

(2) The PHA may not pay any housing assistance payment to the owner until the HAP contract has been executed.

(3) If the HAP contract is executed during the period of 60 calendar days from the beginning of the lease term, the PHA will pay housing assistance payments after execution of the HAP contract (in accordance with the terms of the HAP contract), to cover the portion of the lease term before execution of the HAP contract (a maximum of 60 days).

(4) Any HAP contract executed after the 60 day period is void, and the PHA may not pay any housing assistance payment to the owner.

(d) *Notice to family and owner.* After receiving the family's request for approval of the assisted tenancy, the PHA must promptly notify the family and owner whether the assisted tenancy is approved.

(e) *Procedure after PHA approval.* If the PHA has given approval for the family of the assisted tenancy, the owner and the PHA execute the HAP contract.

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[60 FR 34695, July 3, 1995, as amended at 60 FR 45661, Sept. 1, 1995; 64 FR 26644, May 14, 1999; 64 FR 56913, Oct. 21, 1999; 64 FR 59622, Nov. 3, 1999; 65 FR 16818, Mar. 30, 2000; 65 FR 55161, Sept. 12, 2000; 69 FR 34276, June 21, 2004; 80 FR 8246, Feb. 17, 2015]

§ 982.306 PHA disapproval of owner.

(a) The PHA must not approve an assisted tenancy if the PHA has been informed (by HUD or otherwise) that the owner is debarred, suspended, or subject to a limited denial of participation under 2 CFR part 2424.

(b) When directed by HUD, the PHA must not approve an assisted tenancy if:

(1) The federal government has instituted an administrative or judicial action against the owner for violation of the Fair Housing Act or other federal equal opportunity requirements, and such action is pending; or

(2) A court or administrative agency has determined that the owner violated the Fair Housing Act or other federal equal opportunity requirements.

(c) In its administrative discretion, the PHA may deny approval of an assisted tenancy for any of the following reasons:

(1) The owner has violated obligations under a HAP contract under Section 8 of the 1937 Act (42 U.S.C. 1437f);

(2) The owner has committed fraud, bribery or any other corrupt or criminal act in connection with any federal housing program;

(3) The owner has engaged in any drug-related criminal activity or any violent criminal activity;

(4) The owner has a history or practice of non-compliance with the HQS for units leased under the tenant-based programs, or with applicable housing standards for units leased with project-based Section 8 assistance or leased under any other federal housing program;

(5) The owner has a history or practice of failing to terminate tenancy of tenants of units assisted under Section 8 or any other federally assisted housing program for activity engaged in by the tenant, any member of the household, a guest or another person under the control of any member of the household that:

(i) Threatens the right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents;

(ii) Threatens the health or safety of other residents, of employees of the PHA, or of owner employees or other persons engaged in management of the housing;

(iii) 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; or

(iv) Is drug-related criminal activity or violent criminal activity; or

(6) The owner has a history or practice of renting units that fail to meet State or local housing codes; or

(7) The owner has not paid State or local real estate taxes, fines or assessments.

(d) The PHA must not approve a unit if the owner is the parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister, or brother of any member of the family, unless the PHA determines that approving the unit would provide reasonable accommodation for a family member who is a

person with disabilities. This restriction against PHA approval of a unit only applies at the time a family initially receives tenant-based assistance for occupancy of a particular unit, but does not apply to PHA approval of a new tenancy with continued tenant-based assistance in the same unit.

(e) Nothing in this rule is intended to give any owner any right to participate in the program.

(f) For purposes of this section, “owner” includes a principal or other interested party.

[60 FR 34695, July 3, 1995, as amended at 63 FR 27437, May 18, 1998; 64 FR 26644, May 14, 1999; 64 FR 56913, Oct. 21, 1999; 65 FR 16821, Mar. 30, 2000; 72 FR 73496, Dec. 27, 2007]

§ 982.307 Tenant screening.

(a) *PHA option and owner responsibility.* (1) The PHA has no liability or responsibility to the owner or other persons for the family’s behavior or suitability for tenancy. However, the PHA may opt to screen applicants for family behavior or suitability for tenancy. The PHA must conduct any such screening of applicants in accordance with policies stated in the PHA administrative plan.

(2) The owner is responsible for screening and selection of the family to occupy the owner’s unit. At or before PHA approval of the tenancy, the PHA must inform the owner that screening and selection for tenancy is the responsibility of the owner.

(3) The owner is responsible for screening of families on the basis of their tenancy histories. An owner may consider a family’s background with respect to such factors as:

- (i) Payment of rent and utility bills;
- (ii) Caring for a unit and premises;
- (iii) Respecting the rights of other residents to the peaceful enjoyment of their housing;
- (iv) Drug-related criminal activity or other criminal activity that is a threat to the health, safety or property of others; and
- (v) Compliance with other essential conditions of tenancy.

(b) *PHA information about tenant.* (1) The PHA must give the owner:

- (i) The family’s current and prior address (as shown in the PHA records); and

- (ii) The name and address (if known to the PHA) of the landlord at the family’s current and prior address.

(2) When a family wants to lease a dwelling unit, the PHA may offer the owner other information in the PHA possession, about the family, including information about the tenancy history of family members, or about drug-trafficking by family members.

(3) The PHA must give the family a statement of the PHA policy on providing information to owners. The statement must be included in the information packet that is given to a family selected to participate in the program. The PHA policy must provide that the PHA will give the same types of information to all families and to all owners.

(4) In cases involving a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, 24 CFR part 5, subpart L, applies.

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§ 982.308 Lease and tenancy.

(a) *Tenant’s legal capacity.* The tenant must have legal capacity to enter a lease under State and local law. “Legal capacity” means that the tenant is bound by the terms of the lease and may enforce the terms of the lease against the owner.

(b) *Form of lease.* (1) The tenant and the owner must enter a written lease for the unit. The lease must be executed by the owner and the tenant.

(2) If the owner uses a standard lease form for rental to unassisted tenants in the locality or the premises, the lease must be in such standard form (plus the HUD-prescribed tenancy addendum). If the owner does not use a standard lease form for rental to unassisted tenants, the owner may use another form of lease, such as a PHA model lease (including the HUD-prescribed tenancy addendum). The HAP contract prescribed by HUD will contain the owner’s certification that if the owner uses a standard lease form