

Part B of the Tenancy Addendum

1. Section 8 Project-Based Voucher (PBV) Program

- a. The owner is leasing the contract unit to the tenant for occupancy by the tenant's family with assistance for a tenancy under the Section 8 PBV program of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).
- b. The owner has entered into a Housing Assistance Payments Contract (HAP contract) with the public housing agency (PHA) under the PBV program. Under the HAP contract, the PHA will make housing assistance payments to the owner to assist the tenant in leasing the unit from the owner.

2. Lease

- a. The owner has given the PHA a copy of the lease, including any revisions agreed to by the owner and the tenant. The owner certifies that the terms of the lease are in accordance with HUD requirements and the lease includes the tenancy addendum.
- b. The tenant shall have the right to enforce the tenancy addendum against the owner. If there is any conflict between the tenancy addendum and any other provisions of the lease, the language of the tenancy addendum shall control.

3. Use of Contract Unit

- a. During the lease term, the family will reside in the contract unit with assistance under the PBV program.
- b. The composition of the household must be approved by the PHA. The family must promptly inform the PHA of the birth, adoption or court-awarded custody of a child. Other persons may not be added to the household without prior written approval of the owner and the PHA.
- c. The contract unit may be used for residence only by the PHA-approved household members. The unit must be the family's only residence. Members of the household may engage in legal profit-making activities incidental to primary use of the unit for residence by members of the family.
- d. The tenant may not sublease or let the unit.
- e. The tenant may not assign the lease or transfer the unit.

4. Rent to Owner

- a. The initial and redetermined rent to owner are established in accordance with HUD requirements.
- b. During the term of the lease (including the initial term of the lease and any extension term), the rent to owner may at no time exceed:
 - (1) The reasonable rent for the unit as most recently determined or redetermined by the PHA in accordance with HUD requirements, or
 - (2) Rent charged by the owner for comparable unassisted units in the premises.

5. Family Payment to Owner

- a. The tenant rent is the portion of the monthly rent to owner paid by the family. The PHA determines the tenant rent in accordance with HUD requirements. Any changes in the amount of the tenant rent will be effective on the date stated in a notice by the PHA to the family and the owner.
- b. Each month, the PHA will make a housing assistance payment to the owner on behalf of the family in accordance with the HAP contract. The amount of the monthly housing assistance payment will be determined by the PHA in accordance with HUD requirements for a tenancy under the Section 8 PBV program.
- c. The monthly housing assistance payment shall be credited against the monthly rent to owner for the contract unit.
- d. The tenant is not responsible for paying the portion of rent to owner covered by the PHA housing assistance payment under the HAP contract between the owner and the PHA. A PHA failure to pay the housing assistance payment to the owner is not a violation of the lease. The owner may not terminate the tenancy for nonpayment of the PHA housing assistance payment.
- e. The owner may not charge or accept, from the family or from any other source, any payment for rent of the unit in addition to the rent to owner. The rent to owner includes all housing services, maintenance, utilities and appliances to be provided and paid by the owner in accordance with the lease. The rent to owner does not include charges for non-housing services such as food, furniture or supportive services provided by the owner.
- f. The owner must immediately return any excess rent payment to the tenant.

6. Other Fees and Charges

- a. With the exception of families receiving PBV assistance in assisted living developments (see paragraph b. below), the owner may not require the tenant or family members to pay charges for any meals or supportive services which may be provided by the owner. Nonpayment of any such charges is not grounds for termination of tenancy.
- b. In assisted living developments receiving project-based assistance, the owner may charge tenants, family members, or both for meals or supportive services. Any such charges must be specified in the lease. These charges may not be included in the rent to owner, nor may the value of meals and supportive services be included in the calculation of the reasonable rent. Non-payment of such charges is grounds for termination of the lease by the owner in assisted living developments.
- c. The owner may not charge the tenant extra amounts for items customarily included in rent to owner in the locality, or provided at no additional cost to unsubsidized tenants in the premises.

7. Maintenance, Utilities, and Other Services

a. Maintenance

- (1) The owner must maintain the unit and premises in accordance with the HQS.
- (2) Maintenance and replacement (including redecoration) must be in accordance with the standard practice for the building concerned as established by the owner.

b. Utilities and Appliances

- (1) The owner must provide all utilities needed to comply with the HQS.

- (2) The owner is not responsible for a breach of the HQS caused by the tenant's failure to:
 - (a) Pay for any utilities that are to be paid by the tenant.
 - (b) Provide and maintain any appliances that are to be provided by the tenant.
- c. Family Damage. The owner is not responsible for a breach of the HQS because of damages beyond normal wear and tear caused by any member of the household or by a guest.
- d. Housing Services. The owner must provide all housing services as agreed to in the lease.

8. Termination of Tenancy by Owner

- a. Requirements. The owner may terminate the tenancy only in accordance with the lease and HUD requirements.
- b. Grounds. During the term of the lease (the initial term of the lease or any extension term), the owner may terminate the tenancy only because of:
 - (1) Serious or repeated violation of the lease;
 - (2) Violation of Federal, State, or local law that imposes obligations on the tenant in connection with the occupancy or use of the unit and the premises;
 - (3) Criminal activity or alcohol abuse (as provided in paragraph c); or
 - (4) Other good cause (as provided in paragraph d).
- c. Criminal Activity or Alcohol Abuse
 - (1) The owner may terminate the tenancy during the term of the lease if any member of the household, a guest or another person under a resident's control commits any of the following types of criminal activity:
 - (a) Any criminal activity that threatens the health or safety of, or the right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by, other residents (including property management staff residing on the premises);
 - (b) Any criminal activity that threatens the health or safety of, or the right to peaceful enjoyment of their residences by, persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the premises;
 - (c) Any violent criminal activity on or near the premises; or
 - (d) Any drug-related criminal activity on or near the premises.
 - (2) The owner may terminate the tenancy during the term of the lease if any member of the household is:
 - (a) Fleeing to avoid prosecution, or custody or confinement after conviction, for a crime, or attempt to commit a crime, that is a felony under the laws of the place from which the individual flees, or that, in the case of the State of New Jersey, is a high misdemeanor; or
 - (b) Violating a condition of probation or parole under Federal or State law.
 - (3) The owner may terminate the tenancy for criminal activity by a household member in accordance with this section if the owner determines that the household member has committed the criminal activity, regardless of whether the household member has been arrested or convicted for such activity.

(4) The owner may terminate the tenancy during the term of the lease if any member of the household has engaged in abuse of alcohol that threatens the health, safety or right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents.

d. Other Good Cause for Termination of Tenancy

(1) During the initial lease term, other good cause for termination of tenancy must be something the family did or failed to do.

(2) During the initial lease term or during any extension term, other good cause includes:

(a) Disturbance of neighbors,

(b) Destruction of property, or

(c) Living or housekeeping habits that cause damage to the unit or premises.

(3) After the initial lease term, such good cause includes the tenant's failure to accept the owner's offer of a new lease or revision.

e. Automatic Renewal of the Lease

Although the lease automatically renews (for successive definite terms or for an indefinite extension of the term, as provided for in the lease), an owner may terminate the lease for good cause.

f. Protections for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking.

(1) Purpose: This section incorporates the protections for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking in accordance with subtitle N of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994, as amended (codified as amended at 42 U.S.C. 14043e et seq.) (VAWA) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 5, subpart L.

(2) Conflict with other Provisions: In the event of any conflict between this provision and any other provisions included in Part C of the HAP contract, this provision shall prevail.

(3) Effect on Other Protections: Nothing in this section shall be construed to supersede any provision of any Federal, State, or local law that provides greater protection than this section for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking.

(4) Definition: As used in this section, the terms "actual and imminent threat," "affiliated individual," "bifurcate," "dating violence," "domestic violence," "sexual assault," and "stalking" are defined in HUD's regulations at 24 CFR part 5, subpart L. The terms "Household" and "Other Person Under the Tenant's Control" are defined at 24 CFR part 5, subpart A.

(5) VAWA Notice and Certification Form: The PHA shall provide the tenant with the "Notice of Occupancy Rights under VAWA" and the certification form described under 24 CFR 5.2005(a)(1) and (2).

(6) Protection for victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking:

(a) The landlord or the PHA will not deny admission to, deny assistance under, terminate from participation in, or evict the tenant on the basis of or as a direct result of the fact that the tenant is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, if the tenant otherwise qualifies for admission, assistance, participation, or occupancy. 24 CFR 5.2005(b)(1).

(b) The tenant shall not be denied tenancy or occupancy rights solely on the basis of criminal activity engaged in by a member of the tenant's household or any guest or other person under the tenant's control, if the criminal activity is directly related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and the tenant or an affiliated individual of the tenant is the victim or the threatened victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. 24 CFR 5.2005(b)(2).

(c) An incident or incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking will not be construed as serious or repeated violations of the lease by the victim or threatened victim of the incident. Nor shall such incident or incidents be construed as other "good cause" for termination of the lease, tenancy, or occupancy rights of such a victim or threatened victim. 24 CFR 5.2005(c)(1) and (c)(2).

(7) Compliance with Court Orders: Nothing in this Addendum will limit the authority of the landlord, when notified by a court order, to comply with the court order with respect to 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 with respect to the distribution or possession of property among members of the tenant's household. 24 CFR 5.2005(d)(1).

(8) Violations Not Premised on Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking: Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit any otherwise available authority of the landlord to evict or the public housing authority to terminate the assistance of 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 landlord or the PHA will not subject the tenant, 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. 24 CFR 5.2005(d)(2).

(9) Actual and Imminent Threats:

(a) Nothing in this section will be construed to limit the authority of the landlord to evict the tenant if the landlord can demonstrate that an "actual and imminent threat" to other tenants or those employed at or providing service to the property would be present if the tenant or lawful occupant is not evicted. In this context, words, gestures, actions, or other indicators will be construed as an actual and imminent threat if they meet the following standards for an actual and imminent threat: "Actual and imminent threat" refers to a physical danger that is real, would occur within an immediate time frame, and could result in death or serious bodily harm. In determining whether an individual would pose an actual and imminent threat, the factors to be considered include: the duration of the risk, the nature and severity of the potential harm, the likelihood that the potential harm will occur, and the length of time before the potential harm would occur. 24 CFR 5.2005(d)(3).

(b) If an actual and imminent threat is demonstrated, eviction should be used 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, developing 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. 24 CFR 5.2005(d)(4).

(10) Emergency Transfer: A tenant who is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking may request an emergency transfer in accordance with the PHA's emergency transfer plan. 24 CFR 5.2005(e). The PHA's emergency transfer plan, which must be made available upon request, must:

(a) Incorporate strict confidentiality measures to ensure that the PHA does not disclose a tenant's dwelling unit location to a person who committed or threatened to commit an act of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against the tenant;

(b) Give the victim priority to receive the next available opportunity for continued tenant-based rental assistance if they have been living in the PBV unit for one year or more. 24 CFR 983.261;

(c) Describe policies or efforts a PHA will take when the victim has been living in a unit for less than one year, or the victim seeks to move sooner than a tenant-based voucher will be available.

(d) For transfers in which the tenant would not be considered a new applicant, the PHA must ensure that a request for an emergency transfer receives, at a minimum, any applicable additional priority that is already provided to other types of emergency transfer requests. For transfers in which the tenant would be considered a new applicant, the plan must include policies for assisting a tenant with this transfer.

(11) Bifurcation: Subject to any lease termination requirements or procedures prescribed by Federal, State, or local law, if any member of the tenant's household engages in criminal activity directly relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, the landlord may "bifurcate" the lease, or remove that household member from the lease, without regard to whether that household member is a signatory to the lease, in order to evict, remove, or terminate the occupancy rights of that household member without evicting, removing, or otherwise penalizing the victim of the criminal activity who is also a tenant or lawful occupant. Such eviction, removal, termination of occupancy rights, or termination of assistance shall be effected in accordance with the procedures prescribed by Federal, State, and local law for the termination of leases or assistance under the Housing Choice Voucher program. 24 CFR 5.2009(a). If the Landlord bifurcates the Lease to evict, remove, or terminate assistance to a household member, and that household member is the sole tenant eligible to receive assistance, the landlord shall provide any remaining tenants or residents a period of 30 calendar days from the date of bifurcation of the lease to:

- (a) Establish eligibility for the same covered housing program under which the evicted or terminated tenant was the recipient of assistance at the time of bifurcation of the lease;
- (b) Establish eligibility under another covered housing program; or;
- (c) Find alternative housing.

(12) Family Break-up: If the family break-up results from an occurrence of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, the PHA may offer the victim the opportunity for continued tenant-based rental assistance.

(13) Move with Continued Assistance: The public housing agency may not terminate assistance to a family or member of the family that moves out of a unit in violation of the lease, with or without prior notification to the public housing agency, if:

- (a) The move was needed to protect the health or safety of the family or family member who is or has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; and
- (b) The family or member of the family reasonably believes that he or she was threatened with imminent harm from further violence if he or she remained in the dwelling unit. However, any family member that has been the victim of a sexual assault that occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar day period preceding the family's move or request to move is not required to believe that he or she was threatened with imminent harm from further violence if he or she remained in the dwelling unit. 24 CFR 983.261.

(15) Confidentiality:

- (a) The Landlord shall maintain in strict confidence any information the Tenant (or someone acting on behalf of the Tenant) submits to the Landlord concerning incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, including the fact that the tenant is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.
- (b) The Landlord shall not allow any individual administering assistance on its behalf, or any persons within its employ, to have access to confidential information unless explicitly authorized by the Landlord for reasons that specifically call for these individuals to have access to the information pursuant to applicable Federal, State, or local law.
- (c) The Landlord shall not enter confidential information into any shared database or disclose such information to any other entity or individual, except to the extent that the disclosure is requested or consented to in writing by the individual in a time-limited release; required for use in an eviction proceeding; or is required by applicable law.

g. Eviction by Court Action. The owner may evict the tenant only by a court action.

h. Owner Notice of Grounds

- (1) At or before the beginning of a court action to evict the tenant, the owner must give the tenant a notice that specifies the grounds for termination of tenancy. The notice may be included in or combined with any owner eviction notice.
- (2) The owner must give the PHA a copy of any owner eviction notice at the same time the owner notifies the tenant.
- (3) Eviction notice means a notice to vacate, or a complaint or other initial pleading used to begin an eviction action under State or local law.

9. PHA Termination of Assistance

The PHA may terminate program assistance for the family for any grounds authorized in accordance with HUD requirements. If the PHA terminates program assistance for the family, the lease terminates automatically.

10. Lease: Relation to HAP Contract

If the HAP contract terminates for any reason, the lease terminates automatically.

Upon termination or expiration of the HAP contract without extension, each family assisted under the contract may elect to use its assistance to remain in the same project if the family's unit complies with the inspection requirements, the rent for the unit is reasonable, and the family pays its required share of the rent and the amount, if any, by which the unit rent (including the amount for tenant-based utilities) exceeds the applicable payment standard.

11. Family Right to Move

- a. The family may terminate its lease at any time after the first year of occupancy. The family must give the owner advance written notice of intent to vacate (with a copy to the PHA) in accordance with the lease. If the family has elected to terminate the lease in this manner, the PHA must offer the family the opportunity for tenant-based rental assistance in accordance with HUD requirements.
- b. Before providing notice to terminate the lease under paragraph a, the family must first contact the PHA to request tenant-based rental assistance if the family wishes to move with continued assistance. If tenant-based rental

assistance is not immediately available upon lease termination, the PHA shall give the family priority to receive the next available opportunity for tenant-based rental assistance.

12. Security Deposit

- a. The owner may collect a security deposit from the tenant. (However, the PHA may prohibit the owner from collecting a security deposit in excess of private market practice, or in excess of amounts charged by the owner to unassisted tenants.)
- b. When the family moves out of the contract unit, the owner, subject to State and local law, may use the security deposit, including any interest on the deposit, as reimbursement for any unpaid rent payable by the tenant, any damages to the unit or any other amounts that the tenant owes under the lease.
- c. The owner must give the tenant a list of all items charged against the security deposit, and the amount of each item. After deducting the amount, if any, used to reimburse the owner, the owner must promptly refund the full amount of the unused balance to the tenant.
- d. If the security deposit is not sufficient to cover amounts the tenant owes under the lease, the owner may collect the balance from the tenant.

13. Prohibition of Discrimination

In accordance with applicable nondiscrimination and equal opportunity laws, statutes, Executive Orders, and regulations, the owner must not discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex (including sexual orientation and gender identity), national origin, age, familial status, or disability in connection with the lease. Eligibility for HUD's programs must be made without regard to actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status.

14. Conflict with Other Provisions of Lease

- a. The terms of the tenancy addendum are prescribed by HUD in accordance with Federal law and regulation, as a condition for Federal assistance to the tenant and tenant's family under the Section 8 PBV program.
- b. In case of any conflict between the provisions of the tenancy addendum as required by HUD, and any other provisions of the lease or any other agreement between the owner and the tenant, the requirements of the HUD-required tenancy addendum shall control.

15. Changes in Lease and Rent

- a. The tenant and the owner may not make any change in the tenancy addendum. However, if the tenant and the owner agree to any other changes in the lease, such changes must be in writing, and the owner must immediately give the PHA a copy of such changes. The lease, including any changes, must be in accordance with the requirements of the tenancy addendum.
- b. The owner must notify the PHA in advance of any proposed change in lease requirements governing the allocation of tenant and owner responsibilities for utilities. Such changes may be made only if approved by the PHA and if in accordance with the terms of the lease relating to its amendment. The PHA must redetermine reasonable rent in accordance with HUD requirements, based on any changes in the allocation of responsibility for utilities between the owner and tenant, and the redetermined reasonable rent shall be used in the calculation of the rent to owner from the effective date of the change.

16. Written Notices

Any notice under the lease by the tenant to the owner or by the owner to the tenant must be in writing.

17. Definitions

Contract unit. The housing unit rented by the tenant with assistance under the program.

Excepted Unit. A contract unit in a multifamily building not counted against the per-building cap on PBV assistance (25 units or 25 percent of the units in the project, whichever is greater) (see 24 CFR § 983.56(b)).

Family. The persons who may reside in the unit with assistance under the program.

HAP contract. The housing assistance payments contract between the PHA and the owner. The PHA pays housing assistance payments to the owner in accordance with the HAP contract.

Household. The persons who may reside in the contract unit. The household consists of the family and any PHA-approved live-in aide. (A live-in aide is a person who resides in the unit to provide necessary supportive services for a member of the family who is a person with disabilities.)

Housing quality standards (HQS). The HUD minimum quality standards for housing assisted under the Section 8 PBV program.

HUD. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

HUD requirements. HUD requirements for the Section 8 PBV program. HUD requirements are issued by HUD headquarters as regulations, Federal Register notices or other binding program directives. The Lease Addendum shall be interpreted and implemented in accordance with HUD requirements.

Lease. The written agreement between the owner and the tenant for the lease of the contract unit to the tenant. The lease includes the tenancy addendum prescribed by HUD.

PHA. Public Housing Agency.

Premises. The building or complex in which the contract unit is located, including common areas and grounds.

Program. The Section 8 project-based voucher program.

Rent to owner. The total monthly rent payable to the owner for the contract unit. The rent to owner is the sum of the portion of rent payable by the tenant plus the PHA housing assistance payment to the owner.

Section 8. Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 United States Code 1437f).

Tenant. The family member (or members) who leases the unit from the owner.