based paint poisoning notification requirements.
- 24 CFR Part 574.625 relates to Conflict of Interest. Non-profit agencies should have policies in place that identify and handle real or potential conflicts of interest on the part of board members, staff persons, and other representatives of the organization, such as volunteers. HUD requires such a policy, which are often part of an organization's "code of conduct" for board, staff, and volunteers. It is **advisable** to have a copy signed by all members listed above on an annual basis.
- 24 CFR Part 570.611 also relates to conflict of interest. Project sponsors must assure that no person who is an employee, agent, consultant, officer, or elected or appointed official and who exercises or has exercised any functions or responsibilities with respect to the HOPWA program will be qualified for HOPWA assistance. Additionally, no person who may obtain a financial interest or benefit or have an interest in any contract, subcontract or agreement with the HOPWA program, either for himself or herself or for those with whom they have family or business ties will be qualified for HOPWA assistance during their tenure or for one year thereafter. The conflict of interest policy under the HOPWA regulations further stipulates that a conflict of interest exists for anyone in a position to participate in a decision making process or gain inside information about the HOPWA program, such individuals will not be qualified for HOPWA assistance.
- Section 31 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 relates to Smoke alarm requirements and carbon monoxide alarm and inspection

requirements.

- NSPIRE requirements will be effective 10/1/2024

2 CFR 200 and OMB CIRCULARS

- A-87, Cost Principles for State, Local and Indian Tribal Governments (05/10/2004)
Relocated to 2 CFR, Part 225 - This Circular establishes principles and standards for determining costs for Federal awards carried out through grants, cost reimbursement contracts, and other agreements with State and local governments and federally-recognized Indian tribal governments (governmental units).
- 29 CFR 1470, Grants and Cooperative Agreements with State and Local Governments (08/29/1997) - This Circular establishes consistency and uniformity among Federal agencies in the management of grants and cooperative agreements with State, local, and federally- recognized Indian tribal governments.
- 2 CFR 200.0 -200.521, Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Agreements With Institutions of Higher Education, Hospitals, and Other Non-Profit Organizations (9/30/99) - This Circular applies to sub-awards made by State and local governments to organizations covered by this Circular. Federal agencies may apply the provisions of this Circular to commercial organizations, foreign governments, organizations under the jurisdiction of foreign governments, and international organizations.
- A-122, Cost Principles for Non-Profit Organizations (05/10/2004), Relocated to 2 CFR, Part 230 - This Circular establishes principles for determining costs of grants, contracts and other agreements with non-profit organizations. The principles are designed to provide that the Federal Government bear its fair share of costs except where restricted or prohibited by law. The principles do not attempt to prescribe the extent of cost sharing or matching on grants, contracts, or other agreements.
- 2 CFR 200.500, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations (updated 10/1/2021) - This mandate is issued pursuant to the Single Audit Act of 1984, P.L. 98-502, and the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996, P.L. 104-156. It sets forth standards for obtaining consistency and uniformity among Federal agencies for the audit of States, local governments, and non-profit organizations expending Federal awards.

OTHER HOPWA GUIDANCE

Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA):

- Subgrantees/ project sponsors are required to submit information about their project sponsors (sub-grantees) in the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act Sub-award Reporting System (FSRS). Project sponsors may consult a frequently asked questions list that has been posted on this website as well as registering for HUD Exchange. HUD is also responsible for submitting their HOPWA grantees 'and other vendors' financial information to the FSRS system as "Prime Awardees", and grantees are responsible for submitting data on their project sponsors (sub-grantees).

CPD Memorandum Restricted Use of HOPWA Funds for AIDS Drug Assistance and Other Healthcare Costs:

- This memorandum provides guidance regarding the eligibility of AIDS drug assistance and other health-care costs under the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program. This guidance is provided to help ensure that activities under the HOPWA program are carried out in a manner that addresses the program's statutory purpose at 42 U.S.C. 12901 "to provide States and localities with the resources and incentives to devise long-term comprehensive strategies for meeting the housing needs of persons with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome and families of such persons." The guidance can be found at <http://archives.hud.gov/offices/cpd/aidshousing/library/adap.cfm>.

HUD Notice CPD 03-05 for Manufactured Homes:

- This notice provides guidance for the use of Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) funds for tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA), short-term rent, mortgage, and/or utility assistance (STRMU) payments, or for move-in costs under permanent housing placement activities for qualified persons living in manufactured housing/mobile homes. Because HOPWA allows flexibility in its application, HUD has determined that HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) guidelines may be referenced to support the use of HOPWA funds for this purpose. The notice can be found at <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/lawsregs/notices/2003/03-05.pdf>.

State and Federal Requirements

To the extent practicable, as determined by MHC, project sponsors must comply with the HUD HOPWA Program Regulations at 24 CFR Part 574, as amended. Program requirements include, but are by no means limited to, the following:

- 1) OMB Compliance Supplement
- 2) All grants to non-profit organizations are subject to the administrative requirements and cost principles outlined in OMB Circulars A-110 and A-122. These requirements for local governments are outlined in 24 CFR, Part 85 and OMB Circular A-87.
- 3) Costs requested for reimbursement via automatic deposit by MHC must be “reasonable and justifiable,” and are only eligible to the extent that they are consistent with the program approved by MHC.
- 4) All funds will be reimbursable to project sponsors based upon actual program expenses with supporting documentation.
- 5) Expenses are only eligible to the extent that they benefit “eligible persons” under the HOPWA program, as defined herein.
- 6) Environmental-All grants are subject to environmental review in accordance with the federal regulations governing HOPWA programs.

Executive Orders (E.O.)

Mississippi Home Corporation and all HOPWA project sponsors must comply with all applicable Federal Executive Orders governing the use of federal funds. HOPWA funds shall not be used to promote or fund activities prohibited under applicable Executive Orders (E.O.), including but not limited to:

- The HOPWA program will follow the requirements identified in E.O. 14168 Gender Ideology.
- The project sponsor will maintain compliance with Federal anti-discrimination laws is a material condition of payment and program participation Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
- The project sponsor shall not use any grant funds to fund or promote elective abortions. As required by E.O. 14182, Enforcing the Hyde Amendment.
- Executive Orders 14154 Unleashing American Energy.
- The project sponsor must administer its grant in accordance with all applicable immigration restrictions and requirements, including the eligibility and verification requirements that apply under the title IV of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, as amended (PRWARA) and any applicable

requirements that HUD, the Attorney General, or the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services may establish from time to time to copy with PRWARA Executive Order 14218

MHC Goals

Every five (5) years, Mississippi Home Corporation (MHC) creates a plan to address identified housing needs in the State. The goals and priorities are:

Goal 1: HOME Rental Development. Expand and Preserve Affordable Rental Housing

- Increase the affordable housing stock to targeted populations.
- Prioritize developments that reserve units for households earning at or below 30% AMI or households that are homeless.
- Require developers to partner with approved nonprofits through a letter of commitment.
 - Letters of commitment must specify services that will be provided to the target population. For example, the partnering agency will provide transportation, case management, job training, employment readiness programs, and other approved supportive services activities.

Measurement: Number of affordable housing units developed, and the number of affordable housing units reserved for prioritized households.

Goal 2 HOME, ESG & HOPWA. Link Housing Development with Employment & Supportive Services that promotes Self-Sufficiency

- Aligning new affordable housing projects with job hubs through mapping and strategic partnerships with employers, MDA, and transportation agencies.

Measurement: Number of affordable housing units developed within 10-15 miles of major employment hubs.

Goal 3: HOME Homeowner Activity. Increase Homeownership Opportunities for households

- Provide direct financial assistance to homebuyers at or below 80% AMI to bridge affordability gaps.
- Promote homebuyer education and counseling to improve long-term housing stability.

Measurement: Number of first-time homebuyers assisted and the percentage of successful mortgage sustainment over time.

Goal 4: ESG and HOPWA activity. Enhance Housing Stability & Homelessness Prevention Programs

- Use the ESG, HOME-ARP, and HOPWA programs to provide wraparound support services, including job training, transportation, case management, education, and other approved services to properties that prioritize identified special populations (homeless and 30% AMI).
- Require housing stability plans for all homeless prevention housing assistance programs (ESG, HOPWA) recipients to ensure long-term sustainability.

- Work with the CoCs to end the experience of homelessness and improving health outcomes by providing housing assistance through HOPWA and ESG.

Measurement: Number of formerly homeless individuals housed and percentage maintaining stable housing for 12+ months.

Measurement: Number of individuals who increased income while in the program.

Goal 5: HOME Rental Development and Homeownership programs. Increase Manufacture Housing Stock for households.

- Use manufacturer housing to address affordable housing needs.

Measurement: The number of manufactured units placed in communities with low housing stock.

Goal 6: HOME Homeowner Activity. Increasing Outreach for Housing Preservation through Homeowner Rehabilitation Assistance

- Promote education, outreach, and services
 - o Provide community-based training to nonprofits and local governments to increase program awareness.

Measurement: Number of outreach and training events provided throughout the state.

Number of new agencies and communities that apply for homeowner rehabilitation assistance.

Goal 7: Increase Community Knowledge about CHDOs

- Operating support to foster, maintain and increase our Community Housing Development Organizations.

Measurement: Number of workshops, trainings, and Technical Assistance provided throughout the state.

Goal 8: CDBG Economic Development. Create, expand, and retain jobs for lower-income persons.

Goal 9: CDBG Economic Development. Create or expand employment at for-profit businesses.

Goal 10: CDBG Economic Development. Invest in eligible infrastructures.

HOPWA Expected Outcomes

Goal 4: ESG and HOPWA activity. Enhance Housing Stability & Homelessness Prevention Programs

- Use the **ESG, HOME-ARP, and HOPWA programs** to provide **wraparound support services**, including job training, transportation, case management, education, and other approved services to properties that prioritize identified special populations (homeless and 30% AMI).
- Require housing stability plans for all homeless prevention housing assistance programs (ESG, HOPWA) recipients to ensure long-term sustainability.

- Work with the CoCs to end the experience of homelessness and improving health outcomes by providing housing assistance through HOPWA and ESG.

Goal: Provide HOPWA Services

HOPWA funds will be used to reach the goal of improving housing stability and health of individuals with HIV.

Measurement: Improved health outcomes.

Measurement: Serve 300 qualified households annually.

Program Definitions & Acronyms

- ***Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS):*** a medical diagnosis requiring a positive HIV test (Western Blot confirmed), and a CD4+ cell count below 200 cells per microliter OR CD4+ cells account for fewer than 14 percent of all lymphocytes OR a diagnosis of one or more of the AIDS-defining illnesses.
- ***Administrative Costs:*** Nonservice-related operating costs of administering the HOPWA program (may include salary, fringe, benefits, etc.) Project sponsor administrative costs are limited to 7% of the total project sponsor grant award.
- ***Beneficiary(ies):*** The HOPWA Client and family members (see definition for Family) receiving HOPWA assistance. Any individual(s) residing with the HOPWA Client whose income is not considered in the HOPWA Client's income eligibility criteria is not considered a beneficiary, i.e. roommates, paid caregivers, and live-in aides.
- ***Chronically Homeless Person:*** “An unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more **OR** has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years.” For this purpose, the term “homeless” means “a person sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation (e.g., living on the streets) or in an emergency homeless shelter.” This does not include persons temporarily staying or living in someone else's residence.
- ***Carbon Monoxide Detector:*** A carbon monoxide detector or CO detector is a device that detects the presence of carbon monoxide gas to prevent carbon monoxide poisoning. Under the new statutory requirement, which takes effect on December 27, 2022, grantees are responsible for ensuring each dwelling unit assisted under the HOPWA program contains installed carbon monoxide alarms or detectors that meet or exceed the standards.

- ***Disabling Condition:*** “A diagnosable substance use disorder, serious mental illness, develop- mental disability, or chronic physical illness or disability, including the co- occurrence of two or more of these conditions.” In addition, a disabling condition may limit an individual’s ability to work or perform one or more activities of daily living. *An HIV/AIDS diagnosis is considered a disabling condition.*
- ***Domestic Violence Survivor:*** A self-reported current or past victim of domestic violence.
- ***Duplicated Count:*** A household/client that received more than one HOPWA service in the same project year, e.g. a client received both STRMU and TBRA or a client received both STRMU and Supportive Services.
- ***Eligible Individual:*** A person with HIV or AIDS who meets the income eligibility criteria as defined by the Income-eligible definition.
- ***Emergency:*** A situation that is short-term in nature and one that the case manager has reason to believe will put the client at risk of becoming homeless.
- ***Family:*** Per 24 CFR §574.3, the program defines family as it is defined in 24 CFR §5.403. Family, as defined in 24 CFR §5.403 includes, but is not limited to, the following, regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status:
 - o A single person, who may be an elderly person, displaced person, disabled person, near-elderly person, or any other single person; or
 - o A group of persons residing together, and such group includes, but is not limited to:
 - ☐ A family with or without children (a child who is temporarily away from the home because of placement in foster care is considered a member of the family);
 - ☐ An elderly family;
 - ☐ A near-elderly family;
 - ☐ A disabled family;
 - ☐ A displaced family; and
 - ☐ The remaining member of a tenant family.

Under 24 CFR §574.3, family includes one or more eligible persons living with another person or persons, regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status, who are determined to be important to the eligible person or person's care or welfare, and the surviving member or members of any family described in this definition who were living in a unit assisted under the program with the PLWH at the time of their death. The language of these regulations, as amended by the “Equal Access to Housing in HUD Programs Regardless of Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity Final Rule,” ensures that HUD’s core programs are open to all eligible individuals and families regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status. This means that any group of people that present together for assistance and identify themselves as a family – regardless of relationship, age, disability, or other factors – are considered to be a family and must be served together as such. Further, Project Sponsors cannot discriminate against a group of people presenting as a family based on the composition of the family, the age or disability of any family members, or the actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status of any family members. The definition of “family” is flexible and, as such, HUD has broadly implemented the term “household” in place of “family.”

NOTE: The old definition of “family,” (persons related by blood or marriage) is not used. See “Household.”

- **Family Unit:** A household composed of a HOPWA Client and 1 or more other beneficiaries.
- **Gross Rent:** The sum of combined rent and utilities costs. For rental assistance services, the gross rent of the proposed unit, including appropriate utility allowances must be at or below the lower of the rent standard or the reasonable rent.
- **HOPWA Client:** A person with HIV/AIDS who qualifies for and receives HOPWA assistance.
- **HOPWA Project Sponsor:** An agency that contracts with MHC to directly provide HOPWA services.
- **Household:** A single person or a group of persons residing together. See “Family.” Any group of people that present together for assistance and identify themselves as a household – regardless of relationship, age, disability, or other factors – are considered to be a household and must be served together as such. The term is used for collecting data on changes in eligibility, changes in access to services, and outcomes on achieving housing stability. Live-In Aides (see “Live-In Aide”) and non-beneficiaries (e.g., a shared housing arrangement with a roommate) who resided in the unit are not included in the household.

- ***Housing Informational Services (HIS):*** Counseling, information, and referral services dedicated to assisting eligible households locate, acquire, finance, and maintain housing.
- ***Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Infection:*** an infection caused by a virus that infects the body and destroys portions of the immune system and is documented by a positive serologic test.
- ***Income-eligible:*** Any individual or family whose income does not exceed 80 percent of the median income for the area (80% AMI), as determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller and larger families. Project Sponsors MUST use the current HUD Income Limits to determine HOPWA program eligibility. *Income Limits Table:* shows income limits according to family size and is used to assess income eligibility for HOPWA assistance.
<http://www.huduser.org/datasets/il.html>
 - ***In-Kind Leveraged Resources:*** These involve additional types of support provided to assist HOPWA beneficiaries such as volunteer services, materials, use of equipment and building space. The actual value of the support can be the contribution of professional services, based on customary rates for this specialized support, or actual costs contributed from other leveraged resources. The value of any donated material, equipment, building, or lease should be based on the fair market value at time of donation. Related documentation can be from recent bills of sales, advertised prices, appraisals, or other information for comparable properties similarly situated.
- ***Live-In Aide:*** A person who resides with the HOPWA Eligible Individual and who meets the following criteria: (1) is essential to the care and welfare of the person; (2) is not obligated for the support of the person; and (3) would not be living in the unit except to provide the necessary supportive services. Live-In Aides are not considered household members.
- ***Master Leasing:*** Applies to Project Sponsors that lease units (single or scattered site) from an owner and sublease the units to clients. Project Sponsors facilitate housing by assuming the tenancy burden for households that may not be able to obtain a lease on their own due to poor credit, evictions, or lack of income. Assistance is not portable or transferable.
- ***Non-HOPWA leveraged sources:*** Refers to cash resources separate from the MHC HOPWA grant award, and may include: CDBG, HOME, ESG, SHP, S+C, Housing Choice Vouchers (Section 8), Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC), Historic Tax Credits, USDA Rural Housing Service, Ryan White programs, other federal programs, state funds, local government funds, and private philanthropy. While other HOPWA funds may be used in conjunction

with this grant, the amounts are not counted as leveraged sources and performance is reported under the applicable HOPWA grant.

- ***Non-HOPWA supportive services:*** All other supportive services the HOPWA client receives related to HIV/AIDS and the client's well-being, including medical care, transportation, food, drug treatment, social services, etc.
- ***Operating Costs:*** Applies to facility-based housing that is owned by the Project Sponsor and currently open. Operating costs include day-to-day housing function and operation costs like maintenance, security, operation, insurance, utilities, furnishings, equipment, supplies, and salary for staff costs directly related to the facility, but not staff costs for delivering services.
- ***Outcome:*** The HOPWA assisted households who have been enabled to establish or better maintain a stable living environment in housing that is safe, decent, and sanitary (per the regulations at 24 CFR 574.310(b)), to reduce the risks of homelessness, and improve access to HIV treatment and other health care and support.
- ***Output:*** The number of households that receive HOPWA assistance during the operating year.
- ***Permanent Housing Placement (PHP):*** Assistance for reasonable security deposits, not to exceed the amount equal to 2 months of rent, and related application fees and credit checks.
- ***Program Income:*** Gross income directly generated from the use of HOPWA funds, including repayments.
- ***Project Sponsor:*** Any nonprofit organization or governmental housing agency that receives funds under a contract with the grantee to provide eligible housing and other support services or administrative services as defined in 24 CFR §574.300. Project Sponsors are required to provide performance data on households served and funds expended.
- ***Project-Based Rental Assistance (PBRA):*** is a form of Facility Based Assistance. Assistance under PBRA is tied to the unit. HOPWA funds provide subsidies to the unit specifically reserved for HOPWA clients by paying for the operating costs of the unit. Because assistance is tied to the unit, clients may receive assistance only so long as they are eligible and reside at the project-based unit.
- ***Rental Assistance:*** A housing assistance service that subsidizes the rent of a household, including assistance for shared housing arrangements. The subsidy amount is determined in part based on household income and rental costs associated with the household's lease. HOPWA rental assistance can be tenant- or facility-based. All rental assistance services are subject to the following components:

- Housing Quality Standards Certification;
- Rent Standard and Rent Reasonableness Certification; and
- Rental Assistance Calculation.
- **Resource Identification (RI):** Activities that establish, coordinate, and develop housing assistance resources for eligible households (including preliminary research and expenditures necessary to determine the feasibility of specific housing-related initiatives).
- **Roommate:** A roommate relationship (i.e., a shared housing arrangement) is established for the purposes of sharing rent and utility bills in return for receiving a share of the space available. Roommates are not considered household members as they are households unto themselves. The household must identify whether an individual is a household member or a roommate at the time of application and at any subsequent renewals.
- **Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance (STRMU):** A housing subsidy for short-term rent, mortgage, and utility payments to prevent homelessness of the tenant or mortgagor of a dwelling. This program provides assistance for a period not to exceed 21 weeks (147 days) worth of assistance in any 52-week period. These payments are for eligible individuals and their household beneficiaries who are already in housing and who are at risk of becoming homeless.
- **Supportive Services:** Assistance for case management, basic telephone service, and provision of smoke detectors. Supportive Services may be provided in conjunction with HOPWA housing assistance or as a stand-alone service (Supportive Services Only).
- **Tenant-based Rental Assistance (TBRA):** A housing subsidy for tenant-based rental assistance, including assistance for shared housing arrangements. It assists Income-eligible clients and their beneficiaries with rent and utilities until they are able to secure affordable, stable housing.
- **Rehabilitation:** means the improvement or repair of an existing structure, or an addition to an existing structure that does not increase the floor area by more than 100 percent.
- **Non-substantial rehabilitation:** means rehabilitation that involves costs that are less than or equal to 75 percent of the value of the building after rehabilitation.
- **Substantial rehabilitation:** means rehabilitation that involves costs in excess of 75 percent of the value of the building after rehabilitation.
- **Eligible Person:** means a person with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome

or related diseases who is a low-income individual, as defined in this section, and the person's family. A person with AIDS or related diseases or a family member regardless of income is eligible to receive housing information services, as described in §574.300(b)(1). Any person living in proximity to a community residence is eligible to participate in that residence's community outreach and educational activities regarding AIDS or related diseases, as provided in §574.300(b)(9).

- **Transgender:** Defined as a person who identifies with, or presents as, a gender that is different from the gender assigned to them at birth.
- **Veteran:** Anyone who served or is currently serving in the military forces.

Program Administration and Monitoring

Mississippi Home Corporation (MHC) is responsible for ensuring that grants are administered in accordance with the requirements of applicable laws. MHC is further responsible for ensuring that their respective project sponsors carry out activities in compliance with all applicable requirements at 24 CFR, Part 574.

Mississippi Home Corporation (MHC) monitors the Project Sponsor's participation in the Program to ensure compliance with program regulations promulgated by HUD at 24 CFR, Part 574 for HOPWA programs designed to benefit persons with HIV related needs. Effective oversight and monitoring recipients are important functions of MHC.

Mississippi Home Corporation (MHC) staff reserves the right to conduct monitoring visits with project sponsors. Visits may be scheduled as a matter of routine or based on project sponsor performance, fiscal reporting, program reporting or other areas of concern. Project Sponsors receiving HOPWA funding will receive an on-site monitoring or desk monitoring visit based on the Risk Analysis or as courtesy during the project grant year(s). After each monitoring is complete, MHC will send correspondence documenting findings and/or concerns, project accomplishments, areas of deficiencies and technical assistance needs. These areas will be highlighted in the report and serve to confirm issues discussed during the monitoring review process and to give project sponsors notice of deficient areas requiring attention.

Mississippi Home Corporation (MHC) relies upon thorough application review and reimbursement of funds expended in lieu of advancing funds. Desk audits are often performed at MHC to test financial compliance. Monitoring, therefore, is limited in scope concentrating on eligibility of beneficiaries and a comparison of program records with the programmatic claims of the applicant.

Authorized Activities

MS Home Corporation authorizes the following program activities:

- A. Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility (STRMU)
- B. Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)
- C. Facility-Based Housing Assistance (FBHA) (all available activities under FBHA)
- D. Permanent Housing Placement (PHP)
- E. Supportive Services
- F. Housing Information Services
- G. Resource Identification

Project Sponsors are required to comply with all current and future reporting systems and monitoring requirements set forth by MHC and HUD. Both MHC and HUD reserve the right to conduct enhanced monitoring in the event of any investigation related to programs operated by project sponsors found to be non-compliant, or involved in the waste or misuse of funds, fraud, or other activities that could result in disbarment, suspension, or non-compliance with state and federal regulations.

HOPWA MONITORING SYSTEM

I. Introduction

HOPWA's monitoring process is a procedure for ensuring that the project sponsors are adhering to the federal and state regulations. The objectives of the monitoring processing are:

- to assist the project sponsor in carrying out its project in a timely method;
- to identify probable problem areas and to assist the project sponsor in complying with applicable laws and regulations;
- to assist project sponsor in resolving compliance problems through discussion, negotiation, or provision of technical assistance;
- to determine if each project sponsor complies with activity costs which are eligible under appropriate laws and regulations;
- to ensure the project sponsor is carrying out activities as described in the application submitted for funding;
- to offer adequate follow-up measures to ensure that performance and compliance deficiencies or problems are corrected by the project sponsor
- to determine if the project sponsor is leading the project with adequate control over program and financial performance, and in a way, which minimizes the chance for mismanagement;

- II. **Selection/Risk Analysis-** A "risk analysis" shall be conducted. This technique is done pre monitoring and will establish the priorities for monitoring and to determine where resources can be best applied. The risk analysis can determine which project sponsor should be monitored, the program areas to be covered. The selection process would ensure that the HOPWA project sponsors are conducting the project with

adequate control over the program and financial performance which eliminates the chance for mismanagement, fraud or waste.

Project sponsors should be selected for monitoring within each program and technical area using general risk factors of *program complexity, project sponsor capacity, recent problems, and past performance*.

A. Program Complexity

- Projects undertaken by sub-recipients

B. Project Sponsor Capacity

- Inexperienced staff
- No progress
- Low productivity
- Difficulty in carrying out the program

C. Recent Problems

- Incorrect or incomplete performance reports
- Audit findings or no audit at all
- Program participants complaints
- Issues remaining from previous grant cycle year
- Issues identified on the RFC

D. Past Performance

- Frequent audit findings or RFC concerns.

Risk Levels: Low, Moderate, High

Risk Rating: Low (16-40), Moderate (40-75), High (75-215)

- In addition to the Risk Assessment rating, project sponsors will also receive a high-risk rating for the following reasons:
 - RFC repeated deficiencies
 - Overspending on the program budget (not according to the pay schedule)
 - Change in leadership
 - Expected: fraud, waste, abuse, misuse of funds

III. Scheduling

The project sponsor will be notified, in writing prior to the monitoring visit. The notification includes the following:

- the date and time of the on-site review
- name(s) and number(s) of the person(s) conducting the review
- purpose of the review

- a list of documents to be reviewed (these documents should be readily available)
- a request that the project sponsor's representatives and other appropriate staff be available during the review (i.e., financial staff, etc.)

IV. On-Site/Desk Monitoring

The MHC's HOPWA representative will monitor the terms and conditions of its contract with the project sponsor. This includes: rate of expenditures, eligibility of expenses, and implementation of eligible activities under the HOPWA Program.

A. Monitoring Preparation

The monitoring review involves the completion of a standardized monitoring desk review form, which requires the following:

- A review of the program files
- A review of the program policies and procedures
- A spot review of the requests for cash

B. Monitoring Review

On- site Visit

- An initial and exit interview will be held with the Project Sponsor Representatives. A series of questions will be asked relating to the capacity of the organization, program effectiveness, contractual compliance and any recent changes that the organization has endured.
- MHC representative will review a sample of client files thoroughly to ensure eligibility compliance with all federal regulations. Incomplete files will be notated.
- Documents will be reviewed to verify that the organization is keeping appropriate and sufficient records. MHC reserves the right to have access to any financial back-up documentation to determine whether unnecessary or unreasonable expenditures occurred.
- MHC HOPWA representative will review proper documentation on client's eligibility, rent restrictions, and disbursements.
- MHC HOPWA representative will review the environmental clearance will be verified to certify that the project sponsor is following federal and state regulations relative to environmental activities in federally assisted grants.
- The procurement process will be reviewed to check for compliance with federal and state guidelines relative to the procurement of supplies, equipment, construction, and services for federally assisted grants.
- On-site visits of a large project may continue to a desk monitoring.

Desk Monitoring

- MHC representative will review a sample of client files thoroughly to ensure eligibility compliance with all federal regulations. Incomplete files will be notated.
- Documents will be reviewed to verify that the organization is keeping appropriate and sufficient records. MHC reserves the right to have access to any financial back-up documentation to determine whether unnecessary or unreasonable expenditures occurred.
- MHC HOPWA representative will review proper documentation on client's eligibility, rent restrictions, and disbursements.
- MHC HOPWA representative will review the environmental clearance will be verified to certify that the project sponsor is following federal and state regulations relative to environmental activities in federally assisted grants.
- The procurement process will be reviewed to check for compliance with federal and state guidelines relative to the procurement of supplies, equipment, construction, and services for federally assisted grants.

C. Monitoring Report

- MHC will email or mail a Monitoring Review Results letter to the project sponsor after monitoring visit. The letter will include the strengths and weaknesses of the organization. Also, if there are any deficiencies that needs corrective action, it will be included in the letter. A deadline will be given to the project sponsor to clarify all deficiencies for compliance (i.e. a follow-up visit, written response, etc.). If there are no findings (deficiencies), a compliance letter will be emailed or mailed to the project sponsor.

D. Notification:

- After the completion of the monitoring, the project sponsor will receive written notification outlining the specific areas reviewed and providing next steps including:
 - Areas of review: Service, Management, Financial.
 - List of findings and/or concerns
 - Program rules connected to identified findings
 - Corrective Actions
 - The **Monitoring Risk Level** due for identified findings and/or concerns
 - The timeframe for addressing the deficiencies. Project sponsors typically will receive **10 to 30 calendar days** of receiving the notice to address deficiencies. MHC reserves the right to adjust the timeframe if necessary.

E. Corrective Action:

- MHC will provide project sponsor with corrective action steps needed to respond to or resolve any finding or concerns. When responding to finding or concerns, the project sponsor may provide MHC with a **Corrective Action Plan (CAP)** within the stated timeframe. The CAP must detail the steps the project sponsor will take to resolve the identified issues and avoid recapture. For infractions at Risk Levels 1-4, a CAP must be submitted within **10 to 30 days** of notification. Failure to submit a CAP or failure to implement corrective actions may escalate the sponsor to a higher risk level.

HOPWA Monitoring Risk Level Policy

In accordance with **24 CFR Part 574** (HOPWA Program Regulations) and **2 CFR 200** (Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards), Mississippi Home Corporation (MHC) implements a structured Monitoring Risk Level Policy post monitoring to ensure effective oversight of HOPWA project sponsors. This policy establishes five levels of risk, with increasing severity and required actions for each level.

Risk Level Criteria

Level 1: Documentation Infractions

Documentation infractions are minor record-keeping deficiencies that do not directly impact client eligibility, service delivery, or financial accountability but require correction to maintain compliance. Under regulations 24 CFR 574.530 and 2 CFR 200.302, examples include missing signature pages, or missing identification cards. In response, MHC issues a written notice with corrective action requirements, followed by a review within 90 days to confirm compliance.

Level 2: Eligibility Infractions

Eligibility infractions involve errors or omissions in determining applicant or service eligibility, which could affect HUD compliance under 24 CFR 574.3 and 2 CFR 200.303. Examples include incorrect income verification or providing services to ineligible clients. MHC's response involves immediate correction, findings, re-evaluation of clients' files, mandatory staff training on eligibility requirements, and follow-up monitoring within 60 days to ensure corrective actions are in place.

Level 3: Agency Capacity and Programmatic Capacity

These infractions relate to an agency's overall ability to administer HOPWA programs, including staffing, infrastructure, and adherence to HUD requirements. Relevant

regulations, such as 24 CFR 574.400 and 2 CFR 200.205, guide MHC in assessing an agency's capacity to manage HOPWA-funded activities effectively. Examples of infractions include inadequate staffing or failure to meet reporting requirements. Agencies must submit a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) and provide regular progress reports until issues are resolved, with quarterly follow-up monitoring by MHC.

Level 4: Financial Infractions

Financial infractions indicate mismanagement or improper documentation of HOPWA funds, potentially jeopardizing the program's financial integrity. Guided by regulations 24 CFR 574.630 and 2 CFR 200.302-305, infractions might include improper spending on ineligible services or failing to submit timely financial reports. MHC's response includes findings, conducting a financial audit, requiring corrective action, and potentially suspending disbursements until the agency demonstrates full compliance with financial controls. MHC performs a follow-up audit within 30 days to confirm corrective actions are in place. HUD may be notified.

Level 5: Severe Infractions

Severe infractions, including fraud, Fair Housing violations, or conflicts of interest, represent the highest level of risk, impacting the integrity and legality of the HOPWA program. These infractions, covered by regulations 24 CFR 574.625, 574.603, and 2 CFR 200.317-326, include cases of fraud, discriminatory practices, or financial conflicts of interest. In such cases, MHC halts all program activities and may notify HUD's Office of Inspector General. Additional consequences include permanent suspension, potential reallocation of funds, and referral to legal authorities if fraud is confirmed. Furthermore, grantees determined to be a Level 5 risk due to a monitoring review or investigation by MHC will be **suspended from applying for grant funds for one grant cycle** to ensure compliance and program integrity.

No response or if the project sponsor fails to complete all corrective actions in the time allotted, a letter will be sent detailing areas of non-compliance along with sanctions that will be taken (including possible funding decrease/recapture) if the situation is not corrected. No RFCs will be paid on any of the project sponsor's contracts until all findings have been corrected. Waiver of the "no RFC" policy may be considered on a case-by-case bases.

Single Audits Monitoring

Single Audits must be submitted to Mississippi Home Corporation according to the policy. If the Single Audit is not submitted by the deadline or if it includes unresolved findings (including repeated findings without a corrective action), funding will be suspended, and the funded agency will be classified as High Risk. Funding will be restored, and the High Risk designation will be lifted once the

Single Audit is submitted, and all findings are resolved.

Note: Findings are not necessarily considered unresolved simply because corrective actions are still being implemented. In cases where there is an ongoing corrective action plan, Mississippi Home Corporation would:

- Consider if the root cause of the finding has been identified.
- Verify if the corrective action plan (CAP) is feasible.
- Accept or reject the CAP.
- Monitor milestones and timelines.
- Determine if the subrecipient is making satisfactory progress toward the goals identified.

Risk Mitigation and Monitoring Process

MHC conducts **Ongoing Compliance Reviews** through regular site visits, desk monitoring, and performance reviews. High-risk project sponsors are subject to more frequent monitoring, typically every 3 to 6 months, to ensure compliance.

For sponsors identified at higher risk levels, MHC provides **Technical Assistance and Training** focused on compliance, financial management, and eligibility documentation. These sessions are mandatory for project sponsors at Monitoring Risk Levels 3 and above to ensure that they understand and meet program requirements.

Additional monitoring of Eligibility

In accordance with federal cost principles under **2 CFR 200.403–200.405** and HOPWA eligibility requirements in **24 CFR 574** and **24 CFR 574** project sponsors must ensure that assistance is provided only to households who are legitimately eligible for the program. Project sponsors and their staff must not coach, advise, or encourage applicants to change, misrepresent, or manipulate their housing circumstances in order to qualify for HOPWA assistance.

If Mississippi Home Corporation (MHC) suspects that a project sponsor or its staff has encouraged or facilitated changes in an applicant's circumstances to create eligibility, MHC will initiate monitoring or a compliance review. Based on the outcome of that review, MHC may impose corrective actions, including suspension of funding, recapture of funds, or termination of the contract. MHC will treat these cases as fraud.

Any HOPWA funds expended on households later determined to be ineligible will be subject to repayment to MHC.

Fraud, Waste, Abuse, and Whistleblower Protection

Mississippi Home Corporation is committed to the highest standards of integrity, ethical conduct, and fiscal accountability in the administration of the HOPWA funds. This section defines prohibited conduct and establishes procedures for reporting suspected wrongdoing and protecting whistleblowers, applicable to all employees, contractors, subcontractors, and grantees.

Assessment and Evaluation

Fraud assessment and evaluation will be conducted during the Risk Assessment. See the Risk Assessment section of this manual. During the risk assessment, MHC will notify the project sponsor of fraud, waste, duplication of services, or abuse in federal funds is identified.

Prohibited Conduct

- **Fraud:** Obtaining something of value through willful misrepresentation or a false representation of a material fact (e.g., falsifying income, housing subsidy fraud, bribery).
- **Waste:** The careless or inefficient expenditure of federal funds or mismanagement of resources, such as not receiving reasonable value for money in contracts.
- **Abuse:** Behavior that is deficient or improper when compared with behavior that a prudent person would consider reasonable, including the misuse of authority for personal gain.

Mandatory Reporting

MHC staff and project sponsors and their staff must report any known or suspected incidents of fraud, waste, or abuse in HUD programs. All reports are required to be reported to Mississippi Home Corporation (MHC) and HUD:OIG as soon as possible. Reports should be made as follows:

- **MHC program and department lead.**
 - MHC staff will immediately notify MHC Senior Management and conduct an investigation on all of MHC funded programs managed by the agency the agency suspected of fraud, waste, and misuse of funds.
- **HUD Office of Inspector General (OIG) Hotline.**
 - **Contact HUD OIG:** Phone: 1-800-347-3735 | Email: Whistleblower@hudoig.gov

Whistleblower Protections and Non-Retaliation

In accordance with 41 U.S.C. § 4712, MHC staff and project sponsors are protected from retaliation for reporting fraud, waste, or abuse.

- **Protected Disclosures:** Reporting information that the employee reasonably believes is evidence of gross mismanagement, misuse of funds, or violation of law related to a HUD contract/grant.
- **Prohibition of Retaliation:** No person may discharge, demote, or otherwise discriminate against an employee as a reprisal for whistleblowing.
- **Remedies:** If retaliation occurs, the HUD OIG will investigate, and the agency may be required to reinstate the employee and pay damages.

Confidentiality

Reports of misconduct will be handled with maximum confidentiality, disclosing information only as necessary for investigation or to law enforcement.

Acknowledgement

Mississippi Home Corporation staff and project sponsors staff must sign an acknowledgment annually of reviewing the Fraud, Waste, Abuse, and Whistleblower Protection policy.

HOPWA Recaptured Funds

In compliance with **CPD Notice 06-07** and in alignment with HUD regulations for the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program, Mississippi Home Corporation (MHC) reserves the right to recapture HOPWA funds from project sponsors under specific circumstances. This policy outlines the grounds, process, and consequences for the recapture of funds to ensure the effective and compliant use of grant resources.

The Corporation may recapture funds previously awarded to a HOPWA project sponsor. Reasons for recapture of funds may include, but are not limited to monitoring results, suspect of waste, misuse, and abuse of funds, suspect of fraud, unfavorable audit report, unable to comply with policies or terms of the contract. The Corporation may reallocate any recaptured funds in any eligible category and reallocate them to any eligible project sponsor. Requests for supplemental funds will be considered on a case- by-case basis with funds granted only in those instances where the Corporation can readily determine that additional funding is justified. Grant award limits are not applicable when considering the allocation of these funds.

MHC may recapture funds previously awarded to a HOPWA project sponsor for reasons such as failure to satisfy timeliness of the implementation of the project, failure to comply with contractual conditions, unresolved monitoring, waste, misuse, or abuse of funds, fraud,

unfavorable audit report that is not resolved, inability to comply with policies, or failure to complete project closeout. Recaptured or de-obligated HOPWA funds may be used to supplement Administration, supplement existing projects which may require additional funds, fund other eligible applicants, or fund HOPWA eligible activities.

Grounds for Recapture of Funds

MHC may recapture funds previously awarded to a project sponsor under any of the following conditions:

- **Failure to meet performance standards:** If the project sponsor fails to achieve the program's intended outcomes, including housing stability, supportive services delivery, or other measurable objectives, funds may be recaptured.
- **Non-compliance with program requirements:** Any violation of federal, state, or local HOPWA regulations, including 24 CFR Part 574, or MHC's contractual obligations and policies, may result in recapture.
- **Misuse or improper expenditure of funds:** If funds are used for ineligible activities or expenditures that are not allowable under HOPWA regulations, they may be subject to recapture.
- **Failure to maintain proper documentation:** Inadequate financial or programmatic record-keeping or failure to provide required documentation for monitoring or audit purposes.
- **Failure to comply with audit requirements:** If a project sponsor fails to submit timely audit reports or fails to address findings from audits or monitoring visits.
- **Suspension or discontinuation of program operations:** If a project sponsor suspends or discontinues HOPWA-funded operations or activities without approval from MHC.
- **Untimely expenditure of funds:** If the project sponsor does not meet timeliness requirements for obligating and expending HOPWA funds, as specified in CPD Notice 06-07.
- **Unresolved monitoring or audit findings:** Any unresolved findings from HUD, MHC, or other entities indicating that the project sponsor failed to comply with regulatory or contractual obligations may trigger recapture.
- **Breach of contract**

De-Obligation or Termination of the Program Contract

Based on the grounds for recapture or findings from monitoring results, MHC may **de-obligate and/or terminate an existing program contract** instead of requiring repayment. If the identified infraction does not incur a financial cost but instead pertains to a breach of contract, failure to meet performance standards, or other non-financial issues, MHC reserves the right to de-obligate any remaining grant funds and terminate the program contract. This ensures that funds are only allocated to programs that demonstrate full compliance with HOPWA requirements and contractual obligations.

Based on the grounds for recapture or findings from monitoring results, **MHC may require a repayment of funds expended.**

Recapture Process

MHC will follow a structured process for the recapture of funds, ensuring fairness and adherence to regulatory standards:

- **Monitoring and Review:** Project sponsors are subject to routine monitoring and auditing by MHC or HUD representatives. Please reference MHC's Monitoring System outlined in this policy for more information.
- **Notification:** If MHC identifies deficiencies or grounds for recapture, the project sponsor will receive written notification outlining the specific issues, including:
 - The amount of funds subject to recapture.
 - The reason for the recapture, citing specific regulations, program goals, or contract terms violated.
- **Repayment Terms:** Project sponsors must return recaptured funds to MHC or HUD within **30 days** of the final determination, unless otherwise specified. Repayment may be made through a direct financial return of funds or by withholding future RFC disbursements from HOPWA until the recapture amount is satisfied.

Appeals Process

Project sponsors have the right to appeal any recapture decision. The appeal must be submitted in writing within **15 calendar days** of the final determination of recapture.

The appeal should include:

- A detailed explanation of why the project sponsor believes the recapture or de-obligation is unwarranted.
- Any supporting documentation or evidence that disputes the findings.

MHC will review the appeal and issue a written response within **30 to 60 calendar days**. The decision rendered after the appeal process is final.

Reallocation of Recaptured Funds

Funds recaptured by MHC will be reallocated to address urgent needs of existing HOPWA clients, support new or ongoing projects in alignment with HOPWA goals, or cover administrative costs associated with the recapture and reallocation process.

AUDITS

The Federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular 2 CFR 200.501 requires that a state, local government or non-profit organization expending \$1,000,000 or more a year in total cumulative Federal funds must have a Single Audit made in accordance with the Single Audit Act. This audit report must be submitted and received by the Federal clearinghouse designated by OMB and the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity, within 30 days of its completion, but **no later than nine months following the end of the grant recipient's fiscal year in which the Federal funds were expended. If the financial audit was started but not completed within nine months of the project sponsor fiscal year, MHC may extend their audit submission time on a case-by-case basis.**

If a Single Audit is required and any of the funds spent are obtained through MHC, the grant recipient must submit a copy of the Single Audit report to the HOPWA staff. This report must be received **no later than nine months after the end of the grant recipient's fiscal year in which the federal funds were expended.**

MHC requires all funded agencies, regardless of the size of their grant, to submit a Funding Certification Form to the ESG staff for each fiscal year in which Federal funds were used. This form must be received no later than nine months after the end of the grant recipient's fiscal year, but it cannot be submitted any earlier than the conclusion of that same fiscal year.

Agencies with federal expenditures of less than \$1,000,000 are exempt from submitting a Single Audit to the HOPWA staff for the specified fiscal year; however, this does not exclude the grant recipient from any other requirements of audits or financial statements as requested by MHC or any other Agency or Authority.

Single Audit Extensions. In limited circumstances, a federal agency or OMB may authorize extensions to Single Audit submission deadlines through formal written guidance or agency-specific approval. MHC does not have the authority to grant extensions to federal Single Audit requirements. MHC will recognize and accept extensions that are formally authorized by the applicable federal agency, HUD, or OMB. Subrecipients must provide written documentation of the approved extension upon request. Agencies must notify MHC before the 9-months deadline if an extension is needed for guidance on how to submit an extension request

If the Single Audit is not submitted by the deadline or if it includes unresolved findings, funding will be suspended, and the funded agency will be classified as High-Risk. Funding will be restored, and the High-Risk designation will be lifted once the Single Audit is submitted, and all findings are resolved.

Project sponsors with audit findings may be required to implement a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) acceptable to MHC. Depending on the nature and severity of the findings,

MHC may impose additional monitoring, designate the agency as high risk, restrict funding activities, or recapture funds. Any costs determined to be ineligible, unsupported, improperly expended, or associated with fraud or misuse of federal funds shall be subject to repayment and recapture by MHC.

IRS Financial Documentation: All funded agencies must submit a complete copy of their IRS Form 990 (or other applicable IRS filing) to MHC as part of the agency's financial review and risk assessment process.

The Form 990 must be submitted to MHC within sixty (60) calendar days of filing with the IRS. Organizations that obtain an IRS filing extension shall provide a copy of IRS Form 8868, or other documentation demonstrating the approved extension, by the original IRS filing deadline. A copy of the completed Form 990 must then be submitted to MHC within sixty (60) calendar days of filing with the IRS.

The filing of IRS Form 8868 extends only the IRS Form 990 filing deadline and does not constitute an extension of any federal audit requirements under 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart F.

Audits and IRS forms should be mailed or emailed to:

Tmara.stewart@mshc.com

Fredrick.davis@mshc.com

Mississippi Home Corporation

735 Riverside Drive

Jackson, MS 39202

REIMBURSEMENT POLICY

The MHC staff shall process Requests for Cash/Consolidated Support Sheets and forward the documents to the MHC Finance Department within 30 days of a **correctly submitted** Request for Cash.

In the event of questions, errors, or discrepancies regarding submitted document(s), MHC staff shall contact the designated Project Sponsor financial officer to discuss the issue. **MHC staff will not make any corrections or other changes to the Request for Cash and/or Consolidated Support Sheets. It is the Project Sponsor's responsibility to submit a true and correct document.**

All Requests for Cash/Consolidated Support Sheets submitted by the sub-recipient shall be maintained by both the HOPWA staff and the Finance Department of the MHC.

1. The Request for Cash shall always be accompanied by the Consolidated Support Sheet and invoices to support all costs.

2. At least one Request for Cash must be submitted **monthly**. You may submit more than one RFC, but you must submit AT LEAST one month.
3. Costs eligible for reimbursement must be incurred during the contract period unless stated otherwise within the approved contract.
4. The Project Sponsor is responsible for providing a Monthly Report. This will include beneficiaries and financial reporting. Failure to submit these documents monthly will result in a delay of processing the Request for Cash.
5. Project sponsor must comply with policies and procedures for submitting the annual CAPER. HMIS and other (confidential) approved databases/systems may be used for CAPER reports. All HOPWA Project Sponsors must submit the report to MHC by July 15th of each reporting year. Reporting periods run from July 1 through June 30th of the subsequent year.
6. **The RFC's "service rendered" period must not be longer than 31 days and must be in chronological order. IF YOU CHOOSE TO SUBMIT MORE THAN ONE ESG REQUEST A MONTH, ON REQUEST MUST BE SUBMITTED ON THE 15th AND THE SECOND ON THE 30th OF THE MONTH.**
7. Request for reimbursement **over 60 days will not be accepted.**
8. Agencies must submit all RFC by 15th of each month. If the 15th falls on a weekend, the RFC must be submitted the following business day.
9. Agencies are required to submit verification of payment to vendors identified on the RFC.
 - a. For example, checks or bank statements.
10. Reimbursement Requirements/Policy must be followed in its entirety for reimbursement to be approved.
11. **Expenses incurred after June 30th must be on a separate RFC. This will allow MHC to closeout its fiscal year approval.**
12. **Project sponsors are required to submit an RFC at the end of their fiscal year to allow for appropriate accounting audit reporting. Expenses incurred after the end of the project sponsors fiscal year must not be split to multiple RFCs.**
13. RFCs must be emailed to hopwa.rfc@mshc.com. RFCs will **not be accepted** if they are sent to any other email address.

MHC Internal Reviews for Requests for Cash

Purpose

The purpose of internal reviews is to examine request for cash requests received from project sponsors and to provide objective and independent assurance of the existence, accuracy, completeness, and eligibility of the items requested for reimbursement in all material respects.

RFC Review

Reviews will be conducted on each RFC submitted for reimbursement. Additionally, during the Risk Assessment, a sample of RFCs will be reviewed to determine the agency's level of risk.

Scope

Review procedures should be sufficient to establish the following in all material respects.

- 1) No duplicates in reimbursements based on the beneficiary or the project sponsor
- 2) Existence of the beneficiary and existence of the expenditure
- 3) Accuracy of the expenditure
- 4) Completeness of the supporting documents
- 5) Eligibility of the person and of the expenditure

Independence and Objectivity

The review will be conducted independently and objectively without regard to the project sponsor.

Method

- 1) Payment will be made based on Request for Cash (RFC) requests submitted by the project sponsors for reimbursement of eligible expenses.

Sample Selection

- 1) The sample will be selected from the Consolidated Support Sheets submitted as support for the Request for Cash.

RFC Review

- 1) All items are tested against required documentation and support sufficient to cover the scope described above.
- 2) If an RFC is rejected, the project sponsors will be notified via a **Deficiency Notice** on all infractions and corresponding regulations.
- 3) After the completion of the RFC review, all discrepancies will be provided to the project sponsor's point of contact for review. The project sponsor will then have **5 working days** to provide a written response to identified issues on the RFC.
- 4) If the agency does not respond in 5-days, staff will send a follow-up email and the 14-day time will start over for delayed RFCs.
 - a. The RFC reimbursement timeline will restart on the day the correct RFC is received by MHC staff.

- b. Staff will document on the Deficiency Notice the number of reviews conducted on the identified deviancies before it was resolved by the agency.
- 5) If an agency refuses to correct the identified deficiencies (maybe they disagree with the identified deficiencies) and the agency continues to send other RFCs, MHC will take the following actions:
 - i. Provide a detailed explanation regarding why their RFC was rejected and sight regulations/policies.
 - ii. Follow up with the agency at a minimum of three times to request their corporation with correcting the RFC.
 - iii. On the 31st day after receiving the first response from the agency refusing to make the requested corrections, MHC staff will mark the deficient RFC as **denied** and create a corrective RFC, or process the next RFC with required updates. This will restart the RFC timeline.
- 6) If the identified issues are with RFCs that have already been reimbursed, the cost must be adjusted on the next RFC or by the final RFC as a “corrective RFC”.
- 7) Any recapture of funds will be deducted from the project sponsor’s next RFC.
- 8) **Repeated Deficiencies – High Risk Designation**
 - An agency that receives **three (3) Deficiency Notices for the same infraction** shall be designated as **High Risk** in accordance with MHC’s Risk Assessment Policy.

For purposes of clarity, the following process applies:

- i. If an agency receives a Deficiency Notice and the initial response does not adequately resolve the identified infraction, MHC will issue a second Deficiency Notice citing the same deficiency. If the agency’s second response again fails to fully correct the issue, the agency will be formally rated as **High Risk** on the Risk Assessment and issued a third Deficiency Notice.
- ii. If the deficiency remains unresolved after the third response, MHC staff will require removal of the identified ineligible cost, activity, or documentation from the RFC. Continued failure to correct may result in additional corrective actions.

Administrative Agency and Project Sponsor Roles and Responsibilities

Project Sponsor Roles and Responsibilities

Project sponsors must comply with all applicable state and federal policies, standards, and guidelines as specified in the contract and is responsible for ensuring efficient, effective, and proper implementation of the HOPWA program in its geographic area of responsibility.

Project Sponsors must properly manage HOPWA funds in compliance with MHC and HUD regulations. Local HOPWA policies should be developed as needed and these policies may address, but are not limited to, issues surrounding moving clients into the Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8) or other affordable housing programs, setting financial caps for

STRMU, charging to appropriate contracts (costs incurred in one contract year cannot be paid with funds from a different contract year), and setting stricter eligibility requirements beyond standard guidelines. Additionally, Project Sponsors' administrative costs shall not exceed seven (7) percent of the amount of funds received by the Project Sponsor.

Project Sponsors should have policies in place that identify and handle potential conflicts of interest on the part of board members, staff person, and other representatives of the organization, such as volunteers.

Beginning in fiscal year (FY) 2012, HUD required as a condition of funding that Grantees ensure that each project sponsor agrees to either obtain a certificate of completion of HOPWA Financial Management Online Training by at least one of its employees, or to demonstrate financial management capacity by the use of other credentials related to Federal requirements at Title 24, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 85.20, as specified in a HUD-approved plan. To ensure compliance, MHC will require that at least one employee of each Project Sponsor must complete the online HOPWA Financial Management Training. The HOPWA applicant must submit a copy of the certificate of completion during the application or implementation process.

The HOPWA Financial Management training was updated on January 27, 2026. To complete this training, you must have an active HUD Exchange account.
[HOPWA Financial Management Curriculum - HUD Exchange](#)

Organizational Policies and Procedures

Written policies must be developed to address the following issues:

- HIV diagnosis documentation
- Housing Quality Standards
- Supportive Services and Case Management Activities
- Client rent
- Termination of Assistance
- Nondiscrimination and Equal Opportunity Requirements
- Records and Reports
- Determining Eligibility to clients and scope of services to be provided
- Memorandum of Understanding with housing and supportive service providers
- Conflict of Interest

- Confidentiality and Personal Identifying Information (PII)
 - Staff must complete PII training.

1. Administrative Agency Roles and Responsibilities

- A.** Must comply with all federal and state regulations, policies, standards, and guidelines as specified in the contract and this manual.
- B.** Must confirm that Project Sponsors manage program funds in compliance with HUD and MHC regulations.
- C.** Must assure that Project Sponsor administrative costs, including non-service and indirect costs, do not exceed seven percent of each Project Sponsor's total program allocation.
- D.** Must ensure that Project Sponsors implement the program efficiently, effectively, and properly in the target area(s).
- E.** Must collaborate with Project Sponsors to develop local program policies as needed. Local policies:
 - i.** Should not conflict with federal and state regulations, policies, standards, and guidelines; and
 - ii.** May address, but are not limited to, issues related to transitioning assisted households into the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program or other affordable housing programs, establishing alternate STRMU Caps, and applying stricter program eligibility or service requirements beyond basic regulations. Project Sponsors may consult with local housing experts for policy development.
- F.** Must safeguard against conflicts of interest. In addition to the conflict of interest requirements in 2 CFR §200.317 (for recipients and project sponsor that are States) and 2 CFR §200.318 through §200.326 (for recipients and project sponsor that are not States), no person who is an employee, agent, consultant, officer, or elected or appointed official of the Administrative Agency and who exercises or has exercised any functions or responsibilities with respect to assisted activities, or who is in a position to participate in a decision making process or gain inside information with regard to such activities, may obtain a financial interest or benefit from the activity, or have an interest in any contract, subcontract, or agreement with respect thereto, or the proceeds thereunder, either for themselves or for those with whom they have family or business ties, during their tenure or for one year thereafter. Administrative Agencies should have policies in place that identify and handle real or potential conflicts of interest on the part of board members, staff persons, and other representatives of the organization, such as volunteers. HUD requires such a policy, which are often part of an organization's

“code of conduct” for board, staff, and volunteers. It is advisable to have a copy signed by all members listed above on an annual basis.

2. Project Sponsor Roles and Responsibilities

- A. Project Sponsors must comply with all federal and state regulations, policies, standards, and guidelines as specified in the subcontract and this manual.
- B. Project Sponsors must manage program funds in compliance with HUD and MHC regulations and charge costs to the appropriate contract (costs incurred in one contract year cannot be paid with funds from a different contract year). Current and historical spending data should be used for service planning purposes.
- C. Project Sponsors must ensure administrative costs, including non-service and indirect costs, do not exceed seven percent of their total program allocation.
- D. Project Sponsors must implement the program efficiently, effectively, and properly in their target areas.
- E. Project Sponsors must collaborate with the Administrative Agency to develop local program policies as needed.
- F. Project Sponsors must file Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Form 1099 for TBRA, STRMU, FBHA, and PHP rent payments to individuals and partnerships. If a Project Sponsor makes rent payments of \$600.00 or more to property owners in any calendar year, then they must report this to the IRS on form 1099-MISC, Box 1, “Rents” (Revenue Rule 88-53). To comply with this requirement, Project Sponsors must obtain the taxpayer identification number (TIN), social security number (SSN), or employer identification number (EIN) of all entities to which it will make rent payments. To accomplish this, Project Sponsors must issue IRS Form W-9 to all property owners. Form W-9 must be completed and returned to the Project Sponsor before any rent payments are made. Form 1099-MISC must be completed and issued to each “person” who has been paid \$600.00 or more in rent every calendar year. Persons include individuals and partnerships. Form 1099-MISC must be issued to the property owner by January 31st and submitted to IRS no later than February 28th. Form 1099-MISC does not need to be issued to corporations or utility vendors. Copies of IRS Forms W-9 and 1099-MISC as well as detailed instructions on their completion can be obtained from the IRS [website](#).
NOTE: MHC Project Sponsors cannot pay clients directly.
- G. Project Sponsors must safeguard against conflicts of interest. In addition to the conflict of interest requirements in 2 CFR §200.317 (for recipients and project sponsor that are States) and 2 CFR §200.318 through §200.326 (for recipients and project sponsor that are not States), no person who is an employee, agent, consultant, officer, or elected or appointed official of the Project Sponsor and who

exercises or has exercised any functions or responsibilities with respect to assisted activities, or who is in a position to participate in a decision making process or gain inside information with regard to such activities, may obtain a financial interest or benefit from the activity, or have an interest in any contract, subcontract, or agreement with respect thereto, or the proceeds thereunder, either for themselves or for those with whom they have family or business ties, during their tenure or for one year thereafter. Project Sponsors should have policies in place that identify and handle real or potential conflicts of interest on the part of board members, staff persons, and other representatives of the organization, such as volunteers. HUD requires such a policy, which are often part of an organization's "code of conduct" for board, staff, and volunteers. It is advisable to have a copy signed by all members listed above on an annual basis. If it is found that a conflict of interest has occurred, the grant recipient may be required to repay program funds, using non-federal funds. Failure to repay the funds may result in termination of participation in any future HUD funded programs. **There will be no exceptions to this guidance granted by MHC.**

- H. Project Sponsors cannot charge households with any fees other than rent.
- I. Project Sponsors cannot acquire, rehabilitate, convert, lease, repair, dispose of, demolish, or construct property for a project under §574, or commit or expend HUD or local funds for such eligible activities under §574, until the responsible entity (as defined in §58.2) has completed the environmental review procedures required by §58 and the Request for Release of Funds (RROF) and Certification have been approved. HUD will not release grant funds if MHC commits grant funds (i.e., incurs any costs or expenditures to be paid or reimbursed with such funds) before a Project Sponsor submits and HUD approves its RROF (where such submission is required). Project Sponsors must supply all available, relevant information necessary for the responsible entity to perform for each property any environmental review required by §574.510.

Project Sponsors must also carry out mitigating measures required by the responsible entity or select alternate eligible property.

NOTE: Project Sponsors must consult with the MHC to identify all environmental compliance actions for each proposed activity.

Staff Cost

Surescripts with multiple contracts funded by Mississippi Home Corporation are required to document staff time charged to all grants on **MHC's wages and timesheet form.**

Staff cost (including fringe benefits such as holiday, vacation, sick leave) and other overhead costs directly related to carrying out activities eligible under a HOPWA component are eligible costs under that component (see 24 CFR § 574). HOPWA staff cost may also be charged to HOPWA Project Sponsor Admin and HOPWA Supportive Services.

Staff time charged to the HOPWA grant must be charged to the appropriate funded HOPWA component and reflected in the project sponsor's approved budget. To determining how staff costs should be allocated will depend on the type of assistance being provided to the program participant.

- To allocate staff costs, first determine the program component under which these costs fall; then allocate the costs to an activity within the component.
 - For example, staff time expended on collecting eligibility documentation or need of program participants could be eligible under the STRMU component; the activity would be STRMU assessment and eligibility.
- For the salaries and related staff costs that are not fully dedicated to a particular component, costs should be reimbursed in proportion to the actual hours worked on each HOPWA component. A staff position that is not fully dedicated to HOPWA cannot be paid solely through HOPWA funds.
 - For example, if an accountant spends 100 percent of his/her time tracking rental assistance for TBRA activities, then paying for this time is allowable under the TBRA component because the accountant's time is only spent working on a single component. Alternatively, the cost for an accountant to process checks for both the TBRA and STRMU components must be pro-rated by each component.
 - Another example, if a case manager provides housing stability services to both HOPWA and CoC RRH applicants, his/her time to conduct case management activities must be charged to the CoC RRH grant and HOPWA component according to the time spent on each grant.
- Other overhead costs, such as rent for office space, photocopier costs, and lighting and utilities for an office, could be eligible either as a direct cost charged to one or more components, depending on the activities delivered by that office, or could be

charged as an indirect cost if part of an indirect cost allocation plan.

- Staff time can be tracked directly to the program component or by other reasonable methodologies that can realistically estimate the actual time spent across HOPWA components, or across other grants. For example, a percentage. If a percentage is used, the percentage of time charged to the HOPWA program or and HOPWA component must be reflective of the time worked and documented on the staff activity worksheet/contact logs and timesheet.
- All staff receiving reimbursement must submit appropriate timesheets (signed and approved), activity worksheets/contact logs, and pay stubs.
- Timesheets must show how staff time is split across multiple grants, if necessary.
 - Agencies will be provided a timesheet sample that may be used for documentation.
- Project sponsors must inform MHC of all changes to the staff time charged to the grant.
- Project sponsors with more than one grant from MHC are required to use MHC's timesheet.
- MHC **WILL NOT** reimburse staff salary(ies) that are not considered reasonable and appropriate based on program caps, program budgets, and average salaries for similar staff positions in the area (2 CFR 200).

Confidentiality

1. Ensure Confidentiality

Per 24 CFR §574.440, AAs and Project Sponsors must ensure the confidentiality of all records by developing a comprehensive local program policy for confidentiality and consistently following the procedures. The policy must define confidential data and protected health information (PHI), describe how confidentiality is maintained, and outline breach procedures, notification requirements, mitigation activities, sanction levels, and requirements for duty to warn or report. The policy must designate a staff member as responsible for privacy and security (e.g. Privacy or Security Officer, Overall Responsible Party [ORP] or Local Responsible Party [LRP], Privacy Liaison, etc.). The policy should explain measures the AA and Project Sponsor take to prevent unintentional disclosures, such as via agency logos or other identifying information on checks, letters, notifications, forms, envelopes, etc. that could imply a household

member is living with HIV. For example, this could be accomplished by establishing a housing assistance checking account using a neutral account name such as “Housing Fund” or “Assistance Fund.”

Confidentiality of all records is required. Project Sponsors are required to have a written confidentiality policy and assure confidentiality of client name, information, and records. All information obtained in connection with the examination, care, or services provided to any client shall not be disclosed without the client’s signed consent. There may be exceptions to client disclosure as required by law. Particular care must be taken to assure confidentiality by having the Project Sponsor’s correspondence, envelopes, and checks to landlords, utilities, etc., not reveal that the client is receiving assistance due to HIV/AIDS. Confidentiality requirements are set forth under the HUD regulations, 24 CFR 574.440.

Project Sponsor must only release or provide access to information of a client’s HIV/AIDS status or other related client eligibility documentation to qualified individuals who determine eligibility or provide support, or who oversee the provision of HOPWA assistance. Files must have a release of information form.

2. Consent to Release and/or Obtain Confidential Information

Prior to exchanging information with any other agency or entity, Project Sponsors must first secure a release of information from the client. There may be exceptions to client disclosure as required by law. **Consent to Release and/or Obtain Confidential Information** must be completed and signed by the client identifying specific individuals or organizations to which confidential information may be disclosed and must be resigned annually. In the absence of specific written authorization, information identifying an individual’s HIV status may not be disclosed by the Project Sponsor to any individual or organization.

Project sponsors must only release or provide access to applicants identifying medical information including information related to HIV/AIDS status or other related information.

This does not include nonidentifying secondhand data which is used for reporting including CAPER reports. For example, the total number of individuals that qualify and received assistance in MHC coverage area.

Program Accessibility

Application Office Location

Project Sponsors should have an easily accessible location(s) where households can apply for assistance.

Providing Information About Housing Assistance

Ryan White and State Services applicants should be informed of housing assistance services during intake, and existing clients should be informed during routine medical, psychosocial, or other appointments. Whenever possible, Ryan White and Project Sponsors should work assess the housing needs of all clients. When a household requests housing assistance, the housing case manager should inform them of the program. At minimum, the information should include:

- HOPWA housing assistance available;
- The application process;
- Documentation needed to determine program eligibility and qualifications for specific program services;
- Current waitlist and priority populations, if applicable; and
- Potential interview dates and times.

Methods of Taking Applications

Project Sponsors can schedule appointments specifically for program applications. Applications can be completed during intake or routine appointments. To accommodate the needs of various households and assure proper use of staff resources, the Project Sponsor should offer the following options of taking applications:

A. Regular Office Interviews

The majority of interested households should be able to apply for the program during a Project Sponsor's regular business hours.

B. Special Office Interviews

If an interested household is unable to apply for the program during regular business hours, then a Project Sponsor should arrange an off-hour interview.

C. Home Visit Interviews

If, for whatever reason, an interested household is unable to interview at a Project Sponsor's application office, then the Project Sponsor should arrange an interview at the household's current residence or other agreed location.

The Project Sponsor should explore other housing assistance options that may be available to the applicant before utilizing HOPWA assistance and document any referrals and efforts to access other resources.

Information Sharing

Project Sponsors must share program information and eligibility criteria routinely with other HIV prevention and care agencies and local housing authorities in their local service area(s). To accomplish this, Project Sponsors could post program information on their websites and social media platforms or distribute program information via pamphlets, fliers, and/or email lists. Project Sponsors must document how they share program information each program year.

Fair Housing

1. Fair Housing Act

The Fair Housing Act protects people from discrimination when they are renting, buying, or securing financing for any housing. The prohibitions specifically cover discrimination because of race, color, religion, sex, age, national origin, familial status, or disability. It is unlawful to discriminate in any aspect of selling or renting housing or to deny a dwelling to a buyer or renter because of the disability of that individual, an individual associated with the buyer or renter, or an individual who intends to live in the residence. Other covered activities include zoning practices, new construction design, and advertising. For more information about the Fair Housing Act, visit HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity [website](#). For fair housing outreach and marketing tools, visit HUD's Fair Housing Marketing website. To file a fair housing complaint with HUD, visit HUD's File a Complaint website.

2. Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing

Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) is a legal requirement that federal grantees and project sponsors further the purposes of the Fair Housing Act. MHC supports Project Sponsors in their efforts to take meaningful actions that overcome historic patterns of segregation, promote fair housing choice, and foster inclusive communities that are free from discrimination. As provided in the final rule, AFFH means "taking meaningful actions, in addition to combating discrimination, that overcome patterns of segregation and foster inclusive communities free from barriers that restrict access to opportunity based on protected characteristics. Specifically, affirmatively furthering fair housing means taking meaningful actions that, taken together, address significant disparities in housing needs and in access to opportunity, replacing segregated living patterns with truly integrated and balanced living patterns, transforming racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty into areas of opportunity, and fostering and maintaining compliance with civil rights and fair housing laws. The duty to affirmatively further fair housing extends to all of a program participant's activities and programs relating to housing and urban development." AAs and Project Sponsors must report efforts to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing in their Semi-Annual and Year-End Program Progress Reports (PPRs).

3. Americans with Disabilities Act

Per 24 CFR §574.603(a)(1), MHC and Project Sponsors must comply with the applicable provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 USC 12101-12213) and implementing regulations at 28 CFR §35 (States and local government grantees) and §36 (public accommodations and requirements for certain types of short-term housing assistance).

4. Affirmative Outreach

Per 24 CFR §574.603(b), Project Sponsors must develop local program policies to ensure that all persons who qualify for the assistance, regardless of their race, color, religion, sex, age, national origin, familial status, or disability, know of the availability of the HOPWA program, including facilities and services accessible to persons with a disability, and maintain evidence of implementation of the procedures.

5. Reasonable Accommodations

One type of disability discrimination prohibited by the Fair Housing Act is the refusal to make reasonable accommodations in rules, policies, practices, or services when such accommodations may be necessary to afford a person with a disability the equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling. The Act requires owners of housing facilities to make reasonable exceptions in their policies and operations to afford people with disabilities equal housing opportunities. For example, an owner with a "no pets" policy may be required to grant an exception to this rule and allow a household member who is blind to keep a guide dog in the residence. The Act also requires owners to allow tenants with disabilities to make reasonable access-related modifications to their private living space, as well as to common use spaces. The Act further requires that new multifamily housing with four or more units be designed and built to allow access for persons with disabilities. This includes accessible common use areas, doors that are wide enough for wheelchairs, kitchens and bathrooms that allow a person using a wheelchair to maneuver, and other adaptable features within the units.

Program Eligibility

1. Program Eligibility Criteria

Project Sponsors are responsible for determining the eligibility of households that apply for the program. In shared housing arrangements where two or more unrelated households live together, Project Sponsors should assess the eligibility of only the applicant household, not the eligibility of the other households. Households must meet the following criteria to be eligible for the MHC HOPWA Program:

- A.** At least one household member must be living with HIV (24 CFR §574.3);
- B.** Household annual gross income cannot exceed 80 percent of area median income per the household's county of residence (24 CFR §574.3); and
- C.** The household must reside in the Project Sponsor's target service area (MHC requirement).

Project sponsor use a system approved by the Feder government to verify the benefits are not provided to an ineligible alien who entered the United States illegally or is other wise unlawfully present in the United States.

SAVE

Project sponsor and Grantee must use SAVE, or an equivalent verification system approved by the Federal government, to prevent any Federal public benefit from being provided to an ineligible alien who entered the United States illegally or is otherwise unlawfully present in the United States.

2. Program Eligibility Confirmation and Documentation Requirements

Before applicant households are enrolled in the program, Project Sponsors must confirm their eligibility by obtaining complete and acceptable eligibility documentation. Eligibility documentation must be maintained in the household's file. Project Sponsors must notify households of their program eligibility (eligible or ineligible). Eligibility for participation in the program shall be confirmed by obtaining:

A. Proof of HIV seropositivity for at least one household member

(Documentation must predate the initial eligibility certification date.)

There are a number of different ways to document that a person is living with HIV. Proof of HIV may be found in laboratory test results or other forms of documentation that bear the client's name. Examples of acceptable forms of eligibility documentation are provided below. This is not a complete list.

NOTE: HIV testing technology changes rapidly and standards for HIV confirmation continue to evolve. Project Sponsors must stay informed of advances as newer tests may also provide proof of HIV.

- i. Positive result from HIV screening test (Multi-Spot, HIV 1/2 Combo Ab/Ag Enzyme Immunoassay [EIA]);
- ii. Positive result from an HIV 1 RNA qualitative virologic test such as a HIV 1 Nucleic Acid Amplification Test (NAAT);
- iii. Detectable quantity from an HIV 1 RNA quantitative virologic test (e.g. viral load test);
- iv. Report of detectable HIV "viral load" that includes the name of the client;
- v. A signed statement from a physician, physician's assistant, advanced practice nurse, or registered nurse attesting to the HIV-positive status of the person;
- vi. A completed THMP Medical Certification Form signed by the physician; or
- vii. A hospital discharge summary documenting that a person is living with HIV.

Client records from a client's previous service provider may be used for the purpose of confirming the client's program eligibility if those records contain one of the forms of proof listed above.

B. Proof of gross income for all household members 18 years of age and older

- i. Per 24 CFR §5.609, income includes, but is not limited to:

- a. Gross wages, salaries, overtime pay, commissions, fees, tips, bonuses, and other compensation for personal services
- b. Net income from operation of a business or from rental or real personal property
- c. Interest, dividends and other net income of any kind for real personal property
- d. Full amount of periodic payments received from Social Security, annuities, insurance policies, retirement funds, pensions, disability or death benefits and other similar types of periodic receipts except as provided in line 14 of Annual Income Exclusions
- e. Payments in lieu of earnings, such as unemployment and disability compensation, worker's compensation and severance pay except as provided in line 3 of Annual Income Exclusions
- f. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), including amounts designated for shelter and utilities
- g. Alimony, child support payments, and regular contributions from organizations or from persons not residing in the dwelling
- h. All regular pay, special pay and allowances of a member of the Armed Forces except as provided in line 7 of Annual Income Exclusions.
- ii. Project Sponsors must use **Household Income Eligibility Worksheet** to document and annualize household gross income and determine household income eligibility for the program. This worksheet must be completed before initial eligibility certifications and annual eligibility recertifications. Also, the form must be completed if household eligibility factors have changed.
- iii. If any household member 18 years of age and older reports that they have zero income or have attempted but cannot obtain third party proof of income, the household member must complete and sign a **Self-Declaration of Income**.
- iv. The **Determining Household Annual Gross Income Guide** outlines acceptable forms of documentation, whose income is counted, and income inclusions and exclusions.

C. Proof of current residency for all household members 18 years of age and older

(The household must reside in the Project Sponsor's target service area. Documentation must be current as of the eligibility certification or recertification date.)

- i. Documentation evidencing tenancy includes a lease naming the household member as the leaseholder or occupant. Documentation must include an address in the Project Sponsor's service area.
- ii. Documentation evidencing ownership of encumbered property includes a deed accompanied by a mortgage or a deed of trust; a mortgage or deed of trust default/late payment notice which identifies the eligible person or a resident member of the household as the property owner/debtor; or, a valid, currently-dated title insurance policy identifying the eligible person or a resident member of the household as the property owner/debtor. Documentation must include an address in the Project Sponsor's service area.
- iii. Documentation evidencing a utility account in a household member's name with a utility vendor. Documentation must include an address in the Project Sponsor's service area.
- iv. If any household member 18 years of age and older reports that they do not have a fixed address or have attempted but cannot obtain third party proof of current residency, the household member must complete and sign **Self-Declaration of Residency**.

NOTE: Self-Declaration of Residency is only used for program eligibility determination purposes. It cannot be used as a supporting document for housing assistance payments. Households must receive services in the service area in which they reside per their proof of residency. However, MHC may make exceptions on a case-by-case basis, if justified and with advance written approval from MHC.

Criteria	• At least one household member must be living with HIV. • Household annual gross income cannot exceed 80 percent of area median income per the household's county of residence. • The household must reside in the Project Sponsor's SERVICE AREA .
Proof	• Proof of HIV seropositivity for at least one household member • Proof of gross income for all household members 18 years of age and older • Proof of current residency for all household members 18 years of age and older
Documentation	• Proof of HIV: Documentation must predate the initial eligibility certification date. • Proof of Income: The MHC HOPWA Determining Household Annual Gross Income Guide outlines acceptable forms of documentation, whose income is counted, and income inclusions and exclusions. Documentation must be complete and cover the 30 days preceding the eligibility certification or recertification date. • Proof of Residency: The household must reside in the Project Sponsor's SERVICE AREA . Documentation must be current as of the eligibility certification or recertification date.

3. Annual and Interim Program Eligibility Recertifications

A. Annual Eligibility Recertifications

After an initial eligibility certification, household program eligibility must be recertified annually (every 12 months) at minimum so that housing assistance and supportive services may continue. For annual eligibility recertifications, households must provide proof of gross income and current residency per the Program Eligibility Confirmation and Documentation Requirements above. Also, all Program Enrollment and applicable Service forms must be completed again.

B. Interim Eligibility Recertifications

Household program eligibility must be recertified if household eligibility factors have changed during an annual eligibility period. Project Sponsors must complete [the Recertification Worksheet](#) if household income, residency, and/or composition have changed and the household will remain in the program. Recertification Worksheet provides instructions for documenting the changes, describes how the changes affect household program eligibility, and notes which program forms must be updated and attached as a result of the changes. A change in household income, residency, or composition may affect other program eligibility criteria and rental assistance components. Project Sponsors must follow the instructions on the Recertification Worksheet carefully to ensure proper documentation all possible changes.

- i. *Change in Household Income.* The MHC HOPWA Program defines a change in income as \$200.00 or more per month to align with HUD's [Occupancy Requirements of Subsidized Multifamily Housing Programs](#), (see Chapter 7: Recertification, Unit Transfers, and Gross Rent Changes, Section 2: Interim Recertification). Nonetheless, households may request an interim recertification for a change in income of any amount at any time during an annual eligibility period. Attach documentation of the change in income to the Recertification Worksheet (documentation must be complete and cover the 30 days preceding the interim recertification date). If household annual gross income exceeds 80 percent of AMI, the household is no longer eligible for the program.
- ii. *Change in Household Residency.* Attach documentation of the change in residency (documentation must be current as of the interim recertification date). If the household is outside of the Project Sponsor's service area, program services will end immediately and the household may seek services from the HOPWA provider in their new service area. If household annual gross income exceeds 80 percent of AMI, the household is no longer eligible for the program. Complete and attach the Rent Standard and Rent Reasonableness Certification and Rental Assistance Worksheet for TBRA or Maser-Leased households and the Household Income Eligibility Worksheet and Housing Quality Standards Certification forms for all households.

Change in Household Composition. Attach eligibility documents for all new household members 18 years of age and older to the Interim Recertification Worksheet. If the household does not include a household member living with HIV, the household is no longer eligible for the program unless the household qualifies for the Project Sponsor's grace period. If household annual gross income exceeds 80 percent of AMI, the household is no longer eligible for the program.

Eligible activities are those named in current HUD regulations (24 CFR 574.300) for the HOPWA Program that include but are not limited to the following: housing, housing or fair housing information, acquisition, rehabilitation, limited new construction, rental assistance (including shared housing), homeless prevention, supportive services (to include services, mental health, assessment, drug and alcohol, day care, personal assistance, nutritional services, job training and placement assistance etc.), general case management, housing operating subsidies, and technical assistance.

Program Components

Short- Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utilities (STRMU) Program

STRMU is time-limited housing assistance designed to prevent homelessness and increase housing stability. Project Sponsors may provide assistance for a period of up to 21 weeks in any 52-week period. The amount of assistance varies per client depending on funds available, tenant need, and program guidelines.

STRMU is a preventive housing intervention intended to reduce the risk of homelessness and is intended for use in conjunction with other HOPWA efforts to stabilize assisted persons. STRMU payments are for eligible individuals and their household family members who are already in housing and who are at risk of losing that housing. STRMU should not be used to assist a client with locating a housing unit or with other move-in support, as the household should already have a housing arrangement.

Eligible Applicants for STRMU

Households applying for STRMU must meet HOPWA eligibility. Additionally, eligible households must:

- F. Have a legal residency in the identified housing and/or be responsible for payments; **and**
- G. Household must demonstrate need for the assistance.
- H. If the eligible HOPWA applicant is a minor, there must be documentation from the adult in the household of legal guardianship of that eligible minor. The eligible minor must reside in the house at least 51% of the time.

Eligible Housing Status for STRMU

Housing Status	Allowable Housing Status Type
Own Home	Yes
Own Apartment	Yes
Mobile Home (Manufactured housing)**	Yes
Shared Living**	Yes
Motel/Hotel	No
Emergency Shelter	No
Living with Adult Family Member -	Entire household is assisted: All household income is included, entire household meets low income eligibility and STRMU evidence of need Household member is renting a unit/room from an adult family member and a "reasonable accommodation" is determined necessary for the client

**Mobile Homes- To qualify for HOPWA STRMU assistance the mobile home must be attached to the ground, connected to utilities, and meet local housing guidelines. Space rental cost in a mobile home park can be eligible. If the mobile home is not attached to the ground, it is considered personal property and is not eligible.

**Shared Living- If the HOPWA applicant is in a documented shared living situation, only the assisted individual income will be used for assessment calculations.

Evidence of Need

STRMU assistance is needs-based and is intended for use during a financial crisis due to HIV/AIDS health condition or change in economic circumstances. To qualify for STRMU, sub-recipient must document evidence of need which must demonstrate lack of resources to meet:

- Rent cost. **Household must provide proof of residing in the unit before entering the program (3 to 6 months)**
- Mortgage cost
- Utility cost

...and without STRMU, the household will be at risk of homelessness.

Acceptable documentation used to establish need may include:

- Documented review of all household bills
- Documented review of Bank Statements- showing limited resources available.
- Documented review of income along with review of household bills and limited resources available.
- Household budget review and assessment
- Current, past and ongoing financial situation, status of employment or benefits and HIV/AIDS health-related conditions

**Default and late payment notice are not a requirement but can be used to demonstrate evidence

of need.

Validating Individual Housing Need

Project sponsors are responsible for validating each household's unique housing need prior to providing HOPWA assistance. This process must include a comprehensive assessment of the household's housing barriers and contributing factors. The assessment should identify what barrier or dynamic led to the current housing situation, whether the issue is recurrent or prolonged, and whether the event was unavoidable or unplanned. Project sponsors must also evaluate how these dynamics affect the anticipated length of time the household will require assistance and the steps needed to achieve housing stability.

This assessment process is required to ensure HOPWA assistance is provided only when necessary and appropriate, consistent with **24 CFR 574.310**, **24 CFR 574.303**, and federal cost principles under **2 CFR Part 200**.

If the project sponsor determines that the housing crisis can be resolved with minimal or no HOPWA financial assistance, the project sponsor should work with the household to resolve the situation using alternative resources, diversion strategies, or stabilization planning prior to committing HOPWA funds. HOPWA assistance should be reserved for households who cannot resolve their housing crisis without program support.

Eligible Use of STRMU Funds

STRMU Assistance	Criteria	Evidence	Eligible Payments
Rental Assistance	Legal right to reside in the unit, and responsibility for rent payment	Evidence includes a lease naming the tenant as the leaseholder or an eligible household occupant, or a default/late payment notice that identifies the eligible person or a resident member of the family as a named tenant under the lease.	Rent
Mortgage	Must demonstrate resident owner of mortgaged real property	Evidence of ownership includes a deed accompanied by a mortgage or a deed of trust; a mortgage or deed of trust default/late payment notice which identifies the eligible person or a resident member of the family as the property owner/debtor; or, a valid, currently-dated title insurance policy identifying the eligible person or a resident member of the family as the property owner/debtor	Mortgage Property Taxes, condo fees, homeowners insurance included in the mortgage payment
Utility	Must reside in the unit legally, and responsibility for utility payment	Evidence includes a utility account in their name or proof of responsibility to make utility payments, such as cancelled checks, money orders, or receipts in their name from a utility company	Utilities – NOT internet, cable, or phone service

**Utility accounts are not required to be in the qualified applicant's name.

STRMU Habitability Standards

A visual assessment is not required for STRMU; however, project sponsor are required to work with the household to verify that the housing is habitable and that the household is not living in substandard housing.

STRMU Lead Based Paint

HUD has six requirements regarding Lead Based Paint:

1. Provision of HUD's lead based paint pamphlet
2. If there is lead pain in the unit, a disclosure notice must be provide to occupants
3. If the lead based paint screening triggers an visual assessment, then a visual assessment must be completed
4. Paint stabilization (if applicable)– chipped and powered paint
5. Ongoing lead-based paint maintenance (if applicable)
6. Response to a child with elevated blood lead levels.

Does Apply...if	Does NOT Apply...if
• STRMU assistance will continue more than 100 consecutive days; • Housing was built before 1978; and • Household has members who are pregnant or are children under the age of six	• STRMU assistance will continue 100 or fewer consecutive days; • Assisted unit is a zero-bedroom unit; • Household does not have members who are pregnant or are children under the age of six; or • Housing was built in 1978 or after

Eligible STRMU Assistance Time Limits

The goal of STRMU assistance under the HOPWA program is to provide short-term interventions that help maintain stable living environments for households who are experiencing a financial crisis as a result of issues arising from their HIV/AIDS condition or changes in economic circumstances. STRMU assistance is a type of prevention that is intended to reduce the risks of homelessness, and, along with other HOPWA efforts, to improve access to health care and other needed support. This can be done by the creation and use of individual housing service plans that include an assessment of current resources and establish long-term goals for recipient households along with access to other support, where needed. STRMU can be used in conjunction with other HOPWA programs like STRMU and PHP to improve housing stability. Whenever possible, households are encouraged to contribute financially towards their housing stability.

Limit of 21 Weeks. STRMU assistance may not be provided for costs accruing over a period of more than 21 weeks in any 52-week period. Therefore, program staff are required to examine the periods of time covered by rental, mortgage, and utility bills to ensure that payments are not made in excess of amounts incurred over 21 weeks.

All STRMU costs may be equated to the actual calendar days of assistance provided; however, HOPWA allows other acceptable methods for equating and tracking the “benefits period” as most costs relate to monthly billing cycles for rent, mortgage or utility payments. Once a project sponsor selects the method it intends to use for calculating the maximum allowable period of benefits, the project sponsor must use that particular method for every applicant served. The purpose of allowing these three methods is to help project sponsors establish clear procedures for tracking the application of this 21 -week limit on such monthly costs.

The three standard methods are as follows:

- (1) **CALENDAR DAYS OF ASSISTANCE.** This method would be equal to the actual days for which housing and/or utility payments are made on behalf of the client household. The limit of 21 weeks is equated to 147 days of assistance in the year.
- (2) **ROUNDING A MONTH TO FOUR WEEKS.** This method rounds each month to four weeks, allowing for up to 21 weeks in the benefits period. Rental and mortgage costs generally cover a calendar month period consisting of slightly more than four full weeks. This method allows for 5 months and one week of assistance as the limit, regardless of the number of days in those months.
- (3) **COUNTING FULL AND PARTIAL WEEKS.** This method tracks twenty-one weeks of assistance based on 52 weeks per year, divided by 12 months, rounded to 4.3 weeks per month. A full month’s rent would be tracked as 4.3 weeks; 75% of a month’s rent would be tracked at 3.2 weeks, 50% of a month’s rent would be tracked as 2.2 weeks, and 25% of a month’s rent would be tracked at 1.1 weeks of assistance.

STRMU Assistance Start Date

The eligible STRMU period **for all project sponsors funded by MHC’s HOPWA program begins on the date that the STRMU assistance is first provided.** Therefore, the eligible STRMU period for a household would end 52 weeks after the first STRMU benefit started accruing. At the end of this 52-week period, the next eligible STRMU period would begin for that household. For example, the eligible STRMU period for a household that receives STRMU rent and utility assistance on April 1 for rent due on April 1 and a current utility bill due April 5, would begin on April 1 and end on March 31 of the following year. If that same household also had a utility bill in arrears for a period time prior to April 1, the eligible STRMU period begins on the earliest date that the assistance covers.

The chart below is intended to clarify how STRMU payments and other HOPWA eligible housing activities can be used to help households achieve more stable housing arrangements. Rows 1-6 are eligible housing activities under HOPWA-funded programs. Short-term rent, mortgage and utility payments to prevent homelessness of eligible persons is listed in column A, and other related HOPWA eligible activities in columns B-E.

Eligible HOPWA Activity (right) and type of	A. Short-term Rent, Mortgage and Utility	B. Tenant-based Rental Assistance	C. Housing Information Services	D. Permanent Housing (PH) Placement as a Supportive Service	E. Housing Case Management as a
1. Rent payments (for households with a lease)	Yes, if within 21 week limit	Yes, if done with inspections for Housing Quality Standards and with resident rent payments	No	No	No
2. Mortgage payments (but not down-payment support for new units)	Yes, if within 21 week limit (for costs within the mortgage agreement)	No	No, but can be related support through information on homeownership programs	No	No
3. First month's rent and security deposits; credit checks	No	No	No	Yes, for reasonable costs to move persons to permanent housing, not to exceed 2 months of rent costs, including security deposits and fees for credit checks	No
4. Utility payments (gas, electric, water and sewer)	Yes, if within 21 week limit	Yes, if part of the rental payment	No	Yes, but only for one-time utility hookup and processing costs	No
5. Information and/or support to locate and apply for housing assistance	No	No	Yes, for costs for providing information and materials that inform clients of available housing	Yes, as support and help to complete PH applications, and eligibility screenings for tenancy or utilities for these units	Yes, such as counseling and help to develop a housing service plan to establish stable permanent housing

6. Move-in support, such as supplies, furnishings, incidental costs, and minor repairs of housing units	No	No	No	No, however programs may coordinate with leveraged resources and donations for these purposes	No
7. Other elements	No	No	No	Life skills and housing counseling on unit cleaning, maintenance and household budgeting	Help to access other benefits, such as health-care and other supportive services

STRMU Rental Caps

To manage short-term assistance, grantees may set program-based limits ('caps') on the amount of assistance that may be provided to each household. MHC (grantee) has not established STRMU rental caps. Project sponsors may establish STRMU caps in the community that they serve based on that community needs and resources.

Ineligible STRMU Cost

STRMU assistance may not be used for....

- Households receiving rental assistance for the same period of time they are receiving rental assistance from HOPWA or another federal, state, or local housing assistance program
 - This means that a household utilizing a Housing Choice Voucher or any other type of rental assistance cannot use STRMU for their portion of the rent or for utility assistance
- Household who are currently homeless
- Households moving into a new housing arrangement
- Moving assistance, security deposits, or first month's rent
- Support for an open line of credit or loan that was secured by the house
- Taxes and insurance paid separately after the first or second mortgage is paid in full
- Assistance for payment towards personal loans or credit debts secured against the unit
- Assistance for a second mortgage when the first mortgage payments are not current or down-payment assistance to support the purchase of new unit
- Household supplies, furnishings, automobile/transportation, and phone service costs
- Funds cannot be used to pay for health services if payment has already been made or is expected to be made by another source. However, if it is determined that health services or medical payments are necessary and no other sources will cover them,

these expenses can be approved by MHC, provided they comply with the contract and project activities.

Tenant- Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) Program

The primary objective of the TBRA program is to assist eligible applicants to secure safe, decent, and sanitary housing in the private rental market in cities and counties in Mississippi. This program allows individuals/families to choose a neighborhood in which they prefer to live and helps to upgrade and maintain the quality of neighborhoods.

Rent payments to any vendors including landlords or mortgage companies cannot be approved without a W-9 form. Sponsors are responsible for completing 1099 annually for individual landlords receiving rental payments in excess of \$600 annually. Mortgage companies, property management companies, and real estate companies are not required to provide these numbers.

Project sponsors are encouraged to have at annual recertification and for new HOPWA TBRA, a participating head of household will sign a self-sufficiency agreement that he/she will diligently pursue an educational or training program designed to maximize the participants' income or, when feasible, will pursue employment that will allow the participant to acquire market-rate housing or other permanent housing with long-term rental assistance. Individuals that are eligible for public benefits will also be encouraged to apply for those benefits and other mainstream resources to maximize their annual household income and further the program goal of self-sufficiency. These services are available through community service agencies and are not being provided directly by the MHC TBRA program. Each program participant, with assistance from Sponsor, will select their own support service provider to assist and execute their self-sufficiency plan.

Rent Payments

Each person receiving TBRA must pay a portion of the rent, including utilities. Each HOPWA client must pay the higher of:

- 30 percent of the family's monthly-adjusted income (adjustment factors include the age of the individual, medical expenses, size of family and child care expenses etc.)
- 10 percent of the family's monthly gross income
- The HOPWA Project Sponsor must pay the balance of the rent up to the lesser of the contract rent or the most current Fair Market Rent (FMR) value or reasonable rent for comparable units in the area. Any documentation used to determine TBRA assistance must be documented in the client's file. HOPWA funds must not be given directly to a client. Link to current Fair Market Rent table

<http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html>.

Rent Calculations:

Project Sponsors may use the [CPD Income Eligibility and Rent calculations](#) tool on HUD exchange, [HUD approved Income eligibility and Rent Calculation Worksheet](#), or an approved tool that can provide accurate rent calculations based on HOPWA regulations.

Utilities Under TBRA

When utilities are not included in the rent and the client is billed directly for utilities, an allowance for reasonable utility consumption must be subtracted from the client's rent portion (30% of the monthly adjusted income or 10% of the monthly gross income). If this number is negative, a check for that amount must be written to the participant or utility company. Project Sponsors may pay the utility reimbursement to the utility company on behalf of the applicant or pay directly to the applicant. However, the project sponsor must consult with the applicant regarding the method of reimbursement.

TBRA Housing Assistant Contract (HAP)

Project Sponsors of the HOPWA TBRA grant will receive TBRA subsidy directly from MHC as reimbursement. Before obligating TBRA funds, the project sponsor must complete Housing Assistant Payments Contract (HAP). The HAP contract will:

- Specify the requirements for the project sponsor provide the HOPWA TBRA subsidy to qualified households.
- The obligations of the project sponsor to use the TBRA payment to pay rent for the unit to the property owner or management agency (collect appropriate and reasonable documentation to prove ownership or management affiliation).
- Specify the requirements of the property owner/landlord.
- Specify inspection and payment requirements.

****Note:** All TBRA leases and subleases must include the lease dates, terms, and conditions.

Facility-Based Housing - Master Leasing

Facility-based housing provides rental subsidies to residents of certain units within a specific building. If the client decides to move the rental subsidy remains with the unit to be used by the next eligible client. Facility-based housing can be emergency-based, transitional, or permanent housing.

In Master Leasing a project sponsor directly leases individual units, blocks of units, or an entire structure from a private owner. Unlike tenant based rental assistance

(TBRA), the lease is between the private owner and the project sponsor. The sponsor will, in turn, enter into an occupancy agreement with the HOPWA-eligible household. The approach is similar to project based rental assistance except that the housing is not owned by the project sponsor and in Master Leasing there is the possibility of eventual conversion to TBRA, with the assisted tenant assuming the lease in his/her name.

With this form of rental assistance, the project sponsor plays a more direct role and is useful for beneficiaries who have difficulty meeting the requirements to participate in TBRA. In Master Leasing, the project sponsor:

- o Leases individual units, blocks of units, or an entire structure
- o Enters into occupancy agreements with HOPWA beneficiaries
- o Provides rental assistance to the HOPWA beneficiaries including all program administration associated with rental assistance.
- o In some instances it may work to transfer the lease to the assisted household.

Master Leasing allows project sponsors greater levels of control and eases some of the burden on beneficiaries. In a TBRA program the client must locate appropriate housing and negotiate with the landlord regarding housing quality inspections and program participation.

Facility-Based Housing – Project Based Rental Assistance

PBRA is tied to the unit. HOPWA funds provide subsidies to the unit specifically reserved for HOPWA clients by paying for the operating costs of the unit. Because assistance is tied to the unit, clients may receive assistance only so long as they are eligible and reside at the project-based unit. The assistance does not go with the client when they move, although clients may be eligible for TBRA after leaving a project-based unit.

Advantages and Disadvantages of PBRA	
Advantages	Disadvantage

• Often better for serving the needs of clients with complex needs because clients with similar needs are housed together • Provides a more permanent supply of housing for people with HIV/AIDS since project-based units remain designated for HOPWA clients • Allows grantees to leverage other government resources and capital funds to develop or rehabilitate housing and stretch HOPWA dollars further • Can be used with new construction or with existing structures	• Longer lead time required for development projects and therefore it takes longer for affordable housing to become available • More complex than TBRA and requires greater expertise and capacity • Clients living in project-based units do not have as much anonymity as they do under the TBRA program
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****Additional nonapproved fees must not be charged to HOPWA applicants.**

Facility-Based Housing: Construction- Brick & Mortar Projects

Eligible Activities: Eligible activities under HOPWA Facility-Based Housing include:

- Acquisition,
- Rehabilitation,
- Conversion, and repair of facility-based housing
- New construction of SRO units and Community Residences

Minimum Use Periods: When HOPWA is used for the construction or rehabilitation of units, minimum use periods apply. The project sponsor must ensure that the facility and/or units constructed/rehabbed with HOPWA funds are set aside for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) for a minimum of either a **three- or ten-year period**.

For non-substantial rehabilitation (when the value is less than or equal to 75% of the value of the building after renovation), there is a **3-year minimum** use requirement.

For substantial rehabilitation, construction, and purchase, there is a **10-year minimum** use requirement.

If HOPWA funds are not used to support the operating costs of a project during the minimum use period, these units are referred to as “Stewardship” units.

All units/properties constructed/rehabbed/converted using HOPWA funds will be periodically monitored, and must complete annual reporting requirements for the duration of the minimum use period.

Other Requirements: All of the HOPWA Facility-Based Housing requirements apply, such as Habitability Standards, along with a series of HUD requirements (Lead-based Paint, Environmental Review, Energy Star, etc). In addition, there will be state and local requirements such as zoning, building codes, and life safety standards, among others that must be followed.

Build America By America Requirements

All HOPWA brick and mortar/construction, rehab, and renovation activities must comply with the [Build America Buy America Act](#) requirements, including procurement of domestic iron, steel, manufactured products, and construction materials unless a federal waiver applies.

Permanent Housing Placement

Permanent housing placement services may be provided in the form of rent and utility deposits for clients who are at risk of becoming homeless or who are currently homeless. Permanent housing placement services may be used to help eligible persons establish a new residence where on-going occupancy is expected to continue. It may be used to compliment other forms of HOPWA housing assistance. For example, it may be used to assist STRMU clients who are in housing they cannot afford move into more affordable stable housing. Costs may include fees for housing services or activities designed to assist individuals or families in locating suitable housing, which at a minimum would be referral to housing that is decent, safe and sanitary, subject to requirements covering other assistance programs. These costs may include tenant counseling, assisting individuals and families to understand leases, secure utilities, make moving arrangements, pay for representative payee services for persons who use such services to better manage their own finances, and mediation services related to neighbor/landlord issues that may rise. Costs may include placement costs such as application fees, related credit checks, and reasonable security deposits necessary to move persons into permanent housing, provided such deposits do not to exceed two months of rent, and such funds would be designated to be returned to the program.

However, some items are not eligible as HOPWA permanent housing placement costs, such as costs for housing supplies, smoke alarms, standard furnishings, minor repairs to the unit associated with the move-in, and other incidental costs for occupancy of the housing unit. Note: while these items are not eligible as HOPWA costs for permanent housing placement assistance, project

sponsors may make use of leveraged funds or donations to address the related needs for other move-in support for HOPWA beneficiaries.

Supportive Services and Case Management

Project Sponsors must make available appropriate supportive services to eligible individuals, either directly or through referrals. Supportive Services may be provided either in conjunction with HOPWA housing assistance or as a stand-alone service (Supportive Services Only) and all income-eligible, HIV positive individuals are eligible. Services and referrals must be documented and tracked in the client's **Comprehensive Housing Plan.**

HOPWA Supportive Services funds can be used to pay for appropriate portions of time for a HOPWA case manager or case worker. All income-eligible, HIV positive individuals are eligible to receive case management. To the extent possible, case management for HOPWA clients should be funded through some source other than HOPWA. HOPWA funds must not pay for a general psychosocial or medical case manager. Project Sponsors must document and track in the client's Plan which services are utilized and the amount of services received.

Supportive services include, but are not limited to, case management, mental health, assessment, drug and alcohol abuse treatment and counseling, day care, personal assistance, nutritional services, intensive care when required, job training and placement assistance, and assistance in gaining access to local, State, and Federal government benefits and services.

Key case management activities include:

- Initial assessment of the client's needs
- Development of individual case plan for clients, including affordable stable housing, supportive services, and medical care
- Coordination of services to implement individual case plan.
- Routine client and case-manager engagement to monitor client progression with individual case plan
- Re-evaluation of client case plan as needed and ongoing

Supportive Services funds cannot be used to pay for health services. However, if it is determined that health services or medical payments are necessary and no other sources will cover them, these expenses can be approved by MHC, provided they comply with the contract and project activities.

Individual Housing and Services Plan

HOPWA regulations require appropriate supportive services to be provided as part of any HOPWA-assisted housing. Individualized plans are required as a means to address the HOPWA outcome goals. This plan should be made in collaboration with qualified household. The plan should address all needs and barriers to housing stability identified through the assessment. Regular follow-up should occur at a frequency appropriate to need. HOPWA requires at least annual income and rent recertification, presenting an opportunity for reassessment. An essential tool for clients struggling to maintain housing stability is a household budget.

Project sponsors working with the STRMU program must provide case management and continued assessment for need and stability. It is particularly important for clients being served with STRMU assistance to have a feasible budget since the assistance is not intended to be ongoing. If the housing plan determined that the applicant in STRMU cannot maintain permanent housing after STRMU assistance, may consider:

- Referring the applicant to a TBRA program
- Using PHP to relocate the applicant to more affordable housing
 - Providing TBRA if additional support is needed
- Referring and connecting households to other community resources that may help reduce their household expenses and increase housing stability.

Individual Service Plans should address the households' needs, challenges, strengths, and preferences and how these variables impact identified goals, timeline for achieving goals, what assistance will be received, and resources needed to achieve goals. Consider the following:

- Is the household living beyond their means?
- Does the household need to relocate to something more affordable?
- Which program will be best for long-term stability?
- Does the household need budgeting assistance?

Each individual housing stability/service plan must have:

- Obtainable goals
- Goals that are related to housing stability and self-sustainability
- Action steps
- Identify responsibilities within the action steps
- Goal accomplishment dates
- Be in agreement with the client and case manager
- Be revised as needed

HOPWA Individual Housing and Service Plans can be recorded and updated in HMIS in household's file.

- [Sample Housing and Service Plan](#)

Case Management Staffing Ratio by Population Recommendation

Staffing ratios may vary depending on the specific populations being served and the case management model used. Recommendations for staffing ratios are based on best practice standards and the demographics of the population. The client-to-staff ratio can change frequently as case managers assist clients in transitioning out of the program and into stable housing while simultaneously bringing new clients into the HOPWA program. Additionally, following the Critical Time Intervention (CTI) model, the intensity of case management is designed to decrease over time. As clients gain more responsibilities and work towards self-sustainability, they require less intensive support. The case management staffing ratio provides the minimum and maximum amount of clients per staff.

Below are general best practice standards based on population:

- Chronic homeless – 15:1
- Non-chronic individuals with mental health – 20:1
- Critical Time Intervention (CTI)- 15 to 20:1

Resource Identification

Resource Identification (Resource ID) is a HOPWA funding activity intended to help grantees establish, coordinate, and develop housing assistance resources in a community and to conduct research or carry out activities to determine the feasibility of specific housing-related initiatives. Resource ID is defined by regulation in 24 CFR Part 574.300.

Activities under this category are specific to:

- Identifying housing resources and does not include housing referral services;
- Establishing, coordinating, and/or developing housing assistance resources for eligible persons;
- Hiring staff or consultants to develop housing finance package for a specific housing project;
- Conducting preliminary research, and needs assessment;
- Determining feasibility of specific housing-related initiatives; and
- Market studies

Project sponsors that utilize HOPWA funds for Resource Identification (Resource ID) are required to produce a reportable project outcome by the end of the contract period. Sponsors must document and report the results of Resource ID activities to Mississippi Home Corporation (MHC), consistent with HOPWA performance and reporting requirements under **24 CFR 574.520**. Failure to demonstrate a reportable outcome may result in monitoring findings, repayment of funds, or impact future funding eligibility.

Termination of Assistance

When an assisted household is terminated from the program, Project Sponsors must complete **Termination of Assistance form**. Program termination must only be considered as a last resort and is reserved for severe cases. Potential reasons for termination include:

- Completed program
- Criminal activity directly related to domestic violence, sexual assault, stocking.
- Non-compliance with program regulations or program requirements (conditions of occupancy)
- Left for housing opportunity before completing program
- Absence from a unit
- Death
- Other

Per 24 CFR §574.310(e)(2), “Violation of requirements,” households may be terminated from the program if they violate program requirements or conditions of occupancy (e.g., non-compliance with conditions of occupancy, fraud, etc.). Project Sponsors must ensure that Supportive Services are provided so that a household’s assistance is terminated only in the most severe cases. Project Sponsors must document in the household’s file that Supportive Services were offered and provided to the household.

In terminating assistance to any household for violation of requirements, Project Sponsors must provide a formal process that recognizes the rights of households receiving assistance to due process of law. This must consist of:

- Serving the household with a written notice containing a clear statement of the reasons for termination;
- Permitting the household to have a review of the decision, in which the participant is given the opportunity to confront opposing witnesses, present written objections, and be represented by their own counsel, before a person other than the person (or a subordinate of that person) who made or approved the termination decision; and
- Providing prompt written notification of the final decision to the household.

Due process

Project Sponsors must provide a formal process that recognizes the rights of individuals receiving assistance under the due process of law. This process, at a minimum, must consist of:

- Providing the program participant with a written copy of the program rules and the

termination process before the participant begins to receive assistance;

- Written notice to the program participant containing a clear statement of the reasons for termination;
- A review of the decision, in which the program participant is given the opportunity to present written or oral objections before a person other than the person (or a subordinate of that person) who made or approved the termination decision; and
- Prompt written notice of the final decision to the program participant.

During this process, the project sponsor must provide effective communication and accessibility for individuals with disabilities, including the provision of reasonable accommodations. Similarly, the project sponsor must provide meaningful access to persons with LEP.

Grace Periods for Surviving or Remaining Household Members

With respect to the surviving member or members of a family who were living in a unit assisted under the HOPWA program with the person with AIDS at the time of his or her death, housing assistance and supportive services under the HOPWA program shall continue for a grace period following the death of the person with AIDS. The project sponsor shall establish a reasonable grace period for continued participation by a surviving family member, but that period may not exceed one year from the death of the family member with AIDS. The project sponsor shall notify the family of the duration of their grace period and may assist the family with information on other available housing programs and with moving expenses.

If eligible household member leaves the household due to incarceration, lease bifurcation, enrollment in long-term substance use treatment, or entry to hospice/long-term health care, Project Sponsors must connect remaining household members to other eligible services as needed to prevent homelessness.

Per 24 CFR §574.310(e)(2), Project Sponsors must:

- Notify the survivor and remaining household members of the duration of the grace period;
- Provide housing assistance and supportive services to the survivor and remaining household members;
- Offer survivors and remaining household members information on other available housing programs; and
- At the Project Sponsor's discretion, provide PHP services to assist with moving expenses.

Project Sponsors must collaborate with the MHC to develop a reasonable survivor grace period policy for continued program participation by surviving or remaining household members. Also, Project Sponsors must perform an interim recertification using [Recertification Worksheet](#) to document the change in household composition.

NOTE: For eligible individuals who were incarcerated, enrolled in substance use treatment, or entered hospice/long-term health care (i.e., did not die or were not removed from the lease via lease bifurcation), the Project Sponsor’s local grace period policy should include a maximum allowable absence period for eligible individuals that effectively delays the grace period start date for remaining household members.

1. TBRA

The minimum grace period for households receiving TBRA or Master Lease services must be one month of assistance from the end of the month in which the eligible individual died, was incarcerated, enrolled in substance use treatment, or entered hospice/long-term health care. The maximum grace period cannot exceed 12 months. Project Sponsors must provide the survivor and remaining beneficiaries a minimum of 90 calendar days and a maximum of 12 months from the date of lease bifurcation to establish eligibility for the MHC HOPWA Program, establish eligibility for another housing program, or find alternative housing.

2. STRMU and/or Facility Based (Master Lease) Services

The minimum grace period for households receiving STRMU or Facility Based (Master Lease) services must be one month of assistance from the end of the month in which the eligible individual died, was incarcerated, enrolled in substance use treatment, or entered hospice/long-term health care. The maximum grace period may not exceed the 147-day cap for STRMU services or the 60-night cap for Facility Based services.

3. Supportive Services

Supportive Services, specifically housing case management, must be offered to surviving and remaining household members. Housing case management plans for surviving and remaining household members should detail the terms of the grace period with a goal of transitioning household members off of the program. If household members express a need for continued housing assistance and/or supportive services, tasks should focus on referral to other programs that offer housing assistance and/or supportive services.

4. Roommates and Other Households

In shared housing arrangements where two or more unrelated households live together, Project Sponsors may not extend grace periods to other households (roommates). Grace periods may be extended only to surviving or remaining household members who were already enrolled in the program (“Additional Beneficiaries”).

National Standards for the Physical Inspection of Real Estate (NSPIRE)

As of February 2025, HOPWA-assisted housing must meet both state and local housing standards and HUD's National Standards for the Physical Inspection of Real Estate (NSPIRE) requirements. Case managers must certify that HOPWA assisted households are safe, decent, and sanitary by completing NSPIRE Inspections. Home visits should be conducted to determine the overall suitability of the property and certify that it meets the standards listed on the NSPIRE form. Households must be re-inspected and re-certified annually when the client is re-certified for HOPWA assistance or when the client moves to a new residence.

Assisted units must also meet all NSPIRE Standards, Lead-Based Paint Requirements, Carbon Monoxide Safety Requirements, and Fire Safety Requirements. TBRA and Facility Based units must be inspected. STRMU, and PHP units do not require inspections, but households must certify their housing meets all standards and requirements. If a Project Sponsor assesses that a STRMU- or PHP-assisted household is residing in substandard housing, the housing plan should address any unit deficiencies or include a goal of moving the household to a unit that meets all NSPIRE Standards. Project Sponsors must complete **NSPIRE Certification** before assisting a unit and annual eligibility recertifications. Also, the form must be completed if household residency has changed.

HOPWA staff may complete HUD's NSPIRE virtual training on HUD's website.

Periodic Inspections for properties supported by HOPWA TBRA funds should be an asset to not only the program, but to its surrounding neighborhood. From time to time an MHC Housing Inspector may conduct a visual inspection of property participating in any of the HOPWA programs. Depending on that review, the MHC inspector may contact your agency to schedule a complete Housing Quality Standards Inspection of the property to ensure compliance.

[NSPIRE toolkit](#)
[NSPIRE training](#)

NSPIRE Standards

This section provides projects sponsors further guidance on the requirements in [24 CFR 5.703](#) as it applies to the HOPWA program. The section lays out the affirmative requirements in [24 CFR 5.703](#), discusses the health and safety categories utilized in the regulations at [24 CFR 574.310](#). All units assisted with HOPWA funds must meet the requirements set forth by NSPIRE and State and Local Codes. In 2024, [Mississippi Law Enforcement Bench Book for Housing Regulations for Health and Safety](#) was updated to include the NSPIRE standards.

Affirmative Requirements

The NSPIRE affirmative requirements are the basic requirements that must be met for HOPWA housing assistance to be provided. The NSPIRE rule provides the minimum, or affirmative, habitability requirements for each inspectable area (inside, outside, unit) at 24 CFR 5.703(b) through (d). Affirmative requirements are designated as pass or fail during an inspection and will also have specific deficiencies. Units that do not meet or continue to meet the affirmative requirements for each inspectable area would not pass an inspection and therefore would not be eligible for occupancy with HOPWA assistance. If possible, HOPWA project sponsors should work with the landlord to correct any deficiencies during the inspection to facilitate move-in or continued occupancy of the unit. The affirmative requirements for each inspectable area applicable to the HOPWA program under 24 CFR 5.703 are as follows:

Inside:

1. The inside area must include at least one battery-operated or hard-wired smoke detector, in proper working condition, on each level of the property.
2. The inside area must meet the carbon monoxide detection standards in the HOPWA NSPIRE Standards
3. For the inside area, any outlet installed within 6 feet of a water source must be ground-fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) protected.
4. The inside area must have a guardrail when there is an elevated walking surface with a drop off of 30 inches or greater measured vertically.
5. The inside area must have permanently mounted light fixtures in any kitchens and each bathroom.
6. The inside area may not contain unvented space heaters that burn gas, oil, or kerosene.

Outside:

1. For the outside area, outlets within 6 feet of a water source must be GFCI protected.
2. The outside area must have a guardrail when there is an elevated walking surface with a drop off of 30 inches or greater measured vertically.

Unit

1. The unit must have hot and cold running water in both the bathroom and kitchen, including an adequate source of safe drinking water in the bathroom and kitchen.
2. The unit must include its own bathroom or sanitary facility that is in proper operating condition and usable in privacy. It must contain a sink, a bathtub or shower, and an interior flushable toilet.
3. The unit must meet the below standards and follow the specifications of National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 72 to satisfy the affirmative requirements for smoke alarms.
 - a. The unit must include at least one battery-operated or hard-wired smoke alarm, in proper working condition, in the following locations:
 - i. On each level of the unit.

- ii. Inside each bedroom.
 - iii. Within 21 feet of any door to a bedroom measured along a path of travel.
 - iv. Where a smoke detector installed outside a bedroom is separated from an adjacent living area by a door, a smoke detector must also be installed on the living area side of the door.
 - b. If the unit is occupied by any hearing-impaired person, the smoke detectors must have an alarm system designed for hearing-impaired persons.
4. The unit must have a living room and kitchen area with a sink, cooking appliance, refrigerator, food preparation area, and food storage area.
 5. The unit must meet the carbon monoxide detection standards in the HOPWA NSPIRE Standards.
 6. The unit must have two working outlets or one working outlet and a permanent light fixture within all habitable rooms.
 7. Outlets within 6 feet of a water source must be GFCI protected.
 8. For climate zones designated by the Secretary through notice, the unit must have a permanently installed heating source. No units may contain unvented space heaters that burn gas, oil, or kerosene.
 9. The unit must have a guardrail when there is an elevated walking surface with a drop off of at least 30 inches or greater measured vertically.
 10. . The unit must have a permanently mounted lighting fixture in the kitchen and each bathroom.

Health and Safety Concerns

In accordance with 24 CFR 5.703(e), the inside, outside, and unit must be free of health and safety hazards that pose a danger to residents. HOPWA project sponsors must inspect housing for health and safety deficiencies through the HOPWA NSPIRE Standards. The following categories establishes timeframe for corrective actions for each deficiency considered a health and safety concern:

1. Life Threatening

The Life-Threatening category includes deficiencies that, if evident in the home or on the property, present a high risk of death to a resident. Life-threatening deficiencies must be corrected within 24 hours after such notice has been provided to the landlord or owner.

Example:

Deficiency 2 – Carbon Monoxide Alarm: Unit	
Deficiency	Carbon monoxide alarm is obstructed.
Deficiency Criteria	Carbon monoxide alarm is obstructed.
Health and Safety Determination	Life-Threatening
Correction Timeframe	24 hours
Inspection Pass/Fail	Fail

New Units being introduced to HOPWA (vacant)

Project Sponsors cannot move HOPWA-approved households into a unit that does not pass an NSPIRE inspection **or** has an identified life-threatening deficiency. If a life-threatening deficiency is identified during inspection of a vacant unit, the property owner/landlord must take corrective action within **24 hours** of notification. The unit is considered to have failed inspection and is not eligible for HOPWA assistance until the deficiency is corrected and the unit passes reinspection.

If deficiencies remain, the project sponsor may allow the landlord a limited correction period, in accordance with MHC policy, not to exceed seven (7) days, while the unit remains unoccupied.

If the deficiency remains unresolved, the project sponsor case manager will work with the household to find an alternate unit that will pass NSPIRE.

New Units being introduced to HOPWA and reevaluation (occupied)

If a HOPWA-assisted unit inspection identifies a life-threatening deficiency, the following actions must occur:

- The property owner/landlord must correct life-threatening deficiencies within 24 hours of notification.
- Project sponsors must provide written notice of the deficiency and correction timeframe.

If the deficiency is not corrected within 24 hours:

- The unit is considered to have failed inspection.
- The household must not remain in unsafe conditions.
- The project sponsor must take immediate protective action, which may include:
 - Temporary relocation of the household (hotel or another safe placement),
 - Hotel assistance must be pre-approved by MHC.
 - Hotel assistance may be charged to facility-based housing leasing budget line item.
 - Assisting the household in locating temporary alternate housing,
 - Enforcing HAP abatement provisions which include
 - Withholding rent payments with no potential for retroactive payments
- Continued noncompliance may result in termination of the HAP contract in accordance with MHC enforcement policy, which generally occurs after 30 days of unresolved noncompliance.

2. Severe

The Severe category includes deficiencies that, if evident in the home or on the property, present a high risk of permanent disability, or serious injury or illness, to a resident; or the physical security or safety of a resident or their property would be seriously compromised. Severe deficiencies must be corrected within 30 days **or the approved extension** after such notice has been provided to the landlord or owner.

Example

Deficiency 1 – Cooking Appliance: Unit	
Deficiency	Cooking range, cooktop, or oven does not ignite or produce heat.
Deficiency Criteria	No burner on the cooking range or cooktop produces heat. OR The oven does not produce heat.
Health and Safety Determination	Severe
Correction Timeframe	30 days
Inspection Pass/Fail	Fail

New Units being introduced to HOPWA (vacant)

Project Sponsors cannot move HOPWA-approved households into a unit that does not pass an NSPIRE inspection, including units with severe deficiencies. If a severe deficiency is identified during inspection of a vacant unit, the property owner/landlord must take corrective action within **30 days** of notification. The unit is considered to have failed inspection and is not eligible for HOPWA assistance until the deficiency is corrected and the unit passes reinspection.

If the deficiency remains unresolved, the project sponsor case manager will work with the household to find an alternate unit that will pass NSPIRE.

New Units being introduced to HOPWA and reevaluation (occupied)

If a HOPWA-assisted unit inspection identifies a severe deficiency, the following actions must occur:

- The property owner/landlord must correct severe deficiencies within 30-days of notification.
- Project sponsors must provide written notice of the deficiency and correction timeframe.

If the deficiency is not corrected within 30-days:

- The unit is considered to have failed inspection.
- If deficiencies remain, the project sponsor may allow the landlord a limited extension period, in accordance with MHC policy, not to exceed fifteen (15) days.
- Enforcing HAP abatement provisions which include

- Withholding rent payments with no potential for retroactive payments
- Continued noncompliance may result in termination of the HAP contract in accordance with MHC enforcement policy, which generally occurs after 30 days of unresolved noncompliance.
- During this time the case manager must offer assistance to help the household locate another unit that will pass NSPIRE if they choose to continue with the program.

3. Moderate

The Moderate category includes deficiencies that, if evident in the home or on the property, present a moderate risk of an adverse medical event requiring a healthcare visit; cause temporary harm; or if left untreated, cause or worsen a chronic condition that may have long lasting adverse health effects; or that the physical security or safety of a resident or their property could be compromised. Moderate deficiencies must be corrected within 30 days or the approved extension after such notice has been provided to the landlord or owner.

Example:

Deficiency 1 – Door – Entry: Unit	
Deficiency	Entry door will not open.
Deficiency Criteria	Entry door will not open.
Health and Safety Determination	Moderate
Correction Timeframe	30 days
Inspection Pass/Fail	Fail

New Units being introduced to HOPWA (vacant)

Project Sponsors cannot move HOPWA-approved households into a unit that does not pass an NSPIRE inspection, including units with identified moderate deficiencies that remain unresolved. If a moderate deficiency is identified during inspection of a vacant unit, the property owner/landlord must take corrective action within **30 days** of notification, or within an approved extension (MHC policy limits extensions to no more than 15 days). The unit is not eligible for HOPWA assistance until the deficiency is corrected and the unit passes reinspection, or until the allowed correction timeframe has expired and the unit is determined to have failed inspection.

If the deficiency remains unresolved beyond the allowed timeframe, the project sponsor must assist the household in identifying another unit that will meet NSPIRE requirements.

New Units being introduced to HOPWA and reevaluation (occupied)

If a HOPWA-assisted unit inspection identifies a moderate deficiency, the following actions must occur:

- The property owner/landlord must correct moderate deficiencies within 30-days of notification.
- Project sponsors must provide written notice of the deficiency and correction timeframe.

If the deficiency is not corrected within 30-days:

- The unit is considered to have failed inspection.
- If deficiencies remain, the project sponsor may allow a limited approved extension, in accordance with MHC policy, generally not to exceed fifteen (15) days.
- Enforcing HAP abatement provisions which include
 - Withholding rent payments with no potential for retroactive payments.
- Continued noncompliance may result in termination of the HAP contract in accordance with MHC enforcement policy, which generally occurs after 30 days of unresolved noncompliance.
- During this time the case manager must offer assistance to help the household locate another unit that will pass NSPIRE if they choose to continue with the program.

4. Low

The Low category includes deficiencies critical to habitability but not presenting a substantive health or safety risk to the resident. Most low deficiencies, even if present, will not result in a failure, except:

- Cooking Appliance: Inside, Deficiency 1
- HVAC: Inside, Deficiency 3

Low deficiencies should be corrected within 60 days.

Except for the two low deficiencies listed above, if a landlord does not correct the low deficiency, **a unit should still pass.**

Example:

Deficiency 2 – Bathtub and Shower: Inside	
Deficiency	A bathtub or shower is inoperable or does not drain and at least 1 bathtub or shower is present elsewhere that is operational.
Deficiency Criteria	A bathtub or shower is inoperable (i.e., overall system is not meeting function or purpose, with or without visible damage) or standing water is present such that the inspector believes water is unable to drain and at least 1 bathtub or shower is present elsewhere within the Inside that is operational.
Health and Safety Determination	Low
Correction Timeframe	60 days or determined by grantee policies and procedures
Inspection Pass/Fail	Pass

New Units being introduced to HOPWA (vacant)

Project Sponsors cannot move HOPWA-approved households into a unit that does not pass an NSPIRE inspection, including units with identified low deficiencies due to cooking appliance and/or HVAC that remain unresolved. If a low deficiency is identified during inspection of a vacant unit, the property owner/landlord must take corrective action within **60 days** of notification, or within an approved extension (MHC policy limits extensions to no more than 30 days). The unit is not eligible for HOPWA assistance until the deficiency is corrected and the unit passes reinspection, or until the allowed correction timeframe has expired and the unit is determined to have failed inspection.

If the low deficiency related to passing or failing NSPIRE remains unresolved beyond the allowed timeframe, the project sponsor must assist the household in identifying another unit that will meet NSPIRE requirements.

New Units being introduced to HOPWA and reevaluation (occupied)

If a HOPWA-assisted unit inspection identifies a low deficiency, the following actions must occur:

- The property owner/landlord must correct low deficiencies within 60-days of notification.
- Project sponsors must provide written notice of the deficiency and correction timeframe.

If the deficiency is not corrected within 60-days:

- The unit may be considered as fail if the deficiencies were related to Cooking Appliances or HVAC.

- If deficiencies remain, the project sponsor may allow a limited approved extension, in accordance with MHC policy, generally not to exceed thirty (30) days.
- Enforcing HAP abatement provisions which include
 - Withholding rent payments with no potential for retroactive payments.
- Continued noncompliance may result in termination of the HAP contract in accordance with MHC enforcement policy, which generally occurs after 30 days of unresolved noncompliance.
- During this time the case manager must offer assistance to help the household locate another unit that will pass NSPIRE if they choose to continue with the program.

Facility Based Units Effective and Extended NSPIRE Compliance Date:

- For a facility with multiple HOPWA-funded units, providers may need to use different sets of inspection standards depending on the date the unit was occupied by the family. Some units will be inspected under previous HOPWA Housing Standards, while other units are inspected under HOPWA NSPIRE standards.

Carbon Monoxide Alarms or Detectors in Housing Requirements

Under the new statutory requirement, which takes effect on December 27, 2022, project sponsors will be responsible for ensuring each dwelling unit assisted under the HOPWA program contains installed carbon monoxide (CO) alarms or detectors that meet or exceed the standards described in chapters 9 and 11 of the 2018 publication of the International Fire Code, as published by the International Code Council.

Types of units included

- new construction: construction (24 CFR 574.300(b)(4));
- project or tenant-based rental assistance: (24 CFR 574.300(b)(5));
- short-term rent, mortgage, and utility payments (not subject to HOPWA NSPIRE requirements but are subject to CO alarms requirements: (24 CFR 574.300(b)(6));
- permanent housing placement (not subject to HOPWA NSPIRE requirements but are subject to CO alarms requirements): (24 CFR 574.300(b)(7));
- acquisition, rehabilitation, conversion, lease, and repair of facilities: (24 CFR 574.300(b)(3));
- Facility based projects and operating costs: (24 CFR 574.300(b)(8)).

See the Carbon Monoxide (CO) HOPWA requirements checklist in the [appendix](#).

Lead-Based Paint Requirements

The regulations for Lead-Based Paint, as described in the Lead-Based Poisoning Prevention Act of 1973 and its applicable regulations found at 24 CFR §35, Subpart M, require certain

responses to potential lead-based hazards. If the structure was built or rehabilitated prior to 1978, and a child under the age of six or a pregnant woman will reside in the property, and the property has a defective paint surface inside or outside the structure, the property cannot be approved until the defective surface is repaired by at least scraping and painting the surface with two coats of non-lead based paint. Defective paint surface means: Applicable surface on which paint is cracking, scaling, chipping, peeling or loose. Project Sponsors should notify the property owner of the need for paint stabilization. Specific guidelines for paint stabilization are described in 24 CFR §35.1330(b). If a child under age six residing in the HOPWA-assisted property has an Elevated Blood Level, paint surfaces must be tested for lead-based paint. If lead is found present, the surface must be abated in accordance with 24 CFR §35. Project Sponsors must use the following criteria to determine if a property can be approved or is deficient:

- A. Year the structure was built or rehabilitated
- B. A child under the age of six will reside in the property
- C. A pregnant woman will reside in the property

If the structure was built or rehabilitated before 1978, then the Project Sponsor must provide a [“Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home”](#) pamphlet to the household. If the structure was built or rehabilitated before 1978 *and* a child under the age of six or pregnant woman will reside in the property, then the Project Sponsor must visually assess the unit. Visual assessments are unnecessary for zero-bedroom units or if a unit meets other exemptions in 24 CFR §35.115(a). The client will initial the [Housing Quality Standards Certification](#) if they received the pamphlet. Housing case managers that perform visual assessments must complete the HUD Lead-Based Paint Visual Assessment Training (see Section 20. Program Technical Assistance and Trainings, 1. AA and Project Sponsor Required Trainings).

NOTE: To determine the year in which a structure was built or rehabilitated, a Project Sponsor may perform a property search on the appraisal district website of the county in which the property is located, identify the most recent year the property was built or last rehabilitated.

Landlord: Nonprocurement Debarment and Suspension

Entering into a HAP Contract through TBRA with an owner constitutes a "covered transaction" as described in 2 CFR 180.210, which means the recipient/subrecipient is responsible for determining whether they are entering into a covered transaction with an excluded or disqualified person.

The regulation at 2 CFR 200.214 -- Suspension and debarment states that recipients and subrecipients must not make any award or permit any award (subgrant or contract) **at any tier** to any party that is debarred or suspended or is otherwise excluded from or ineligible for participation in federal assistance programs subject to 2 CFR Part 2424 -- Nonprocurement Debarment and Suspension.

To comply with the Nonprocurement Debarment and Suspension requirements, the subrecipients must:

1. Check SAM.gov Exclusions, or
2. Collect a certification from the individual, and
3. Use the updated Rent Assistance.

See Program Bulletin #26-001 for more information.

HOPWA Housing Documentation

APPLICATION- All eligible clients that receive HOPWA assistance must have a completed application on file. The application is used to assess initial client eligibility criteria and demographic data.

SCREENING- All applicants must be screened for eligibility and assessed for housing need.

HOUSING PLAN- Individual housing assessments are conducted with participants and housing plans are created with participants, with the goal of promoting long-term housing stability. These plans help determine if the participant is in need of short-term or longer-term rental assistance. This assessment and planning should also include the development of a realistic stabilization plan that addresses both short-term and long-term housing needs.

CLIENT AUTHORIZATION for RELEASE OF INFORMATION - While HOPWA clients have the right to privacy, sharing certain information with other agencies may increase the client's access to services and supports. Before any information is released, however, the organization serving the individual must seek permission from the client to release confidential information. This form will be placed in the client's file.

HIV STATUS VERIFICATION- To receive assistance under the HOPWA program, a client's HIV status must be documented. The HIV/AIDS diagnosis must be made by a health professional competent to make such a determination; case manager statement **is not sufficient**. Project sponsors can use this form to document the client's HIV status. (Note, information on the HIV/AIDS status of a client is subject to confidentiality requirements.)

INCOME VERIFICATION- HOPWA program regulations require verification of all income from participant households. Acceptable forms of income are check stubs, SSI award letter, bank statements, Alimony, Child Support, etc. Individuals that have no verifiable income may complete a **Zero Income Affidavit** or complete other written/self notice.

LEASE AGREEMENT- After the client finds a unit that is suitable and meets the program's rent standard, HOPWA Habitability Standards, lead-based paint, and rent reasonableness guidelines, the lease must be reviewed and approved by program staff. Rental assistance programs may develop a preferred lease format that landlords must use, or they may allow landlords to use their own leases, as long as the leases do not contain provisions prohibited under the program.

TERMINATION of ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT- Every rental assistance program should have written procedures in place to guide program actions related to termination of assistance. As described in 24 CFR 574.310(e), HOPWA regulations require a formal process for handling the termination of participants from HOPWA assistance. Procedures for termination should address termination due to violation of program requirements and termination in the event of death of the HOPWA-eligible participant when there are surviving family members. These procedures should be reviewed and signed by rental assistance program participants at intake, and the signed document should be kept in each participant's file.

Although termination of assistance for violation of requirements should be a last resort, it is important for programs to develop and uniformly enforce rules governing termination of assistance to program participants in alignment with local landlord-tenant laws. Such rules should include due process that must be followed before termination as described in 24 CFR 574.310(e). Termination procedures should include the following elements:

- Written notice to the participant containing a clear statement of the reasons for termination
- Opportunity for a participant to review the decision, allowing them to confront opposing witnesses, present written objections, and be represented by their own counsel or representative; this review should be presented to someone other than the person who made or approved the termination decision (or a subordinate of that person)
- Prompt written notification of the final decision to the participant

Procedures should also be outlined for serving and transitioning surviving family members who were living in a unit with a HOPWA-eligible client receiving rental assistance at the time of his or her death. The HOPWA regulations require that housing and supportive services to survivors continue for a reasonable grace period not to exceed one year; the regulations also allow programs to assist the family with housing information and moving expenses (i.e., expenses such as those provided under permanent housing placement) (24 CFR 574.310(e)). Appropriate initial support could focus on bereavement support, followed by counseling on available assistance to facilitate a reasonable transition well within the maximum one-year period. The client should be informed about these policies. Organizations should consider whether to include this information in the client participant agreement or address it separately.

CANCELLED CHECKS- copies of vouchers and canceled checks of all approved HOPWA housing assistance activities such as rent and utility payments, security deposits, move-in costs, etc. must be provided and maintained in each client's HOPWA file.

RENT REASONABLENESS- Program staff should ensure that the rent of the unit does not exceed the rent of comparable unassisted units. Depending on the applicable rent standard, as discussed above, rent reasonableness will be determined as follows:

- 1) If the rent standard of the unit size is used, then rent reasonableness is conducted on this unit size. For example, if the rent standard of a two-bedroom was lower than the pro-rata shared rent, then rent reasonableness should be conducted using other two-bedroom units. OR
- 2) If a pro-rata rent was determined to be the lower amount, rent reasonableness is figured on the total unit, in this case the three-bedroom unit. The pro-rata percentage of the assisted unit's rent should be comparable to the pro-rata share of comparable unassisted units. If the rent is higher than the unit comparable, in either example, rental assistance cannot be given or the rent standard should be adjusted to the reasonable rent.

RENT CALCULATIONS WORKSHEET- This worksheet will determine the household rent payment based on the greatest of 10% of Monthly Gross Income or 30% of Monthly Adjusted Income. For income exclusions, see CPD Notice 96-03. SHP Regulation 24 CFR 583.315 states "Resident Rent. (a) Calculation of resident rent. Each resident of supportive housing may be required to pay as rent an amount determined by the recipient which may not exceed the highest of: (1) 30 percent of the family's monthly adjusted income (adjustment factors include the number of people in the family, age of family members, medical expenses, and child care expenses); (2) 10 percent of the family's monthly income..."

LANDLORD W-9 TBRA payments landlords in excess of \$600 in any calendar year must be reported to the IRS on form 1099-MISC, Box 1, "Rents" Accordingly, an IRS form W-9 must be collected from each landlord and placed in the client's file.

LEAD-BASED PAINT- Many houses and apartments built before 1978 have paint that contains lead (called lead-based paint). The relevant regulations are found under 24 CFR 574.635. Lead from paint, chips and dust can pose serious health hazards. HUD requires Project Sponsors to give all HOPWA clients the lead-based paint pamphlet entitled *Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home*. The client's case file must include documentation that a copy of the pamphlet was given to the client. The pamphlet was developed by the Environmental Protection Agency in response to concerns about lead-based paint hazards in the home. Copies of the pamphlet are available at the following website address:

English version:

<http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/leadpdf.pdf> Spanish

version:

<http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/pyfcameraspan.pdf>

Staff must complete an online training course before they are allowed to perform assessments. If applicable, the HOPWA applicant must submit a copy of the certificate of completion during the application process.

SMOKE DETECTORS- Project Sponsors are required to ensure that an operable hard-wired or battery-operated smoke detector is installed in all HOPWA-assisted units. This applies to STRMU with one exception: if the utilities are the only service being subsidized, the requirement for smoke detectors does not apply. STRMU clients must self-certify that there is a working smoke detector

in the residence. HOPWA funds may be used to purchase smoke detectors for clients receiving STRMU *only* if the clients cannot afford to purchase their own and have no other funds to pay for them. Provision of smoke detectors must be funded as a HOPWA Supportive Services activity. Units receiving TBRA must pass HUD’s Housing Quality Standards which require the presence of smoke detectors. Standards for installation of smoke detectors may be obtained from your local fire safety officials.

Project Sponsors must document what they are paying for, who they are paying, and maintain a record of all payments made in the household’s file. To accomplish this, Project Sponsors must obtain copies of leases, mortgages, utility bills, and/or ledgers for which housing assistance is provided. Project Sponsors must obtain new leases as old ones expire. The documentation must be current, predate service dates, and correspond with related service forms and check request vouchers.

NOTE: Supporting documentation for housing assistance payments must be current and predate service dates.

Supporting Documentation
Check Request Vouchers
Leases, mortgages, utility bills, ledgers, etc. paid for (<i>Documentation must be current and predate service dates</i>)
Owner IRS Form W-9(s)
VAWA Written Request for Documentation, Documentation, and/or Emergency Transfer Form (<i>If applicable</i>)
Staff documents including paystubs and times sheets (<i>If applicable</i>)

HUD Datasets AMI & FMR

Project Sponsors must use current HUD Datasets to assess Area Median Income and Fair Market Rent.

1. Area Median Income

To be eligible for the MHC HOPWA Program, household annual gross income cannot exceed 80 percent of Area Median Income per the household’s county of residence. Collect proof of gross income for all household members 18 years of age and older (documentation must be complete and cover the 30 days preceding the eligibility certification or recertification date). The household annual gross income is from all sources anticipated to be received in the 12-month period following the determination

date. Therefore, income must be ANNUALIZED, e.g. payment amount multiplied by number of payment periods per year for all income sources. The **Determining Household Annual Gross Income Guide** outlines acceptable forms of documentation, whose income is counted, inclusions and exclusions, and calculation guidance.

2. Fair Market Rent

The gross rent of TBRA- or Master Leased units cannot exceed the rent standard. The MHC HOPWA Program uses Fair Market Rent (FMR) for the unit size per the household's county of residence as the rent standard. Alternatively, Project Sponsors may use a HUD-approved community-wide exception rent standard if one is locally available. Rent Reasonableness is used to verify that the project sponsor is utilizing the most affordable, appropriate unit based on location, year built, size and other factors. Project Sponsors may request current copies of exception rent standard tables from local Housing Authorities. An important point about the rent standard is that it includes both rent *and* utilities. (The gross rent must also be reasonable in relation to rents for comparable unassisted units in the private market and must not be in excess of rents charged by the owner for comparable unassisted units. Proposed units must be compared with two similar units. The gross rent of the proposed unit must be at or below the lower of the rent standard or the reasonable rent.)

Maximum Grant Amounts and Funding Factors

There are no minimum and maximum funding amounts established for this program. Applicants are advised to scale their requests based on housing need for eligible persons, organizational capacity, funding history, the types of activities proposed, number of counties served, participation in state or regional referral networks, MHC-established pro rata amounts for those counties and other relevant factors as determined by the applicant and MHC.

Community Facilities, Off-site Housing Assistance, and Supportive Service funding decisions and funding amounts will be based upon the following factors:

- The availability of other HOPWA providers within the service area
- Performance Outcomes
- Consistency with local need, conformance to local plans, and service delivery strategy
- Other funding for programs available to the applicant from Federal, State and local government sources
- Amount of funds requested, prior award amounts and prior utilization of funds
- Degree of compliance demonstrated during MHC monitoring visits or in desk audits
- Relative quality of housing or standards for services to be provided
- Level of service (numbers of persons, hours of service, etc.)
- Standard costs for housing and services

- Value of applicant's contributions (cash and in-kind)
- The complexity or nature of the request
- Organizational development and capacity
- The extent to which the organization operates under the authority of a diversified, involved, volunteer, community-based board of directors, professional management
- The consistency of the organization's identity or its mission to the provision of homeless or HIV (as applicable) services,
- The extent to which the organization utilizes networks to avoid duplication of housing and services
- Sound operating procedures and accounting policy
- Participation in appropriate Continuums of Care

Leveraging Requirements

All applicants are encouraged to provide 30% of the value of each program with other cash, in-kind services or donations. Information received at application submission to MHC that your agency is eligible to receive funding. Completion of this task does not guarantee funding. Applicants are reminded that failure to submit complete documentation may result in denial of the funding request. Awards are made at the sole discretion of Mississippi Home Corporation (MHC). Funding decisions are final and are not subject to an appeal.

PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation Process

Project sponsor should view the implementation of a project as a continuous learning process. All staff of project sponsor should be knowledgeable of program requirements. Communication with MHC Staff, review of policy statements and instructions, attending workshop events conducted by MHC and a thorough review of this manual should assist in developing a strong knowledge base of the program.

The following summarizes the implementation process:

- MHC provides contracts/agreements to project sponsor and conducts the implementation workshop to provide guidance and materials necessary to implement a project.
- Project sponsor should begin the environmental review process immediately to meet the necessary federal requirements and timelines. If the activity is exempt from Environmental Review due to HOPWA eligible program exemptions, project sponsor must complete an Environmental Review exempt form.
- Project sponsor should begin the procurement process for all services required for the project. Instructions for this process are outlined in the procurement section of this

manual.

- Project sponsor must submit to MHC the documentation necessary to allow Contract Special Conditions clearance.
- Project sponsor must submit to MHC a Signatory Authority Letter for future Requests for Cash and program reporting. There should be no more than two (2) authorized signatories.
- Project sponsor must submit to MHC a Communication Authority letter for all communications related to the management and oversight of the grant. The Communication Authority letter will include a list of staff activity working with the grant.
 - All communications related to the grant will be made to individuals identified in the Signatory and Communication Authority letter.
- Project sponsor must establish a financial management system that identifies the activity and line-item budgets contained in the contract. The amount of funds approved in the contract budget will be closely monitored to avoid exceeding the allocated limits.
- Project sponsor must establish a recordkeeping system for the project.

Implementation Workshop

MHC will host a mandatory implementation workshop following an award of funds. Project sponsor will be notified of how to access or attend the HOPWA implementation of the workshop. The implementation workshops may be in person or virtual.

Grant Agreement

Upon being awarded funds, a grant agreement is executed between Mississippi Home Corporation (MHC) and the project sponsor for the award amount and selected activity. The agreement is a very important document throughout the life of the project. It identifies the description of the activities funded, budgeted costs, general terms and conditions, and any special conditions which must be met before the MHC releases funds.

The agreement contains the following:

Signature Sheet	The Signature Sheet identifies the project sponsor, effective dates of the contract, grant number, amount of funds awarded, and the attachments detailed below. This sheet is signed by senior management of Mississippi Home Corporation and requires the signature of the chief executive officer of the project sponsor.
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Special Conditions	The environmental regulation is the only special condition that requires written clearance.
General Terms and Conditions	The terms and conditions cite program authority, rules, and regulations pertinent to all HOPWA Grants.
Assurances	Compliance with the assurances is committed to by the signature of the chief executive officer of the project sponsor in the original project application. The project sponsor contract signatory should carefully review all assurances prior to signing the contract, as that office is ensuring compliance with all applicable laws, regulations and other requirements of the HOPWA program.
Budget	This section of the contract reflects the funds allocated to each project activity area. Project sponsor not sure of an eligible expense should contact MHC Staff for clarification prior to making a commitment of funds. Although not intended to be exhaustive, the following list of allowable program activities is included in the contract: TBRA, STRMU, Resource ID, Facility-Based, Supportive Services, Admin, Permanent Housing Placement
Project Period Beginning and Ending Dates	The term of services allowed. Expenses incurred outside of the approved terms will not be considered unless pre-approved by HUD or in a budget modification.

Expenditure Timeline for New and Retuning Agencies

The term of the agreement will be outlined under “Project Period Beginning and Ending Dates”. Extensions and budget modifications may be considered by MHC on a case by case basis. Project sponsor must submit to MHC a written request for program extension and/or budget modifications with an explanation of why an extension is needed. If a requested change is found to be advantageous to the project, MHC will prepare the necessary final documents for review. Once all parties have received copies of the executed revised agreement, the requested action may proceed. MHC must approve all changes prior to local action. Noncompliance may result in ineligible costs and may result in the repayment of grant funds.

All agencies expenditure timeline and grant goals will be monitored throughout the grant.

Expenditure Timeline

Program Quarter	Expected Date	Percent to be Drawn <i>*(draws must be made no later than 30 days after the appropriate quarter)</i>
1 st Qtr.	2/6/2026 to 4/30/2026	25%
2 nd Qtr.	5/1/2026 to 7/31/2026	50%
3 rd Qtr.	8/1/2026 to 10/31/2026	75%
4 th Qtr.	11/1/2026 to 2/5/2027	100%

HOPWA project sponsor are expected to follow the expenditure timeline table identified in this policy and in the project sponsor’s contract. Project sponsor who do not meet the spending schedule benchmarks, or who fail to spend at least 25% of their grant funds by the end of the second quarter, will be required to implement a spending plan. Additionally, project sponsor who do not spend a minimum of 25% of their grant by the second quarter may face a reduction in their grant or the recapture of unspent funds.

New agencies receiving HOPWA funding for the first time will undergo a six-month probationary period and be required to expend no less than 25% of the total contract by the end of the six-month probationary period.

During this period, MHC staff will provide intensive training and technical assistance to ensure the project sponsor is equipped to effectively administer the HOPWA program in compliance with applicable regulations. At the end of the probationary period, MHC will conduct a program assessment to evaluate the agency’s capacity to manage funds in accordance with program requirements and contractual timelines.

Based on the results of the financial and programmatic assessment, newly funded agencies on probation that fail to expend at least 25% of their contract amount during the probationary period may be subject to contract termination for failure to demonstrate the capacity to carry out the approved activities and meet expenditure requirements, in accordance with 24 CFR 574 and 2 CFR 200.

Effective Date of Award

All Grant Agreements will require signature by MHC and the Executive Director of the project sponsor to become fully executed. When fully executed, the awards are effective as of the date indicated with MHC's signature unless HUD waivers apply.

Funds are available for use after:

- A budget has been approved by MHC;
- The contract/agreement has been fully executed;
- The start of the performance period; and
- The Environmental Review has been completed.

Expenses incurred prior to the completion of any of the above four milestones will not be reimbursed and may result in cancellation of the sub-grant, unless approved in writing by MHC.

Performance Period

Annual HOPWA

The performance period for each annual HOPWA contract is twelve (12) months. Project sponsor must provide services to qualified individuals/families for at least the period during which HOPWA funds are provided.

Sub-Project Sponsor

Project Sponsors are prohibited from subcontracting, assigning, or subgranting HOPWA funded activities or services to any third party without prior written approval from Mississippi Home Corporation (MHC). Any approved arrangement must comply with HOPWA requirements under **24 CFR Part 574** and applicable federal procurement standards in **2 CFR Part 200**.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Budget

HOPWA project sponsors must propose a budget based on the actual amount awarded. The budget must be approved by MHC prior to any reimbursable expenditure. Reimbursement will not be made for activities that are not specified in an approved budget even though such activities may be classified as an eligible activity. All funds spent and reimbursed through HOPWA must be directly linked to an eligible HOPWA activity. Activities funded by HOPWA TBRA, Short Term Rental Mortgage, Utility (STRMU), Permanent Housing Placement (PHP), Facility Based Housing, and Supportive Services must correspond to an eligible client or bed that can be reported in HMIS. Agencies that utilize grant funds are required to submit monthly and annual reports detailing expenditures and client services.

Activities HOPWA Resource Identification must result in a final reportable project with measurable outcomes.

Budget Modifications

MHC requires project sponsors to receive MHC's written approval prior to making contract amendments, modifications, or extensions. For MHC to consider a contract change, the project sponsor must submit an explanation of the need for the change with the executive director's signature. Agencies must submit a signed request for a budget modification, along with their program's revised budget and expected outcomes. This should be done using the MHC budget modification and outcomes form. Some changes to original contracts may require the re-evaluation of an applicant's eligibility and could result in funding being withdrawn. The project sponsor will be notified in writing when the State cannot approve a requested revision.

A request for budget modification must include the executive director's signature and a detailed allocation of funds. If approved, a modification of the contract budget will be prepared by MHC and submitted to the project sponsor for signature. Budget modifications may include the creation of budgets for new activities/line items and/or the transfer of funds among existing budgeted activities/line items. All budget modifications require written MHC approval.

Budget modifications are limited to a maximum of three (3) per contract, unless MHC recommends additional changes to meet grant expenditure deadlines.

HOPWA Financial Management Training Requirement

To ensure compliance with the federal regulations, MHC and HUD requires that at least one employee (that provides financial management and oversight for the program) of each Project Sponsor must complete the online HOPWA Financial Management Training. The HOPWA applicant must submit a copy of the certificate of completion during the application or implementation process.

The HOPWA Financial Management training was updated on January 27, 2026. To complete this training, you must have an active HUD Exchange account.

[HOPWA Financial Management Curriculum - HUD Exchange](#)

Program Reporting Requirements

Financial records should be maintained for a four-year period to ensure proper accounting and disbursing of amounts received from HOPWA funds and make the records available to HUD or Mississippi Home Corporation (MHC) for inspection.

Demographics and eligibility information must be maintained for a four-year period. Information that must be maintained include but not limited to the variables required on the HOPWA CAPER including current and accurate data on race and ethnicity.

Annual Reports: CAPERs

HOPWA project sponsors must provide performance information (goals and actual outputs) for all activities undertaken during the operating year supported with HOPWA funds. Performance is measured by the number of households and units of housing that were supported with HOPWA or other federal, state, local, or private funds for the purposes of providing housing assistance and support to persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families. HOPWA project sponsors must report the source(s) of cash or in-kind leveraged

federal, state, local or private resources used in the delivery of the HOPWA program and the amount of leverage dollars.

HOPWA Resource Identification must result in a final reportable project with measurable outcomes.

As of January 2023, the State's Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER), is completed by the HOPWA project sponsors and submitted to HUD's HOPWA Reports team by HUD's assigned due date. MHC works with HUD to combine sponsors' reports for the annual CAPER.

CAPERs must covers the financial period of July 1st to June 30th. MHC will submit request for CAPER no later than July 31st and request agencies to return completed caper by designated date. MHC will work with project sponsors to identify and correct reporting errors. CAPERs must be submitted timely. Project sponsors must submit complete HOPWA data by the assigned deadline. Future awards and reimbursement may be impacted if the required reports are not submitted. CAPERs are validated thorough HMIS, RFC, CAPERs, and IDIS reports.

Project sponsors must also maintain and update as needed the following policies:

- Affirmative Fair Housing
- Data and records on emergency transfer request

Monthly and Quarterly Reporting

The project sponsor is required to submit a Monthly Report that includes details on beneficiaries served during that month and progress towards identified performance measures. All reports must be submitted on Mississippi Home Corporation reporting forms or platforms as they are available. If the beneficiary report is not submitted on time, it will delay the processing of the Request for Cash.

The Mississippi Home Corporation (MHC) will review the project sponsor's outcomes, performance, and expenditures on a quarterly basis to assess whether they are meeting the expectations outlined in their contract and program goals. If MHC determines that the project sponsor is not on track to achieve their targeted outcomes, including clients served and expenditures, they will collaborate with the project sponsor to renegotiate the budget and/or contract.

Performance Standards and Outcomes include:

Goal :

HOPWA funds will be used to reach the goal of improving housing stability and health of individuals with HIV.

The State's total one-year goals for the number of households to be provided housing through the use of HOPWA for:

Program	Total
STRMU	110
TBRA	140
Permanent Housing Facility	50
Total	<u>300</u>

HOPWA activity. Enhance Housing Stability & Homelessness Prevention Programs

- Use the HOPWA program to provide **wraparound support services**, including job training, transportation, case management, education, and other approved services to properties that prioritize identified special populations.
- Require housing stability plans for all program recipients to ensure long-term sustainability.
- Work with the CoCs to end the experience of homelessness and improve health outcomes by providing housing assistance through HOPWA and ESG.

Program Income Reporting

Project sponsors must report ALL income generated from the HOPWA program within 90 days of the physical year end. The end of year program income must be reported on the program CAPER. Program income must be used for eligible program purposes.

HMIS

Mississippi Home Corporation does not manage a HOPWA program that specifically target the homeless populations; therefore, HMIS is not required.

However, HOPWA project sponsors are strongly encouraged to use HMIS appropriately for CAPERs and other reports. MHC will use HMIS for reporting monitoring grants.

Other HOPWA Federal and State Mandates

The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006

The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 requires sub-recipients receiving federal funds to register for a UEI number and to report awards through USA.gov. No awards will be made without an active UEI number

- **MHC UEI/Sam.gov Reporting Policy**
 - Mississippi Home Corporation (MHC) is a registered entity on www.sam.gov.com. In adherence to the FFATA related requirements, MHC mandates that all entities apply or plan to apply for and receive Federal grants or Loans, or receive subawards directly from recipients of those funds to complete the following:
 - Present a Unique Entity Identifier (UEI), through SAM.gov prior to applying for any Federal funding from MHC.
 - Provide its Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) in each application.
 - Maintain an active UEI with current information at all times during which it has an active award or an application from MHC.
 - All applicants applying for Federal Grants through MHC must provide an active Unique Entity Identifier (UEI).

Drug-Free Workplace

Project sponsor of the Housing Opportunity for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) grant are subject to the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, which requires the agency to agree to provide a drug-free workplace as a precondition of receiving HOPWA funds. Project sponsor must provide Mississippi Home Corporation with a copy of their drug-free workplace policy and a signed drug-free workplace agreement from all staff.

Procurement policy for programs administered by MHC is governed by Federal Regulation 2 CFR 200 and the policies are set forth in MHC Policy Statements and/or Instructions. The following procurement standards are currently in effect.

These policies and procedures are modified periodically in response to changing state laws or program conditions.

Small Purchases

Nonprofessional services or supplies which do not involve an expenditure of more than \$5,000 may be purchased without advertising. This method of procurement lends itself best to simple, informal purchases in which written price quotations (at least two) are obtained from an adequate number of qualified sources. If the purchase of one item is at least \$1,000 but not

more than \$5,000, then certain documentation is necessary. Documentation of procurement would include a description of supplies or services needed, a list of vendors or suppliers called, and price quotes obtained. Selection would be based on the lowest and best supplier.

If the aggregate cost is more than \$5,000, but not more than \$50,000, supplies or nonprofessional services may be obtained from the lowest and best bidder without advertising for bids, provided at least two (2) competitive written bids have been obtained. Documentation of procurement would include description of supplies or service needed, list of vendors or suppliers called or notified, and written individual quotes from each contacted vendor or supplier. Selection would be based on the lowest and best supplier.

Written procurement policy should be available for review and all contracts should be in writing. A disposition checklist must be completed for purchases made through the grant.

Procurement History Records

Procurement history records must include the rationale for the method of procurement used, selection of contract type, contractor selection/rejection, and basis for contract price.

Level of Environmental Review

Mississippi Home Corporation MHC received authorization from HUD to perform the environmental review for proposed HOPWA projects in accordance with Title 24, CFR, Part 58. To comply with those requirements, MHC is requesting that all Sponsors provide a detailed description of the types of activities to be provided. HUD has determined that the following Categorical Exclusions are not subject to Part 58.5 since they would not alter any conditions that would require a review or compliance determination under Federal laws and authorities cited in Part 58.5, unless there are extraordinary circumstances. If your project activity will use funds to purchase, construct, rehabilitate, repair, or lease insurable structures, buildings or mobile homes, you must contact MHC for further instruction regarding the environmental review process before incurring any costs or performing any work.

Conflicts-of-Interest

Recipients will maintain a written code of standards of conduct governing the performance of their employees engaged in the award and administration of contracts. Conflict of interest provisions listed at 2 CFR 200 and 24 CFR 576 are to be incorporated.

HUD guidance states “no person who exercises or has exercised any functions or responsibilities with respect to activities under the ESG program, or who is in a position to participate in a decision-making process or gain inside information with regard to activities assisted under the program, may obtain a financial interest or benefit from an assisted activity;

have any financial interest in any contract, subcontract, or agreement with respect to an assisted activity; or have a financial interest in the proceeds derived from an assisted activity, either for him or herself or for those with whom he or she has family or business ties, during his or her tenure or during the one-year period following his or her tenure”.

Mississippi Home Corporation expanded the definition of relative to include a “spouse, child, parent or any person related by blood or marriage within the third degree”. This definition is based on the Ethics in Government Act and the state nepotism statute. It is the responsibility of the Project sponsor to properly disclose the conflict-of-interest provision to interested participants. If it is found that a conflict-of-interest has occurred, the grant recipient may be required to repay program funds, using non-federal funds. Failure to repay the funds may result in termination of participation in any future HUD funded programs. There will be no exceptions to this guidance granted by MHC.

Conflict of Interest Procedure

Conflict of interest included two types of conflicts—Organization Conflict and Individual Conflict. Project sponsor must implement procedures to identify, prevent, and address both organizational and individual conflicts of interest. Project sponsor must avoid any real or perceived conflict that could influence the provision, amount, or eligibility determination of HOPWA assistance.

Project sponsor cannot require program participants to accept HOPWA assistance conditioned on their acceptance of emergency shelter or housing owned by the project sponsor, recipient, or any affiliated organization. Program participants must be provided with fair and unbiased housing options, and assistance decisions must be based solely on eligibility, affordability, and documented housing needs rather than organizational benefit. If a unit owned by the project sponsor or its subsidiary is deemed reasonable and chosen by the participant without coercion, the project sponsor must secure approval from HUD and MHC before utilizing HOPWA funds for the property.

Project sponsor must also ensure that all contractors, partner organizations, and sub-project sponsor comply with HOPWA conflict of interest requirements and follow the same restrictions placed on project sponsor (sub-project sponsor must first be approved by MHC). All agreements with contractors and partner organizations must include provisions requiring compliance with HOPWA conflict of interest regulations (2 CFR 200.112, 24 CFR 574.625).

Project sponsor must maintain procedures to identify and manage individual conflicts of interest involving employees, agents, consultants, officers, board members, and elected or appointed officials involved in HOPWA program decision-making. Individuals in positions to influence HOPWA program activities must not obtain or seek financial or personal benefit for

themselves, their immediate family members, business associates, or organizations in which they have a financial or controlling interest. All procurement activities involving HOPWA funds must comply with conflict of interest and code of conduct requirements outlined in 2 CFR Part 200.112 and 24 CFR 574.625, including requirements related to competitive procurement and internal controls.

If a potential conflict of interest is identified, the project sponsor must immediately document the nature of the conflict and notify Mississippi Home Corporation, Federal Grants Department, Vice President and Assistance Vice President immediately but no later than 3 business days of identifying the conflict. The project sponsor must remove the individual or organization from decision-making related to the conflict and implement safeguards to ensure unbiased program administration. HUD may grant exceptions to conflict-of-interest requirements on a case-by-case basis when specific regulatory conditions are met.

- MHC conducts risk assessments to prevent conflicts of interests.
- MHC will conduct full monitoring and investigation of the project sponsor activities within 10 business days of receiving notification of a conflict-of-interest.

Mississippi Home Corporation will include Conflict-of-Interest training in the HOPWA Program Implementation. Additionally, project sponsor must also provide staff training on conflict-of-interest requirements and maintain records of training completion.

Failure to comply with conflict-of-interest requirements may result in repayment of HOPWA funds, contract termination, monitoring findings, or other corrective actions. Project sponsor must ensure that all HOPWA activities are conducted in a manner that protects participant choice, promotes fair housing, and preserves the integrity of the HOPWA program.

Duplication of Benefits (DOB)

Duplication of Benefits (DOB) occurs when an individual or household receives financial assistance for the same service, during the same period, from multiple funding sources.

The HOPWA program requires that the project sponsor complete the following analysis to avoid DOB

1. Assess the needs of the applicant.
2. Ask the applicant if they have received/receiving any additional support or any kind.
3. Calculate the unmet need

4. Document the calculation
5. Make sure all applicant subrogation forms are complete.

HOPWA funds may not be used to cover costs that have already been paid for or that will be paid for by another federal program or other sources. Project sponsor must determine and document if the household is receiving assistance from other sources (e.g. ERAP, SSVF, HOME-ARP, CoC, FEMA costs for temporary shelter, Emergency Housing Vouchers, philanthropy, faith-based, CDBG, etc.) to avoid duplication of benefits as well as verify that the other form of assistance does not disqualify the eligibility of the individual or household (Section 312 (42 U.S.C. 5155)).

To prevent a duplication of benefits, tenants and landlords are required to sign the Duplication of Benefits Certification which does the following:

- Provides a self-certification to the landlord and tenant indicating that they have not received a duplicative benefit;
- Request disclosure of any potentially duplicative assistance that they have already received, or reasonably anticipate receiving;
- Certifies that the landlord and applicant agree to repay assistance that is determined to be duplicative.

Mississippi Public Records Act

The Act provides that all public records are public property and that any person has the right to inspect or obtain a copy thereof subject to certain procedures concerning costs, time place and method of access. The Act provides access to records, subject to certain exemptions. Certain of these exemptions include judicial records, jury records, certain personnel records, attorney's work product, documents from third parties containing confidential information, certain appraisal records, academic records, archeological records, hospital records, investigative and criminal justice records, and certain commercial and financial records.

State and Federal Financial Reporting/Audit Requirements for Nonprofit Agencies

The law states that "The intent of this chapter is to provide auditing and reporting requirements for nonprofit organizations which provide services and facilities to the state, to ensure the financial accountability of nonprofit contractors, and to develop adequate information concerning nonprofit contractors. The General Assembly finds that the state has a right and a duty to monitor nonprofit organizations which contract with the state to ensure that their activities are in the public interest and to ensure that public funds are used for proper purposes."

According to the State law, ‘nonprofit organization’ means any corporation, trust, association, cooperative, or other organization that is operated primarily for scientific, educational, service, charitable, or similar purposes in the public interest; is not organized primarily for profit; and uses its net proceeds to maintain, improve, or expand its operations. The term nonprofit organization includes nonprofit institutions of higher education and hospitals. For financial reporting purposes, guidelines issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants should be followed in determining nonprofit status.

Project sponsors whose total federal funding exceeds \$1,000,000 must meet, in addition to its financial auditing requirements, the compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement*. As a result and among other requirements, MHC must obtain minimum organizational and financial information from nonprofit organizations in order to establish the viability of the nonprofit organization and to report award and funding amounts to the State Department of Audits.

In return for funds, and among other requirements, nonprofit organizations should make appropriate reports to the state auditor and to each state agency from which it received funds for each fiscal year within 180 days from the close of the nonprofit organization’s fiscal year. Reporting formats vary based upon the amount of “state funds” received by nonprofit organizations during the organization’s fiscal year.

This law also sets forth responsibilities of the state auditor and covers measures to be taken by state agencies if there are matters of non-compliance. For further compliance information nonprofit applicants are encouraged to first contact their own internal auditors.

Additional information may be obtained from the State Office of Audits as follows: Mississippi Department of Audits, Non-Profit and Local Government Audits Division, 501 North West Street Jackson, MS 39201.

Project sponsor Records/ Record Retention

The project sponsor must provide a Record Retention policy. The project sponsor’s review will follow the guide provided for accuracy and completeness.

File Organization and Maintenance

A project sponsor should structure its project/case files and other records to comply with the general requirements to facilitate preparation of progress and other reports, including all submissions necessary for input into the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS). Project sponsor may use MHC’s sample file template as a guide.

In setting up (or reviewing the adequacy of) its record-keeping system, a project sponsor should use this handbook to develop a list of all the items for which it must maintain documentation on a case/project basis and/or an activity basis, or MHC's HOPWA sample files.

The project sponsor must maintain records for the HOPWA programs for the greater of five (5) years or for the period specified below. Copies made by microfilming, photocopying, or similar methods may be substituted for the original records. This includes documentation of each program participants' qualification as a family or individual for HOPWA which must be retained for five (5) years after the expenditure of all funds from the grant under which the program participant was served.

MHC Record Retention

MHC shall retain records related to HOPWA, including supporting documentation, for a period of not less than five years or three years after the closeout of the grant from HUD, whichever is greater.

MHC will maintain files and records that relate to the overall administration of HOPWA as follows:

- Consolidated Plan submission to HUD
- Executed Grant Agreements
- Eligibility and national objective determinations for each activity under HOPWA
- Citizen participation compliance documentation
- Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity records

Access to Records

The HUD Office of the Inspector General, the Comptroller General of the United States, HUD CPD Office, auditors, Mississippi Home Corporation, or any of their authorized representatives, must have the right of access to all books, documents, papers, financial statements, or other records of the project sponsor that are pertinent to the HOPWA grant, to make audits, examinations, excerpts, and transcripts. These rights of access are not limited to the required retention period but last if the records are retained.

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) protections

§ 5.2005 [VAWA](#) protections.

Project sponsor must provide ALL program participants with a notification of their VAWA rights. (See Appendix)

(a) Notification of occupancy rights under VAWA, and certification form.

(1) Project sponsor must provide to each of its applicants and to each of its tenants the notice of occupancy rights and the certification form as described in this section:

(i) A “Notice of Occupancy Rights under the Violence Against Women Act,” as prescribed and in accordance with directions provided by HUD, that explains the [VAWA](#) protections under this subpart, including the right to confidentiality, and any limitations on those protections; and

(ii) A certification form, in a form approved by [HUD](#), to be completed by the victim to document an incident of [domestic violence](#), [dating violence](#), [sexual assault](#) or [stalking](#), and that:

(A) States that the [applicant](#) or [tenant](#) is a victim of [domestic violence](#), [dating violence](#), [sexual assault](#), or [stalking](#);

(B) States that the incident of [domestic violence](#), [dating violence](#), [sexual assault](#), or [stalking](#) that is the ground for protection under this subpart meets the applicable definition for such incident under [§ 5.2003](#); and

(C) Includes the name of the individual who committed the [domestic violence](#), [dating violence](#), [sexual assault](#), or [stalking](#), if the name is known and safe to provide.

(2) The notice required by [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) of this section and certification form required by [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section must be provided to an [applicant](#) or [tenant](#) no later than at each of the following times:

(i) At the time the [applicant](#) is denied assistance or admission under a [covered housing program](#);

(ii) At the time the individual is provided assistance or admission under the [covered housing program](#);

(iii) With any notification of eviction or notification of termination of assistance; and

(iv) During the 12-month period following December 16, 2016, either during the annual recertification or lease renewal process, whichever is applicable, or, if there will be no recertification or lease renewal for a [tenant](#) during the first year after the rule takes effect, through other means.

(3) The notice required by [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) of this section and the certification form required by [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section must be made available in multiple languages, consistent with guidance issued by [HUD](#) in accordance with [Executive Order 13166](#) (Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency,

signed August 11, 2000, and published in the Federal Register on August 16, 2000 (at [65 FR 50121](#)).

(b) Prohibited basis for denial or termination of assistance or eviction -

(1) General. An [applicant](#) for assistance or [tenant](#) assisted under ESG/ESG-CV programs may not be denied admission to, denied assistance under, terminated from participation in, or evicted from the housing on the basis or as a direct result of the fact that the [applicant](#) or [tenant](#) is or has been a victim of [domestic violence](#), [dating violence](#), [sexual assault](#), or [stalking](#), if the [applicant](#) or [tenant](#) otherwise qualifies for admission, assistance, participation, or occupancy.

(2) Termination on the basis of criminal activity. An applicant in ESG/ESG-CV housing programs must not be denied tenancy or occupancy rights solely on the basis of criminal activity directly relating to [domestic violence](#), [dating violence](#), [sexual assault](#), or [stalking](#) if:

- (i) The criminal activity is engaged in by a member of the [household](#) of the [tenant](#) or any [guest](#) or other person under the control of the [tenant](#), and
- (ii) The [tenant](#) or an [affiliated individual](#) of the [tenant](#) is the victim or threatened victim of such [domestic violence](#), [dating violence](#), [sexual assault](#) or [stalking](#).

(c) Construction of lease terms and terms of assistance. An incident of actual or threatened [domestic violence](#), [dating violence](#), [sexual assault](#), or [stalking](#) shall not be construed as:

- (1) A serious or repeated violation of a lease executed under a [covered housing program](#) by the victim or threatened victim of such incident; or
- (2) Good cause for terminating the assistance, tenancy, or occupancy rights under a [covered housing program](#) of the victim or threatened victim of such incident.

(d) Limitations of VAWA protections.

(1) Nothing in this section limits the authority of an ESG/ESG-CV project sponsor, when notified of a court order, to comply with a court order with respect to:

- (i) The rights of access or control of property, including civil protection orders issued to protect a victim of [domestic violence](#), [dating violence](#), [sexual assault](#), or [stalking](#); or
- (ii) The distribution or possession of property among members of a [household](#).

(2) Nothing in this section limits any available authority of a [covered housing provider](#) to evict or terminate assistance to a [tenant](#) for any violation not premised on an act of [domestic violence](#), [dating violence](#), [sexual assault](#), or [stalking](#) that is in question against the [tenant](#) or an [affiliated individual](#) of the [tenant](#). However, the [covered housing provider](#) must not subject the [tenant](#), who is or has been a victim of [domestic violence](#), [dating violence](#), [sexual assault](#), or [stalking](#), or is affiliated with an individual who is or has been a victim of [domestic violence](#), [dating violence](#), [sexual assault](#) or [stalking](#), to a more demanding standard than other [tenants](#) in determining whether to evict or terminate assistance.

(3) Nothing in this section limits the authority of a [covered housing provider](#) to terminate assistance to or evict a [tenant](#) under a [covered housing program](#) if the [covered housing provider](#) can demonstrate an [actual and imminent threat](#) to other [tenants](#) or those employed at or providing service to property of the [covered housing provider](#) would be present if that [tenant](#) or lawful occupant is not evicted or terminated from assistance. In this context, words, gestures, actions, or other indicators will be considered an “actual and imminent threat” if they meet the standards provided in the definition of “actual and imminent threat” in [§ 5.2003](#).

(4) Any eviction or termination of assistance, as provided in [paragraph \(d\)\(3\)](#) of this section should be utilized by a [covered housing provider](#) only when there are no other actions that could be taken to reduce or eliminate the threat, including, but not limited to, transferring the victim to a different unit, barring the perpetrator from the property, contacting law enforcement to increase police presence or develop other plans to keep the property safe, or seeking other legal remedies to prevent the perpetrator from acting on a threat. Restrictions predicated on public safety cannot be based on stereotypes, but must be tailored to particularized concerns about individual residents.

(e) Emergency transfer plan. Each project sponsor, as identified in the program-specific regulations for the [covered housing program](#), shall adopt an emergency transfer plan, no later than June 14, 2017 based on [HUD](#)'s model emergency transfer plan, in accordance with the following:

(1) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(i) Internal emergency transfer refers to an emergency relocation of a [tenant](#) to another unit where the [tenant](#) would not be categorized as a new [applicant](#); that is, the [tenant](#) may reside in the new unit without having to undergo an application process.

(ii) External emergency transfer refers to an emergency relocation of a [tenant](#) to another unit where the [tenant](#) would be categorized as a new [applicant](#); that is the [tenant](#) must undergo an application process in order to reside in the new unit.

(iii) Safe unit refers to a unit that the victim of [domestic violence](#), [dating violence](#), [sexual assault](#), or [stalking](#) believes is safe.

(2) The emergency transfer plan must provide that a [tenant](#) receiving rental assistance through, or residing in a unit subsidized under, a [covered housing program](#) who is a victim of [domestic violence](#), [dating violence](#), [sexual assault](#), or [stalking](#) qualifies for an emergency transfer if:

(i) The [tenant](#) expressly requests the transfer; and

(ii)

(A) The [tenant](#) reasonably believes there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence if the [tenant](#) remains within the same dwelling unit that the [tenant](#) is currently occupying; or

(B) In the case of a [tenant](#) who is a victim of [sexual assault](#), either

the [tenant](#) reasonably believes there is a threat of imminent harm from further violence if the [tenant](#) remains within the same dwelling unit that the [tenant](#) is currently occupying, or the [sexual assault](#) occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the date of the request for transfer.

- (3) The emergency transfer plan must detail the measure of any priority given to [tenants](#) who qualify for an emergency transfer under [VAWA](#) in relation to other categories of [tenants](#) seeking transfers and individuals seeking placement on waiting lists.
- (4) The emergency transfer plan must incorporate strict confidentiality measures to ensure that the [covered housing provider](#) does not disclose the location of the dwelling unit of the [tenant](#) to a person who committed or threatened to commit an act of [domestic violence](#), [dating violence](#), [sexual assault](#), or [stalking](#) against the [tenant](#).
- (5) The emergency transfer plan must allow a [tenant](#) to make an internal emergency transfer under [VAWA](#) when a safe unit is immediately available.
- (6) The emergency transfer plan must describe policies for assisting a [tenant](#) in making an internal emergency transfer under [VAWA](#) when a safe unit is not immediately available, and these policies must ensure that requests for internal emergency transfers under [VAWA](#) receive, at a minimum, any applicable additional priority that housing providers may already provide to other types of emergency transfer requests.
- (7) The emergency transfer plan must describe reasonable efforts the [covered housing provider](#) will take to assist a [tenant](#) who wishes to make an external emergency transfer when a safe unit is not immediately available. The plan must include policies for assisting a [tenant](#) who is seeking an external emergency transfer under [VAWA](#) out of the [covered housing provider](#)'s program or project, and a [tenant](#) who is seeking an external emergency transfer under [VAWA](#) into the [covered housing provider](#)'s program or project. These policies may include:
 - (i) Arrangements, including memoranda of understanding, with other [covered housing providers](#) to facilitate moves; and
 - (ii) Outreach activities to organizations that assist or provide resources to victims of [domestic violence](#), [dating violence](#), [sexual assault](#), or [stalking](#).
- (8) Nothing may preclude a [tenant](#) from seeking an internal emergency transfer and an external emergency transfer concurrently if a safe unit is not immediately available.
- (9) Where applicable, the emergency transfer plan must describe policies for a [tenant](#) who has [tenant](#)-based rental assistance and who meets the requirements of [paragraph \(e\)\(2\)](#) of this section to move quickly with that assistance.
- (10) The emergency transfer plan may require documentation from a [tenant](#) seeking an emergency transfer, provided that:
 - (i) The [tenant](#)'s submission of a written request to the [covered housing provider](#), where the [tenant](#) certifies that they meet the criteria in [paragraph \(e\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of this section, shall be sufficient documentation of the requirements in [paragraph](#)

- (e)(2) of this section;
- (ii) The [covered housing provider](#) may, at its discretion, ask an individual seeking an emergency transfer to document the occurrence of [domestic violence](#), [dating violence](#), [sexual assault](#), or [stalking](#), in accordance with [§ 5.2007](#), for which the individual is seeking the emergency transfer, if the individual has not already provided documentation of that occurrence; and
- (iii) No other documentation is required to qualify the [tenant](#) for an emergency transfer.
- (11) The [covered housing provider](#) must make its emergency transfer plan available upon request and, when feasible, must make its plan publicly available.
- (12) The [covered housing provider](#) must keep a record of all emergency transfers requested under its emergency transfer plan, and the outcomes of such requests, and retain these records for a period of three years, or for a period of time as specified in program regulations. Requests and outcomes of such requests must be reported to [HUD](#) annually.
- (13) Nothing in this paragraph (e) may be construed to supersede any eligibility or other occupancy requirements that may apply under a [covered housing program](#).

HOPWA Resources

HOPWA Regulations

The HOPWA program is regulated under *Title 24, CFR, Chapter V, Part 574*. The regulations are available at: www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/lawsregs/index.cfm.

HOPWA Grantee Oversight Resource Guide

The HOPWA Oversight guide may be used to assist grantees and project sponsors in administering the HOPWA Program in accordance with HOPWA regulation and policy. The Guide can be downloaded from the following website: http://www.hudhre.info/documents/HOPWAOversightGuide_Aug2010.pdf as well as obtained from MHC's HOPWA web- site.

HOPWA Financial Management Oversight Training

The HOPWA financial management oversight training is available at: <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHopwaFinancialTraining>

Lead-based paint requirements and training can be found at:

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/training/visualassessment/h00101.htm>.

IRS form W-9 and 1099-Misc as well as detailed instructions on their completion can be obtained from the IRS website, www.irs.gov

Fair Housing Act

Person using a wheelchair to maneuver, and other adaptable features within the units. For more information and resources about the Fair Housing Act at: www.hud.gov/fairhousing

Fair Housing Equal Opportunity Brochure Webpage:

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/lep.xml>

Fair Housing Equal Opportunity for All Pamphlet: www.hud.gov/fairhousing

Fair Housing Equal Opportunity for All Pamphlet (Spanish version):
www.hud.gov/fairhousing

D-U-N-S number and register in CCR please visit the following websites: [http://](http://www.grants.gov/applicants/request_duns_number.jsp)

www.grants.gov/applicants/request_duns_number.jsp

The Department of Housing and Urban Development sets Median Income levels for communities across the country; these numbers vary significantly. This data can be found at: <http://www.huduser.org/datasets/il.html>

OMB Circulars

Contractors must also comply with the policies, guidelines, and requirements of Title 24, CFR, Part 85 (codified pursuant to Office of Management and Budget [OMB] Circular No. A-102) and OMB Circular No. A-87 with respect to acceptance and use of funds under the program by states and units of general local government, including public agencies, and Circulars Nos. A-110 and A-122 with respect to the acceptance and use of funds under the HOPWA Program by private non-profit entities. These documents can be downloaded from the following website:

www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/index.html.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is income eligibility?

Any household whose income is below 80 percent of Area Median Income for their county is eligible for the program. A Project Sponsor may set a percentage below the 80 percent for income eligibility if a written policy is established, approved by the AA, and applied in a uniform, consistent, and non-discriminatory manner.

Does HOPWA allow conditional eligibility?

No, a household is either eligible or ineligible. There is no flexibility in applying program eligibility requirements.

Can a PLWH receive assistance under this program or must the diagnosis be more advanced?

HUD has determined that persons living with HIV – regardless of how advanced – are eligible for assistance.

How is zero income verified?

There are three acceptable methods of verifying any type of income. In order of preference, they are: (a) third party written or oral verification (e.g., pay stubs, letters); (b) review of documents (e.g., award letters); and (c) self-certification. The last method is the least-preferred method of verifying. If the client cannot verify income with the first two methods, they may sign a statement certifying income status.

A client is receiving \$5,000 annually in work study. Does the full amount for work study count towards the Annual Income to determine program eligibility?

No. All forms of student financial assistance (grants, scholarships, educational entitlements, work study programs, and financial aid packages) are excluded from household annual gross income.

Can a household deduct child support expenses from annual gross income?

No, income that pays child support may not be excluded from household annual gross income.

Are financial contributions from family and friends considered a source of income when determining income eligibility?

The answer depends on whether the contribution or gift is received “regularly.” Unfortunately, that is the extent of the guidance HUD provides. So, if the client expects to receive a contribution/gift of \$200.00 per month for a year, then yes, that would be included in the income eligibility calculation. Whether the income is regular or sporadic will have to be determined by the client and Project Sponsor. If it is sporadic, then it should be excluded from the income eligibility calculation.

Does income earned by a minor count as household income?

No, earned income for dependent children under the age of 18 is not included. However, other income of dependent children under the age of 18 is included. The **Determining Household Annual Gross Income Guide** outlines acceptable forms of documentation, whose income is counted, and income inclusions and exclusions.

A client is receiving TBRA services. The client is not providing any documentation of medical results or that he is seeing a physician. Is the client non-compliant with HOPWA policies?

HOPWA only requires proof of diagnosis when determining basic program eligibility. Beyond that, there is no regulatory requirement to provide additional medical documentation for continuation of specific program services unless the client has agreed to do so in their housing plan. Based on the information available, the client has not violated any rules. Termination of a client from HOPWA should be a last resort. Yes, HOPWA is intended to promote better health outcomes and using current medical documentation to monitor this is the best practice. However, the priority of this program is housing stability and the work needed to achieve it. If a Project Sponsor will require that clients provide medical documentation as a condition of receiving housing assistance, then a policy should be enacted and uniformly implemented with all HOPWA clients. Also, clients should have the opportunity to give informed consent by signing an acknowledgement of the Project Sponsor’s unique termination policy prior to enrollment.

If a household is being considered for rental assistance, but there isn’t a reasonable expectation they will be approved for the Housing Choice Voucher Program or other affordable housing programs in the future (e.g., criminal background barriers), does this disqualify someone from rental assistance activities?

Some households may not be eligible for the Housing Choice Voucher Program or other affordable housing programs and it would be unreasonable to expect their applications

would ever be approved (this should be documented with a denial letter that explains why). In those circumstances, rental assistance could be used indefinitely or up to an established time-limit because no other long-term option is available. In other words, rental assistance activities can do more than just bridge gaps, especially when households aren't eligible for anything else. For example, it is perfectly fine to enroll someone in TBRA even when there is not an expectation that that household would be approved for other long-term housing assistance.

Can TBRA, STRMU, FBHA, or PHP pay for moving expenses?

No. These services cannot pay for a moving truck or other services to help someone move.

Are foster children considered dependents for purposes of determining household annual adjusted income for rental assistance calculations?

Per HUD's *Occupancy Requirements of Subsidized Multifamily Housing Programs (4350.3), Chapter 5: Determining Income and Calculating Rent*, Foster children are not considered dependents and are not eligible for a \$480 deduction from annual income when performing a rental assistance calculation. However, there is an income exclusion (for determining household income eligibility for the HOPWA program) for payments a household receives to take care of foster children. For income eligibility determination, Project Sponsors may exclude payments received for the care of foster children or foster adults (usually persons with disabilities unrelated to the household, who are unable to live alone).

A client is fighting for the guardianship of his nephews who live with him. Would the nephews be counted as dependents for a rental assistance deduction?

Per HUD's *Occupancy Requirements of Subsidized Multifamily Housing Programs (4350.3), Chapter 5: Determining Income and Calculating Rent*, household members are not required to have legal custody of a dependent in order to receive the dependent deduction.

How can housing status for STRMU be defined if the client's name is not on the lease agreement?

HUD Notice 06-07 for STRMU states: "In order to receive STRMU assistance, there must be evidence of client tenancy or ownership and residency. To receive rental payments, the eligible individual or a member of the resident household must present evidence that they are a named tenant under a valid lease or that they are a legal resident of the premises." Possible sources of evidence of this include, but are not limited to:

- Documentation that the individual has been responsible for rental payments. Rental receipts, a cancelled check or a copy of a money order from the tenant to the owner would satisfy this condition.
- A late payment notice or any other written communication from the owner to the tenant that provides evidence of tenancy would also be satisfactory.
- If not named on the lease, any written documentation from the owner that the individual is a legal resident of the property.

Can a person simultaneously receive TBRA and STRMU assistance?

No. Per the HOPWA Grantee Oversight Resource Guide, TBRA, STRMU, and FBHA service periods cannot overlap.

Can a person have a Housing Choice Voucher or live in public housing and also receive HOPWA housing assistance?

No. If a client is receiving Housing Choice Voucher housing assistance payments, they are not eligible to receive HOPWA TBRA, STRMU, or FBHA. However, clients may also receive Supportive Services and PHP (CFR §574.300(b)(7)).

Can a person receive HOME Tenant-Based Rental Assistance and HOPWA housing assistance at the same time?

No. As with the Housing Choice Voucher Program or a public housing program, a client is not eligible to receive HOPWA TBRA, STRMU, or FBHA at the same time with other federal housing assistance programs. This would be “double dipping.” However, clients may also receive Supportive Services and PHP (CFR §574.300(b)(7)).

Can a client have zero income and receive rental assistance services?

Yes. Household members with zero income must have their situation documented and income should be routinely reassessed.

A household is composed of one serodiscordant couple. The household receives STRMU services. If the other individual seroconverts, do they qualify the household for an additional 21 weeks of assistance?

No, the 21 weeks of assistance are for the household, not individual household members, and cannot be doubled or otherwise increased.

Under STRMU, can we pay rent, mortgage, and or utility bills for clients that predate their enrollment in the HOPWA Program? For example, if a client was enrolled in the HOPWA Program in January, can we pay December bills?

Yes, previous, verifiable balances can be paid for months that predate a household’s enrollment date in the HOPWA Program and the start date of STRMU services. This also applies if the accrued costs of the bills predate the start date of the contract period (the HOPWA 2019 Program year is 02/01 – 08/31). For example, a check cut in February for outstanding bills from January of the prior contract year would be billed to the contract that started in February regardless of which days of accrued costs you are paying for. Tracking days of accrued costs paid for is merely a method of ensuring the total amount of STRMU assistance is capped at 147 days. This client may be assisted with the prior bills in order to prevent homelessness. Thus, there is meant to be a “seamless” housing assistance service even though a contract timeframe is crossed. From an accounting perspective, the predating bills would be charged on the current project year’s budget.

When a household begins receiving STRMU, an agency can pay utilities for the previous months. What if a client starts the program in June and receives utility

assistance for that month plus the previous months of April and May that were past due? Does this count as one month of assistance or three months?

The 21-week limit under STRMU is based on days of accrued costs. Therefore, if STRMU pays April (30 days), May (31 days), and June (30 days), then that will constitute 91 out of 147 days in a 52-week period (365 days for regular years and 366 days for leap years) – regardless of what day or month the check is cut.

With regard to the 21-week rule for STRMU, what happens when the 21st week is in the middle of a month?

You cannot exceed the 21-week limit. The household will have to pay the balance of what is due.

What kinds of emergencies would qualify a household for STRMU services?

An emergency is a situation that is short-term in nature and one that the case manager has reason to believe will put the client at risk of becoming homeless. To receive STRMU assistance a client must provide verifiable evidence of the outstanding obligation and evidence of his/her inability to make the monthly payments

Can the Project Sponsor develop their own system to track the number of weeks a client receives STRMU services within a 52-week period?

No. The Project Sponsor must use the DSHS calendar day method using the client's first payment date to determine the 52-week period. The calendar day method is used because it is the most accurate method with minimal rounding. HUD requires Project Sponsors to use the same method of tracking and must be applied uniformly and consistently for all Project Sponsors.

Does HUD permit a waiver of the 21-week time limitation for STRMU?

HUD regulations permit a waiver to be granted through the HUD Headquarters office on a case-by-case basis and approval can be granted only by the HUD Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development. HUD approval is rare and extraordinary and should not be expected by anyone assisted under this program.

Is it the responsibility of the Project Sponsor to inspect a client's housing for STRMU?

No. An inspection is not required for STRMU but the client must assure the Project Sponsor that the property is safe and decent. The case manager needs to ask some questions to confirm this statement as the Project Sponsor is ultimately responsible for ensuring this is true.

Why do STRMU clients need a Comprehensive Housing Plan?

All HOPWA clients are required to have a Housing Plan. Goals must be established for on-going housing stability for clients with referrals for access to medical treatment and

supportive services. The purpose of the Housing Plan is to provide a tool for the client and case manager to achieve housing stability without long-term dependency on the HOPWA program.

Does HOPWA allow the use of funds for late and reconnect fees?

Yes. Late and reconnect fees are allowable under STRMU, but not under TBRA or FBHA. Remember, households cannot receive TBRA, STRMU, or FBHA services at the same time, so if a household receiving TBRA services is charged a late fee, STRMU cannot pay that late fee.

For TBRA, what if the unit does not comply with rent standard and rent reasonableness requirements?

In short:

- The household could relocate to a unit that complies with rent standard/rent reasonableness requirements,
- The household could find another household to split housing costs with provided there are enough bedrooms to accommodate both households (shared housing arrangement),
- The household or Project Sponsor could identify and secure an alternate payer for household-paid utility costs in order to reduce or eliminate the amount of utility allowance required,
- The household could negotiate a new rent or revise the utility responsibilities with the owner, or
- On a unit by unit basis, the project sponsors may increase the rent standard by up to 10 percent for up to 20 percent of the units assisted (in other words, Project Sponsors may use 110 percent of the rent standard for 2 out of 10 of the combined households that receive TBRA or TSH services in a given program year). Project Sponsors must collaborate with the MHC to develop a Rent Standard Increase policy and tracking method before increasing the rent standard for a proposed unit.

A Rent Standard Increase policy should describe the circumstances in which a Project Sponsor would increase the rent standard for a proposed unit. When will the Project Sponsor make this exception? Are there certain conditions or considerations the Project Sponsor will prioritize in making this exception? For example, the exception could be granted to a household that needs to be closer to a medical provider in the center of town where housing costs are higher. The policy should be implemented in a uniform, consistent, and non-discriminatory manner.

What is the difference between the client household and roommate households?

An applicant must identify individuals living in the unit as either household members or roommates when applying for assistance, or at renewal. Household membership is defined by the household, not by blood or marital relationship. A roommate relationship is established for the purposes of sharing rent and utility bills in return for receiving a

share of the space available. In shared housing arrangements where two or more unrelated households live together, Project Sponsors may not extend grace periods to roommates or other households. Grace periods may be extended only to surviving or remaining household members who were already enrolled in the program.

Can a client rent a room or property from family?

The shared housing regulations at 24 CFR §982.615(b)(3) state that "an assisted person may not be related by blood or marriage to a resident owner." Also, per 24 CFR §982.306(d), Project Sponsors cannot provide housing assistance if the unit owner is the parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister, or brother of any member of the family. However, Project Sponsors may grant exception to these regulations if they determine that approving the unit would provide reasonable accommodation for a household member who is a person with disabilities.

For example, a reasonable accommodation would permit a 'person with disabilities,' including PLWH, to receive benefits when housed with a family member who owns or rents the housing unit if it is determined by a physician that living with the family member is important to the client's overall health and welfare. In such situations, the resident owner's income is not to be counted in determining the household's income eligibility for the program. Such payments are based on the number of bedrooms that the person with disabilities occupies in the home and must be reasonable for the type and nature of the housing arrangement, and similar to the reasonable rental fees available in comparable unassisted units.

To further clarify, a reasonable accommodation is permitted for clients who need to stay in place as an accommodation for their disability. If able, a client can make a reasonable accommodation request in writing, however, if the client is unable, they may have someone assist them with the request. Project Sponsors may also ask for written verification from a healthcare provider or someone knowledgeable about the person's disability as back-up for the file. A reasonable accommodation should not be used merely as a mechanism for clients not to have to move or in an effort to exclude additional household member's income that would normally be considered when determining income eligibility – but be legitimately due to their particular disability. Overall, the process for requesting and approving reasonable accommodations shouldn't be complicated, and generally, in other housing programs such as Section 8, reasonable requests are more often approved than not. See the decision tree under Appendix J: "Can I Pay this Owner?" for additional guidance.

If someone is married and both people receive Social Security or other income, with one spouse being the sole care giver for the other, do we have to include the caregiver's income in the computation?

Yes, a married partner cannot be considered a live-in aide. Per 24 CFR §813.102, a live-in aide as a person who resides with an elderly or disabled person or persons and who (a)

is determined to be essential to the care and welfare of the person(s), (b) is not obligated to support the person(s), and (c) would not be living in the unit except to provide necessary supportive services.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: VAWA Notice of Occupancy Rights

Appendix B: RFC Program Bulletin

Appendix C: Client File checklist

Appendix D: HOPWA Program Enrollment

Appendix E: Self- Declaration of Income

Appendix F: Self Declaration of Residency

Appendix G: Interim Recertification Worksheet

Appendix H: Continued Assistance Request Form

Appendix I: Carbon Monoxide remuements

Additional HOPWA forms and sample files are available on [MHC website.](#)

NOTICE OF OCCUPANCY RIGHTS UNDER
THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT

[Insert Name of Housing Provider¹]

Notice of Occupancy Rights under the Violence Against Women Act²

To all Tenants and Applicants

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) provides protections for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. VAWA protections are not only available to women, but are available equally to all individuals regardless of sex, gender identity, or sexual orientation.³ The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is the Federal agency that oversees that **[insert name of program or rental assistance]** is in compliance with VAWA. This notice explains your rights under VAWA. A HUD-approved certification form is attached to this notice. You can fill out this form to show that you are or have been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and that you wish to use your rights under VAWA.”

Protections for Applicants

If you otherwise qualify for assistance under **[insert name of program or rental assistance]**, you cannot be denied admission or denied assistance because you are or have been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Protections for Tenants

¹ The notice uses HP for housing provider but the housing provider should insert its name where HP is used. HUD’s program-specific regulations identify the individual or entity responsible for providing the notice of occupancy rights.

² Despite the name of this law, VAWA protection is available regardless of sex, gender identity, or sexual orientation.

³ Housing providers cannot discriminate on the basis of any protected characteristic, including race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status, disability, or age. HUD-assisted and HUD-insured housing must be made available to all otherwise eligible individuals regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status.

RFC PROGRAM BULLETIN #24-001

TO: Federal Grants Project sponsor

FROM: Tamara Stewart, MHC

SUBJECT: Request For Cash NEW process

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 22, 2023

Mississippi Home Corporation (MHC) is the state of Mississippi receipt of the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds and Housing Opportunity for Person with AIDS (HOPWA) funds and is responsible for the distribution and management of these funds ensuring that funds are used in accordance with the State Plan, Federal Regulations, and are reasonable and appropriate.

This bulletin will outline the new requirements for successfully completing a Request for Cash (RFC) form and receiving reimbursement.

Request for Cash Type

- Agencies providing HOPWA services must submit separate RFCs for staff and admin, and clients and services.
- For example:
 - All client-related requests for HOPWA including Rent and Financial Assistance Cost (STRMU, TBRA, PHP, FB) must be submitted on an RFC separately from staff related request which include Serve cost under HOPWA.

Cover Page/Memo

- Agencies must provide a cover page on agencies letterhead summarizing the Request For Cash (RFC) being submitted.
 - See sample memo.

Request for Cash Form

Tab #1 Request For Cash

- Section A: General Information
- Section B: Project Information
- Section C: Request per Activity
 - **NEW** – Units of Services
 - The total number of clients receiving services for “This Request”.

- If the request is admin and staff only, no units of services should be provided.
- Required Accomplishment Narrative must be completed.
 - Example: accomplishments during the RFC service time.
 - Example: total number of clients served during the reported period.

Tab #2 Consolidated Support

- CT ID # & HMIS #
 - The activity number assigned based on the Request for Cash form.
 - **For participants receiving assistance, please submit only the HMIS ID/CT ID number associated with the participant not the name.**
- Vendor: Who is receiving payment?
- CAPER Category (dropdown box): Select the CAPER category that matches the expense (Supportive Services, TBRA, STRMU, Permanent Housing Placement, Facility Base/Master Leasing).
 - How to categorize charges will be defined below.
- Invoice Date: date on invoice
- Invoice or Check Number
- **NEW** Date Expense Started, and Date Expense Ended is the date service range.
- Total Invoice: The total amount on the bill
- Amount requested: The total amount to be reimbursed by the grant.
- **NEW** Appendix: must be labeled A-Z, AA-AZ..
 - Supporting documentation for all request must be provided.
 - Each requested line must include appropriate appendix and supporting documents
 - If you are using multiple grants and your requested amount is different than the invoice amount, a typed explanation and breakdown must be included in the appendix.
 - Handwritten breakdown and explanations on the invoice **will not** be accepted.
- Amount Budgeted: The total amount on last approved budget.
- Amount Requested to date: The top line **ONLY MUST BE UPDATED on EACH RFC.**

Tab #3 Financial Summary Report (CAPER)

- CAPER breakdown based on the RFC being requested.

CAPER Categories/HOPWA Components 24 CFR 574

- 1) **TBRA:** is a permanent housing subsidy program.
 - a. TBRA-Rental Assistance: const related to the unit including rent and utility allowance
 - b. TBRA-Program Delivery: cost related to providing TBRA services and overhead

- 2) **STRMU** : is a short term assistance to prevent homelessness.
 - a. STRMU-Rental assistance
 - b. STRMU-Utility assistance
 - c. STRMU-Mortgage assistance
 - d. STRMU Program Delivery- cost related to providing TBRA services and overhead
- 3) **PHP: *Permanent Housing Placement***
 - a. Move-in Cost
 - b. PHP: Program Delivery- cost related to providing TBRA services and overhead
- 4) **Facility Based Housing:**
 - a. Master Leasing
 - b. Project Based Rental Assistance
 - c. Construction
- 5) **Supportive Services (SS):**
 - a. Adult Day Care
 - b. Alcohol and drugs services
 - c. Case management staff cost
 - d. Child care
 - e. Education
 - f. Employment assistance
 - g. Health/medical- not paid for by other services.
 - h. Legal services
 - i. Life skills
 - j. Food
 - k. Mental health services
 - l. Outreach
 - m. Transportation
 - n. Program Delivery
- 6) **Resource ID:**
 - a. Training
 - b. Research
 - c. System Coordination
 - d. Program Delivery
- 7) **Admin:**
 - a. HMIS
 - b. Audit Costs
 - c. Overhead
 - d. Program Delivery
 - e. Staff

Will not be accepted:

RFCs will not be accepted:

- 1) If the RFC is not completed
- 2) If RFC is not in chronological order
- 3) If supporting documentation is not labeled in the appendix
- 4) A handwritten breakdown of cost will not be accepted.
- 5) If supporting documentation is missing.
- 6) If documentation needing signature is not signed appropriately.
- 7) If expenses are charged to the wrong HOPWA activity
- 8) If ineligible costs are included in the RFC
- 9) If the expense requested is older than 60 days
- 10) If the dates on the RFC do not reflect the service dates
- 11) If the RFC is for an advance payment (IDIS cannot process advances)
- 12) If the RFC approval date is before the RFC service date.
- 13) If the RFC is for an advance payment (IDIS cannot process advances)
- 14) If the RFC has more than one month of assistance.

Agency Letterhead

Memo

To: Mississippi Home Corporation
From: Agency's Name
Date: Submission Date
Grant: _____

Ref: RFC#

The attached RFC # ____ is for reimbursement of services provided from Date to Date. Services provided includes Staff cost/Services related to the carrying out of Shelter, RRH, HP, Street Outreach, and/or HMIS activities. During the RFC period, # clients were served.

Type of RFC:
Financial Assistance,
Rent. Services

Identify ESG
category.

Sincerely,

Name
Title

4201B-1-1

Staff and Overhead Cost Documentation Checklist

Employee compensation and overhead cost directly related to carrying out activities eligible under HOPWA are eligible **cost under that component**.

- _____ 1. Job Description for staff charged to the grant (submit once)
- _____ 2. Timesheets (signed and charged to appropriate component)
- _____ 3. Staff Activity Logs (activities lineup with ESG component)
- _____ 4. Staff Time breakdown across multiple grants (if appropriate)
- _____ 5. Pay stubs
- _____ 6. Fringe benefits documentation
- _____ 7. Invoices for work related staff supplies
- 8. Lease Agreement for office and/or shelter space (submit once)
- 9. Approved Indirect Costs Rate (submit once)
- 10. Milage form (signed) and verification of payment
- 11. HMIS or comparable database invoice and verification of payment (if used)

SAMPLE CLIENT FILE CONTENTS CHECKLIST

HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS

Note: Not all forms apply to every HOPWA program

	Client Name: (optional) Client Code #:
	Case Manager:
	Completed Intake/Assessment form (including client data, i.e. contact info., demographics & information reported to funder)
	Signed Authorization to Release and Obtain Information (ROI), Annually updated
	HIV Verification (signed by certified health practitioner/testing site (only at intake):
	Completed Household Income Verification: (Attach Income/Budget Worksheet form or Verification of No Income form) and supporting documents (pay stubs, tax returns) Annually updated
	Completed Gross Annual Income Worksheet
	Completed Adjusted Income /Resident Rent Calculation Worksheet
	Date of First Contact:
	Date Assistance Started:
	Type of Assistance:
	Housing Plan and/or Individual Case Management Service Plan
	21-Week Tracking Sheet for STRMU assistance (if applicable)
	Shared Housing Rent Calculation Worksheet (if applicable)
	Expense Verification form and supporting documents (copies of bills for childcare, medical expenses, telephone and utility charges)
	Fair Market Rent (FMR) and Utility Allowance Charts (if applicable)
	Income Exclusions list
	Landlord rental agreement
	Copies of checks paid to landlord
	Program service agreement
	Housing Inspection Performed – Habitability or HQS form attached, Annually updated
	Tenant Inspection Checklist Form Attached
	Earned Income Disregard Information and calculations (if applicable)
	Lead Based Paint Acknowledgement Form Attached, if housing assistance includes children under 6 years old or pregnant women
	Smoke Detector Certification
	Grievances filed, including follow-up and outcomes
	Grievance/Termination Policy Signed and Attached
	Termination Sheet Attached, if Applicable
	Note Other Forms Attached:
	Grievance and Termination Policy – Signed as received
	Termination Form, if applicable
	CASE NOTES:



Appendix D. HOPWA Program Enrollment

Eligible Individual

Client Name: _____

Client ID/File Number: _____ Housing Case Manager: _____

Household Size at Entry: _____ Adults at Entry: _____

Program Entry Date: _____ Program Exit Date: _____

File Structure Checklist

Eligibility Documentation

Eligibility must be confirmed before program entry and recertifications.

- ☐ Proof of HIV seropositivity for at least one household member
The MHC HOPWA Program Manual outlines acceptable forms of documentation. Documentation must predate the program entry date.
- ☐ Proof of gross income for all household members 18 years of age and older
The MHC HOPWA Determining Household Annual Gross Income Guide outlines acceptable forms of documentation, whose income is counted, and income inclusions and exclusions. Documentation must be complete and cover the 30 days preceding the program entry or recertification date.
- ☐ Proof of current residency for all household members 18 years of age and older
The MHC HOPWA Program Manual outlines acceptable forms of documentation. The household must reside in the Project Sponsor's HIV Service Delivery Area. Documentation must be current as of the program entry or recertification date.

Program Entry

- ☐ Self-Declaration of Income and Required Attachments *(If applicable)*
- ☐ Self-Declaration of Residency *(If applicable)*
- ☐ Household Income Eligibility Worksheet
- ☐ HOPWA Program Agreement
- ☐ Demographic and Statistical Data
- ☐ Consent to Release and/or Obtain Confidential Information *(Or Project Sponsor's preferred form)*
- ☐ Housing Quality Standards Certification *(One for each assisted unit)*

Service Forms

TBRA and/or TSH

- ☐ Rent Standard and Rent Reasonableness Certification and Required Attachments
- ☐ Rental Assistance Worksheet and Required Attachments
- ☐ Housing Choice Voucher/Other Affordable Housing Waiver *(If applicable)*
- ☐ VAWA Lease Addendum *(One for each assisted lease)*
- ☐ Utility Reimbursement Notifications *(If applicable)*

STRMU and/or STSH

- ☐ STRMU Tracking Worksheet and Required Attachments
- ☐ STSH Tracking Worksheet

PHP

- ☐ PHP Intent to Lease Worksheet *(If applicable)*

Supportive Services

- ☐ Budget Worksheet *(Or Project Sponsor's preferred form)*
- ☐ Housing Plan *(Or Project Sponsor's preferred form)*
- ☐ Case notes

Interim Recertifications

- ☐ Interim Recertification Worksheet and Required Attachments *(If applicable)*

Supporting Documentation

- ☐ Check Request Vouchers
- ☐ Leases, mortgages, utility bills, ledgers, etc. paid for *(Documentation must be current and predate service dates)*
- ☐ Owner IRS Form W-9(s)
- ☐ VAWA Written Request for Documentation, Documentation, and/or Emergency Transfer Form *(If applicable)*

Outcome Data and Program Exit

- ☐ Service Outcome Assessment and Program Exit Worksheet
- ☐ Termination Letter *(If applicable)*



Appendix E. Self-Declaration of Income

Must be completed by adult household members who have zero income or cannot obtain third party proof of income.

I, _____ am applying for housing assistance services.
Client/Household Member

I understand that Program regulations require collection of gross income documentation for all household members 18 years of age and older (documentation must be complete and cover the 30 days preceding the program entry or recertification date). I understand that this form is used to declare zero income or forms of income that are included in eligibility determination.

Income includes, but is not limited to:

- 1 Gross wages, salaries, overtime pay, commissions, fees, tips, bonuses, and other compensation for personal services
- 2 Net income from operation of a business or from rental or real personal property
- 3 Interest, dividends, and other net income of any kind for real personal property
- 4 Full amount of periodic payments received from Social Security, annuities, insurance policies, retirement funds, pensions, disability/death benefits, and other similar types of periodic receipts except as provided in line 14 of Annual Income Exclusions
- 5 Payments in lieu of earnings, such as unemployment and disability compensation, worker's compensation, and severance pay except as provided in line 3 of Annual Income Exclusions
- 6 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), including amounts designated for shelter and utilities
- 7 Alimony, child support payments, and regular contributions from organizations or from persons not residing in the dwelling
- 8 All regular pay, special pay, and allowances of a member of the Armed Forces except as provided in line 7 of Annual Income Exclusions.

- ☐ I certify I have received the following income in the last 30 days, but cannot obtain third party proof.

Please explain why you cannot obtain income documentation:

Income Source	Gross: Last 30 Days	Pay Frequency	Date of Receipt
_____	\$ _____	_____	_____
_____	\$ _____	_____	_____
_____	\$ _____	_____	_____

***** **OR** *****

- ☐ I certify I have received income in the last 30 days, but will not receive income from any source in the near future.

Attach documentation of individual's gross income. Documentation must be complete and cover the 30 days preceding the program entry or recertification date. Annualization of individual's income will be \$0.00.

***** **OR** *****

- ☐ I certify I have not received income in the last 30 days. I do not anticipate receiving income from any source in the near future.

I understand that third-party verification is the preferred method of confirming income. I understand self-declaration is only permitted when I have zero income or attempted but cannot obtain third party proof of income. I understand that any misrepresentation of information or failure to disclose information requested on this form may disqualify me from participation in the Program and may be grounds for termination of assistance. It is unlawful to provide false information to the government when applying for federal public benefit programs per the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act. I agree to report any changes in income to my housing case manager immediately.

Client/Household Member Name: _____

Client/Household Member Signature: _____ Date: _____

Case Manager Name: _____

Case Manager Signature: _____ Date: _____

Appendix F: Self-Declaration of Residency

Must be completed by adult household members who do not have or cannot obtain third party proof of current residency.

I, _____ am applying for housing assistance services.
Client/Household Member

I understand that Program regulations require collection of current residency documentation for all household members 18 years of age and older (my household must reside in the provider's Service Delivery Area (SDA) and documentation must be current as of the program entry or recertification date). I understand that this form is used to declare residency for eligibility determination.

- ☐ I certify I have a fixed address, but cannot obtain third party proof.

Please explain why you cannot obtain residency documentation:

Physical address:

Street and Unit, City, State, Zip, County

Mailing address (if different):

Street/PO Box, City, State, Zip, County

***** **OR** *****

- ☐ I certify I do not have a fixed address and I am homeless. I cannot provide documentation of current residency.

Physical address/location I stayed last night:

Street and Unit, City, State, Zip, County

Mailing address (if different):

Street/PO Box, City, State, Zip, County

- ☐ CATEGORY 1

I lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence:

- My primary nighttime residence is a public or private place not meant for human habitation; or
- I am living in a temporary shelter (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels or motels); or
- I am exiting an institution where I have resided for 90 days or less and resided in a place not meant for human habitation or temporary shelter immediately before entering that institution.

- ☐ CATEGORY 2

I will imminently lose my primary nighttime residence:

- I will lose my residence within 14 days of the date of this self-declaration; and
- I have not identified a subsequent residence; and
- I lack the resources or support networks to obtain permanent housing.

- ☐ CATEGORY 3

I am an unaccompanied youth under 25 years of age and do not otherwise qualify as homeless, but:

- I am defined as homeless under other federal laws; and
- I have not had permanent housing during the 60 days prior to the date of this self-declaration; and
- I have experienced persistent instability as measured by two moves or more during the preceding 60 days; and
- I expect to continue in such status for an extended period of time due to special needs or barriers.

- ☐ CATEGORY 4

I am fleeing domestic violence:

- I am fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; and
- I have no other residence; and
- I lack the resources or support networks to obtain other permanent housing.

I understand that third-party verification is the preferred method of confirming current residency. I understand self-declaration is only permitted when I do not have a fixed address or have attempted but cannot obtain third party proof of current residency. I understand that any misrepresentation of information or failure to disclose information requested on this form may disqualify me from participation in the Program and may be grounds for termination of assistance. It is unlawful to provide false information to the government when applying for federal public benefit programs per the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act. I agree to report any changes in residency to my housing case manager immediately.

Client/Household Member Name: _____

Client/Household Member Signature: _____

Date: _____

Case Manager Name: _____

Case Manager Signature: _____

Date: _____

Appendix D: Interim Recertification Worksheet

Must be completed if the household has experienced a change in income, residency, and/or composition and will remain in the program.

Change in Household Income

HAS THE HOUSEHOLD EXPERIENCED A CHANGE IN INCOME OF \$200 OR MORE PER MONTH?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If yes, did household income increase or decrease?

☐ Increase

☐ Decrease

If yes, date of change: _____

	Household Member	Income Source	Gross: Last 30 Days	Pay Frequency	Date of Receipt
Income change 1:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Income change 2:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Income change 3:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Is household annual gross income still under 80% of AMI per household's county of residence?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Attach documentation of change in income (documentation must be complete and cover the 30 days preceding the recertification date). If household annual gross income exceeds 80% of AMI, household is no longer eligible for the program.

Change in Household Residency

HAS THE HOUSEHOLD EXPERIENCED A CHANGE IN RESIDENCY?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If yes, date of change: _____

New address: _____

Street and Unit, City, State, Zip, County

Does household still reside in the provider's Service Delivery Area (SDA)?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Is household annual gross income still under 80% of AMI per household's county of residence?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Attach documentation of change in residency (documentation must be current as of the recertification date). If household is outside of the provider's SDA, program services will end immediately and household may seek services from the provider in their new SDA. If household annual gross income exceeds 80% of AMI, household is no longer eligible for the program.

Change in Household Composition

HAS THE HOUSEHOLD EXPERIENCED A CHANGE IN COMPOSITION?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If yes, did the number of household members increase or decrease?

☐ Increase

☐ Decrease

If yes, date of change: _____

Household member:	_____	☐ Joined	☐ Left
Household member:	_____	☐ Joined	☐ Left
Household member:	_____	☐ Joined	☐ Left

Does household still include an eligible individual?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Is household annual gross income still under 80% of AMI per household's county of residence?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Attach eligibility documents for all new household members 18 years of age and older. If household does not include an eligible individual, household is no longer eligible for the program unless household qualifies for the provider's grace period. If household annual gross income exceeds 80% of AMI, household is no longer eligible for the program.

I understand that any misrepresentation of information or failure to disclose information requested on this form may disqualify me from participation in the Program and may be grounds for termination of assistance. It is unlawful to provide false information to the government when applying for federal public benefit programs per the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act.

Client/Household Member Name: _____

Client/Household Member Signature: _____

Date: _____

Case Manager Name:

Case Manager Signature:

Date:

Appendix G: Service Outcome Assessment and Program Exit Worksheet

Track Housing Assistance and Supportive Services outcomes as they occur. If all services have ended and household will be terminated, enter program exit data.

Client Name: _____

First, Middle, Last

Housing Assistance Services: TBRA and/or FBHA Outcome Assessment

Household destination	☐ TBRA	☐ FBHA (STSH and/or TSH)	
	Service Start Date: _____	Service Start Date: _____	
	Service End Date: _____	Service End Date: _____	Outcome
	☐ Continued to the next year	☐ Continued to the next year	
	☐ Private housing	☐ Private housing	
	☐ Other HOPWA	☐ Other HOPWA	<i>Stable/Permanent Housing</i>
	☐ Other subsidy	☐ Other subsidy	
	☐ Institution	☐ Institution	
	☐ Temporary housing	☐ Temporary housing	<i>Temporarily Stable/Reduced Risk</i>
	☐ Emergency shelter/Streets	☐ Emergency shelter/Streets	
☐ Jail/Prison	☐ Jail/Prison	<i>Unstable Arrangements</i>	
☐ Disconnected/Unknown	☐ Disconnected/Unknown		
☐ Death	☐ Death	<i>Life Event</i>	

Housing Assistance Services: STRMU Outcome Assessment

Household status	☐ STRMU		
	Service Start Date: _____	Service End Date: _____	Outcome
	☐ Maintained private housing <u>without</u> subsidy <i>(Client received assistance and is stable, unlikely to seek additional support)</i>		
	☐ Other private housing without subsidy <i>(Client found new housing and is stable, unlikely to seek additional support)</i>		<i>Stable/Permanent Housing</i>
	☐ Other HOPWA housing assistance (Permanent Housing)		
	☐ Other housing assistance (Permanent Housing)		
	☐ Institution <i>(e.g., residential and long-term care)</i>		
	☐ Likely that additional STRMU is needed to maintain current housing		<i>Temporarily Stable</i>
	☐ Transitional facilities/short-term <i>(e.g., temporary or transitional with formal arrangement)</i>		<i>Reduced Risk of Homelessness</i>
	☐ Temporary/non-permanent housing <i>(Client ended lease; moved in with someone; will live there 90 days or less)</i>		
☐ Emergency shelter/Street			
☐ Jail/Prison		<i>Unstable Arrangements</i>	
☐ Disconnected/Unknown			
☐ Death		<i>Life Event</i>	

STRMU History

☐ Received this year & the prior year ☐ Received this year & the prior two years ☐ Not applicable

Supportive Services: Housing Case Management Outcome Assessment

Check all that apply	☐ Supportive Services		
	Service Start Date: _____	Service End Date: _____	Outcome
	☐ Received housing case management (Supportive Services or leveraged)		<i>Support for Stable Housing</i>
	☐ Had a housing plan for maintaining or establishing stable on-going housing		
	☐ Had contact with a case manager per service plan schedule		<i>Access to Support</i>
	☐ Had contact with a primary health care provider per service plan schedule		<i>Access to Health Care</i>
	☐ Accessed or maintained medical insurance/assistance		
	☐ Accessed or maintained sources of income		<i>Sources of Income</i>
	☐ Obtained an income-producing job		

Program Exit Date: _____

☐ Not applicable, continued to the next year

Reason for Exit:

☒ Not applicable, continued to the next year ☐ Completed program ☐ Needs could not be

met ☐ Criminal activity/Violence ☐ Non-compliance with program ☐ Death ☐ Disagreement with rules/persons ☐ Left for housing opportunity before completing program ☐ Reached maximum time allowed ☐ Unknown/Disappeared ☐ Other:

Case Manager Name: _____

Case Manager Signature: _____ Date: _____

Continued Assistance Request Form

Date:

Grantee (Legal Name):

Applicant ID # (waiting list # & HMIS#):

Applicant (Head of Household Name):

Program(s):

(Select all that apply.)

ESG
HOPWA
HOME-ARP SS
HOME-ARP TBRA
CHOICE

Supportive Service Activity

Applicant's Program Start Date:

Applicant's Expected Program End Date:

Purpose of Request

Briefly explain the reason for continued assistance.

Program Eligibility Requirements

Does the applicant qualify for HOME-ARP assistance?

☐ QP 1

☐ QP 3

☐ QP 2

☐ QP 4

Does the applicant qualify for HOPWA assistance?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Does the applicant qualify for ESG assistance?

☐ RRH (Homeless at intake)

☐ (HP (At Risk of homelessness))

Does the applicant qualify for CHOICE assistance?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Housing Eligibility Requirements

Verify that the housing unit meets federal regulations. (every 12 months or at relocation)

☐ HQS Inspection

☐ FMR Requirements

☐ Lead Paint Certification

☐ Carbon Monoxide

☐ Rent Reasonableness

☐ VAWA

☐ Signed Lease

☐ Smoke Detector(s)

Continuing Assistance

Identify the month assistance is being requested:

Not including this request, how many months of assistance were provided?

Total Months

1

Reevaluation Requirements

Is recertification required for continued assistance?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Reevaluation Time:

☐ TBRA & RRH: Every 12 months

☐ Supportive Services & HP: Every 3 months

Housing Stability Plan

The household agrees to work on the following goals to ensure a stable housing outcome

	Goals	Action Steps	Start Date	Expected End Date
Goal #1				
Goal #2				
Goal #3				
Goal #4				

Payee Information

List all the vendors that provided services to the applicant during the requested month of service.

Service Type	Vendor's Name	W9 Collected

Certification

PLEASE NOTE: The case manager and the case manager supervisor must sign this form.

Case Manager (Printed Name)

Case Manager Signature

Date

Case Manager Supervisor (Printed Name)

Case Manager Supervisor Signature

Date

Carbon Monoxide (CO) Detection Requirements for HOPWA Permanent Housing Placement (PHP) Assistance

PHP Eligible Cost	Do CO detection requirements apply?	Explanation
Application Fees	No	The application fee may not be tied to the specific unit that the household will occupy. Additionally, the household may be rejected from a unit they applied to reside in.
Credit check fees	No	The credit check may not be tied to the specific unit that the household will occupy. Additionally, the household may be rejected by the landlord/leasing company due to the results of the credit check, so credit check assistance would not be tied to a specific unit the household will occupy.
One-time utility connection fees	Yes	Utilizing HOPWA funds to cover utility connection fee expenses would be tied to a specific unit the household will occupy.
Security Deposit	Yes	Utilizing HOPWA funds to pay for the security deposit would be tied to a specific unit the household will occupy.
First/Last Month Rent	Yes	Utilizing HOPWA funds to pay for the first/last month's rent would be tied to a specific unit the household will occupy.
Rent or utility arrears	No	Utilizing HOPWA funds to pay rent or utility arrears would not be directly tied to a permanent housing unit that household is being placed in.
Other fees (Administration fees)	Yes	Other fees can include administrative fees put in place by the leasing company/landlord as an additional fee to move in. If HOPWA funds are used to pay for additional fees required by the lessor prior to move in, then the fees are tied to a specific unit the household will occupy and CO detection requirements apply.
Mediation Services	No	Mediation services are related to tenant and/or landlord issues that may arise during the <u>lease-up process</u> . Paying for mediation services with HOPWA funds doesn't meet the threshold of direct payments towards a specific unit the HOPWA eligible household will occupy.
Renter's Insurance	Yes	If renter's insurance is required to move into the specific unit, utilizing HOPWA funds to pay for renter's insurance is tied to a specific unit the household will occupy and CO detection requirements apply.

"This material is based upon work supported by funding under an award with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The substance and findings of the work are dedicated to the public. Neither the United States Government, nor any of its employees, makes any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately-owned rights. Reference herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the U.S. Government or any agency thereof. Opinions expressed in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official position of, or a position that is endorsed by, HUD or by any HUD program."

FUNDING CERTIFICATION FORM

Organization: _____ Fiscal Year End: ____/____/____
Month Day Year

- ☐ We have exceeded the federal expenditure threshold of \$1,000,000. We will have our Single Audit or Program Specific Audit completed and will submit by _____, which is no later than nine (9) months after the end of the agency's fiscal year.
- ☐ We did not exceed the \$1,000,000 federal expenditure threshold required for a Single Audit or a Program Specific Audit to be performed this fiscal year. *(Fill out schedule below)*

Must be filled out if Single Audit or Program Audit is not required:

Federal Funds				
Federal Grantor	Pass-through Grantor	Program Name & CFDA Number	Contract Number	Expenditures
Total Federal Expenditures for the reported Fiscal Year				\$ _____

Authorized Signature <i>(Executive Director, Mayor, Board President)</i>	Printed Name	Title
Mailing Address:	City, State	Zip Code
Email Address:	Phone Number	Fax Number
Chief Financial Officer / Comptroller	Phone Number	Fax Number

Failure to submit a completed form or required Single Audit package, in accordance with audit requirements and within the required timeframe, will result in enforcement actions consistent with 2 CFR 200.512, 2 CFR 200.339, 2 CFR 200.501, including but not limited to delayed or withheld reimbursements, designation as a high-risk subrecipient, and may impact eligibility for future funding in accordance with MHC policy and contract provisions.

Program Staff

The staff involved in the HOPWA program management may be contacted for assistance at the following:

Tamara Stewart- Vice President of Grant Management

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601-718-4654

Fredrick Davis, AVP, Federal Grants

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Sharunda Chapman- Housing Grant Officer

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