

**MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

**National Housing Trust Fund
(HTF)**

ALLOCATION PLAN

2017

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**NATIONAL HOUSING TRUST FUND
Allocation Plan**

**Massachusetts Department of Housing and Community Development
June 2017**

I. Background and Purpose of the National Housing Trust Fund (HTF)

The National Housing Trust Fund (HTF) is a federal program to support the development of affordable housing for low-income individuals and households. The HTF will be funded annually with certain proceeds available from two government-sponsored entities – the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac). The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) will administer the HTF at the federal level and will distribute trust funds to participating states in accordance with an established formula. Each participating state must identify one qualified housing agency to allocate the funds made available through HTF. In addition, each state must prepare and submit for HUD approval an allocation plan outlining the process it intends to follow to distribute the HTF monies. The HTF allocation process must be referenced both in the state’s Consolidated Plan (within the annual action plan) and in the state’s Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP) governing the administration of the Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program (LIHTC). The National Housing Trust Fund Interim Rule can be found at 24 CFR Parts 91 and 93.

In the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Governor Charles D. Baker has identified the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) as the allocating agency for the HTF. Massachusetts does not intend to appoint subgrantees for HTF and will distribute funds directly to recipients, defined as “organizations, agencies, or other entities that receive HTF funds to undertake an eligible project.”

It is DHCD’s intent to award HTF funds as rapidly and efficiently as possible. Given the amount of HTF currently available and the critical need in Massachusetts for housing with services, DHCD will continue its practice, established in 2016, of awarding HTF exclusively to housing with services.

II. HTF and Supportive Housing in Massachusetts

DHCD has a long and successful history of providing federal and state funds to service-enriched housing – typically defined as units in multifamily rental projects with appropriate services available to tenants who need them. DHCD is strongly committed to the development of housing with services for special populations, including individuals or households who are either very low-income (VLI) or extremely low-income (ELI). Individuals or households are defined as VLI if their incomes are less than 50% of area median income (AMI). Individuals or households are defined as ELI if their incomes are less than 30% of AMI.

VLI and ELI individuals or households often face other life challenges, including difficulty in paying for food, transportation, health care, child care, and other life necessities. Some VLI or ELI individuals or households face further special challenges. Low-income homeless veterans frequently cope with difficult medical challenges, including substance abuse, post-traumatic stress disorder, and difficulty in accessing necessary services. Frail seniors who are VLI or ELI may live in apartments or houses that are not suitable for persons with mobility issues and service needs. At the other end of the age spectrum, young adults who are aging out of state foster care systems often are VLI or ELI and face huge life challenges. Almost by definition, they have very limited support systems and are particularly vulnerable to substance abuse and homelessness.

These highly vulnerable populations clearly need housing they can afford, but they frequently need support services as well. No housing program – federal, state, or local – can ever address all the life challenges encountered by people with very low or extremely low incomes. But the new Housing Trust Fund offers agencies such as DHCD the opportunity to award capital dollars to produce deeply affordable units in combination with other resources to help fund services for new HTF residents. DHCD has the ability to help fund these support services through the state’s rental voucher program, known as MRVP (Massachusetts Rental Voucher Program). The Department currently plans to set aside MRVP vouchers in support of HTF units in 2017. Each voucher that DHCD awards will include up to \$1,500 annually in service funding for these units, in order to help provide supportive services including but not limited to:

- Job search and training
- Financial literacy and planning
- Self-sufficiency training and coaching
- Counseling
- Parenting classes
- Early education and childcare services
- Mental health and addiction treatment
- Adult education and GED
- Skills training, etc.

Like in its first HTF allocation, DHCD will prioritize HTF funds for projects that will provide service-enriched housing and housing for homeless families and individuals. The tenant preferences for each project will be evaluated as part of DHCD’s competition for HTF funds. As indicated below, in the evaluation process, DHCD will give priority to projects with tenant selection plans that include some of the following criteria:

- Preference for homeless families
- Preference for homeless individuals
- Preference for veterans
- Preference for persons with disabilities
- Preference for other vulnerable populations, such as the frail elderly

Recipients should note that DHCD has certain standards for the support services to be delivered to tenants in supportive housing units. It is the Department's expectation that recipients of projects seeking HTF in Massachusetts will adhere to DHCD's standards and policies for services and service delivery, appended to this document as Attachment A.

III. Eligibility Requirements

To be eligible for HTF, sponsors must be non-profit entities or developers partnered with non-profit entities that receive support service funds from federal sources, from private foundations or sources, from the Executive Office of Health and Human Services, and/or from the Executive Office of Elder Affairs. Eligible recipients will have the opportunity to apply for HTF, as well as certain state bond funds and MRVPs, through a special competition to be held in 2017. DHCD intends to commit its full allocation of HTF through this competition, however, it may be necessary to make HTF resources available in other rental competitions held by the department throughout the year. DHCD further anticipates allocating at least half of its HTF to units reserved for individuals or households making the transition from homelessness, as reflected in project tenant selection plans and affordable fair housing marketing plans.

Interested sponsors should note that DHCD will award HTF as subordinate debt and will close all HTF assistance through the MassDocs process.

IV. Application Requirements

The Department will issue a Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for the HTF and several additional DHCD resources. Consistent with DHCD's past practice, the NOFA will include the deadlines by which sponsors interested in HTF must submit their pre-applications for DHCD review. The full funding competition for HTF and other DHCD monies will be invitation-only. Those sponsors whose pre-applications are approved by DHCD will be invited to submit full funding applications for HTF and other DHCD resources. The deadline for invitation-only, full funding applications will be included in the NOFA. Both pre-applications and full funding applications (OneStop+ applications) must be submitted through DHCD's online OneStop+ Intelligrants system.

V. Selection Criteria

In general, the evaluation criteria for all applications will include, but will not be limited to, the following:

- Strength of overall concept
- Percentage of units to be reserved for homeless families or individual
- Strength of development team
- Appropriateness of tenant selection plan
- Evidence of market feasibility
- Demonstrated need for project in the target neighborhood
- Financial viability of the project

- Degree of local support, including local funding commitments
- Degree to which the project maximizes green building standards and sustainable development principles
- Evidence of intent to create units for residents who face multiple barriers to securing and/or maintaining permanent housing
- Demonstrated ability to provide effective stabilization and supportive services to establish and maintain successful tenancies
- Geographic location of project
- Degree to which proposed rents are affordable to ELI/VLI households
- Minimum term of affordability: at least 30 years

It is DHCD's intent to award HTF and state resources to projects that are highly ready to proceed. Further, it is DHCD's intent to award the funds to recipients with extensive experience and strong track records in the development and operation of housing with support services. Sponsor experience and capacity will be critical elements in the DHCD review process. The degree of readiness of a project and its ability to move through the loan closing process to construction also will be critical review components. It is the Department's expectation that projects receiving HTF and/or state resources during the 2017 HTF competition will proceed to construction during 2018.

VI. Eligible Activities and Certification

In accordance with HUD guidance, the funds available through HTF can only be used to directly support housing units for the target income groups (VLI and ELI individuals or households). HTF units can be included in projects that also serve higher income level tenants, but the HTF monies can only support the HTF-designated units. All HTF-assisted rental housing must meet a 30-year affordability period.

HTF funds may be used for the production or preservation of affordable housing through the acquisition, new construction, reconstruction and/or rehabilitation of non-luxury rental housing with suitable amenities. All HTF applications must include a description of the eligible activities to be conducted with HTF funds. Funds may be used to support:

- Real property acquisition
- Site improvements and development hard costs
- Related soft costs
- Demolition
- Financing costs
- Relocation assistance

Additionally, HTF funds may be used to refinance existing debt secured by rental housing units that are being rehabilitated with HTF funds. Refinancing costs are only permitted when:

- Rehabilitation is the primary eligible activity

- Refinancing is necessary to reduce the overall housing cost and to make the housing more affordable and is proportional to the number of HTF-assisted units in the rental project; and
- The rehabilitation cost attributable to the HTF units is greater than the amount of debt to be refinanced that is attributable to the HTF units.

HUD requires that each recipient of an HTF award certify the number of HTF units by income group. In addition, recipients must certify that:

- All tenants in HTF-assisted units meet the income limits as required by program guidelines
- The recipient will comply with rent limits, determined to be no more than 30% of 30% of area median income

VII. Maximum Per-Unit Subsidy Amount

The U.S. Department of HUD requires all HTF allocating agencies to establish maximum per-unit subsidy limits for all projects that include HTF assistance. The HUD guidance on establishing per-unit limits gives allocating agencies the option of developing and implementing new per-unit subsidy limits or using per-unit limits established for other federal programs, such as the Low Income Housing Tax Credit program (LIHTC).

The Massachusetts Department of Housing and Community Development has served as the allocating agency for the LIHTC and the federal HOME program for over 24 years and maintains an extensive database of multifamily rental projects funded through federal and state resources. The database currently contains information on more than 5,000 multifamily projects with 40,000 units and is updated with each new DHCD funding award or modification to an existing project. The information contained in the data base has been invaluable to DHCD in the development of numerous affordable housing policies. For example, during the past decade, the Department has been engaged in an ongoing effort to better manage the cost of developing affordable housing in Massachusetts. The information contained in the data base has helped DHCD make various determinations relative to appropriate project costs. Using the database and working with its quasi-public affiliate, the Massachusetts Housing Partnership, DHCD regularly updates statistics on cost. Each year, in DHCD's Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP) for the Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC), the Department uses the updated data to establish recommended cost limits per unit, based on project type, location, and size. The recommended cost limits per unit that apply to tax credit projects also apply to all other DHCD housing resources, including the HOME program and ten state-funded bond programs. The recommended cost limits per unit also will apply to the new Housing Trust Fund. The current recommended cost limits per unit are included with this document as Attachment C.

As indicated, the recommended cost limits take into account geography as well as other project characteristics, such as construction type and bedroom mix. For example, the

DHCD database confirms what many lenders and developers understand anecdotally: projects located in certain regions of the state – particularly western Massachusetts and northern Worcester County – cost less to build or preserve than projects located within the city of Boston and the immediate metropolitan area. The recommended cost limits reflect these differences. As another example, DHCD maintains different per-unit cost limits depending on the size of the project as defined by the bedroom mix. DHCD categorizes projects that primarily feature studios and one-bedroom units as “smaller” projects. Projects with a significant number of two- and three-bedroom units are characterized as “larger” projects. In every region of the state, recommended cost limits are lower for smaller projects than for larger.

For DHCD, there is a direct correlation between the recommended cost limits per unit and the Department’s commitment of subsidy per unit. Historically, DHCD is willing to award subsidy to support approximately 25% of the cost of producing or preserving an affordable unit. It is the Department’s long-standing practice to inform recipients that they must obtain the balance of the financing per unit from other private and/or public sources. DHCD intends to follow its long-standing policy on subsidy per-unit in making HTF awards. For example, if a recipient seeks HTF for a “small” production project located in Berkshire County, DHCD typically will hold the recipient to a recommended TDC per unit of \$199,000 and an HTF award, if the project meets all criteria, not to exceed \$49,750. If a recipient seeks HTF for a “larger” production project located in Suffolk County (City of Boston), DHCD typically will hold the recipient to a recommended TDC per unit of \$399,000 and an HTF award not to exceed \$99,750. If a recipient seeks other DHCD resources in addition to HTF, as many are expected to do, the amount of HTF may be reduced below the typical limit as DHCD awards other sources to the project. In general, recipients should assume that DHCD typically will cap all HTF awards at approximately \$50,000 to \$100,000 per unit, depending on project characteristics and at \$500,000 per project.

VIII. Additional Information

Sponsors of potential HTF projects for 2017 should note the following:

- In order to fund as many HTF units as possible, DHCD typically will cap the amount of HTF per eligible unit. Details on per-unit caps are included in the previous section of this plan. However, as previously indicated, recipients also may seek certain additional state resources to complete their financing packages. Overall, recipients should assume that DHCD will cap all Department assistance, other than state rental assistance, at \$125,000 per HTF unit, inclusive of the HTF per-unit cap.
- In order to support multiple projects with HTF units, DHCD typically will cap the amount of HTF per project at \$500,000.

- Priority will be given to applicants who propose rents that are affordable to ELI households through the use of project-based rental assistance or other means such as cross subsidization of rents within the project. DHCD will set aside MRVP vouchers to be available to HTF applicants in 2017.
- During the HTF competition, DHCD will consider both new construction and preservation/rehabilitation projects for HTF. Design and scope of work standards apply to both types of projects. Sponsors who previously have received DHCD assistance on affordable housing projects are familiar with DHCD's various standards. The design and scope standards are delineated in the Department's annual Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP) for the Low Income Housing Tax Credit. Standards also are delineated in the document entitled, "HTF Rehabilitation Standards" and included within this document as Attachment B. DHCD's architects will review the design and scope components of all applications for HTF and state resources.
- The Department believes that there is a need for supportive housing units in every region of the state. However, in Massachusetts, the number of homeless and extremely low income families and individuals is greatest in the City of Boston and the surrounding metropolitan area. In DHCD's view, this area would be well served by HTF projects. In addition, DHCD always encourages the creation of units for ELI individuals and families in so-called "areas of opportunity." The Department defines an area of opportunity, in part, as a neighborhood or community with a relatively low concentration of poverty based on U.S. Department of HUD data. In addition, DHCD identifies an area of opportunity as a neighborhood or community that offers access to jobs, health care, high performing school systems, higher education, retail and commercial enterprise, and public amenities.

Additionally, sponsors interested in seeking HTF to support eligible units within their projects should review all the following materials related to HTF or to DHCD's recent rental rounds:

- The HUD interim rule for HTF at <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2015-01-30/pdf/2015-01642.pdf>
- DHCD's Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP) for LIHTC (posted at <http://www.mass.gov/hed/docs/dhcd/hd/lihtc/2016draftqap.pdf>)
- DHCD's NOFA for the March 2016 rental funding competition (posted at <http://www.mass.gov/hed/docs/dhcd/hd/lihtc/winter-2016-rental-funding-round-nofa.pdf>)

For additional information on this allocation plan, please contact Catherine Racer or Ayana Gonzalez of DHCD at 617-573-1322 or 617-573-1305, respectively.

ATTACHMENT A

DHCD and Support Services

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DHCD and Support Services

The standards and policies described below apply to services to be funded through the HTF as well as other DHCD sources.

Support services for individuals or families living in service-enriched housing units must be based on an individualized and detailed assessment of the individual or family's strengths and areas of needed support and improvement. In order for the assessments to be effective, the service provider must be experienced at individual or family outreach and engagement. As part of any application to DHCD for supportive housing (SH) funds, the recipient is expected to describe the method to be used to prepare individual or family assessments.

DHCD will give preference in funding decisions to qualified applicants who intend to create SH units for individuals or families who face multiple barriers to securing permanent housing. Multiple barriers may include poor credit, prior evictions, past criminal offenses, poor rental history, and multiple shelter placements.

Effective stabilization and case management should assist an individual or family in maintaining a successful tenancy and increasing self-sufficiency. After an initial assessment of each tenant household, the service provider will develop an individualized service plan with measurable goals and objectives. The service plan should address the following: 1) maintaining a successful tenancy; 2) securing quality childcare, education, healthcare and recreational activities for any children in the household, 3) securing or improving adult education attainment and employment; 4) improving and maintaining behavioral and physical health; 5) improving financial and asset management skills; and 6) improving community connections.

The entity providing stabilization services and case management must document the individual or family's initial assessment and work plan and also must track and document the individual or family's engagement and progress toward the goals and measures outlined in the work plan. The services to be provided as well as the reporting requirements are subject to further DHCD guidance.

If the service provider is a different entity from the owner of the property receiving DHCD funds, the provider and the owner should have a successful record of previous collaboration and should provide DHCD with documentation (such as an MOU) of their previous work together.

Persons with disabilities will not be required to accept any medical or disability related services, although exceptions may apply to treatment for people with addictions.

ATTACHMENT B

HTF REHABILITATION STANDARDS

ATTACHMENT B
HTF REHABILITATION STANDARDS

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ATTACHMENT B

HTF REHABILITATION STANDARDS

In May 2016, the U.S. Department of HUD issued Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on the rehabilitation standards to be established by state allocating agencies for rental or homebuyer housing with HTF assistance. Although the Massachusetts Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) has had extensive experience in establishing and implementing rehabilitation standards for programs including HOME and the Low Income Housing Tax Credit, DHCD has modified its existing rehabilitation standards in order to conform as closely as possible to the guidance published by HUD in the May 2016 FAQs.

During the first implementation year for HTF, DHCD will allocate the new funds only to multifamily rental projects. All recipients of multifamily rental projects seeking HTF assistance must ensure that their projects conform to all the rehabilitation standards identified in this memorandum.

I. Health and Safety In Occupied Rehabilitation Projects

As part of the funding application to DHCD, each recipient of an occupied project must provide a narrative describing the existing condition of the property and must identify any life-threatening deficiencies and a plan for addressing such deficiencies prior to commencement of renovation activities. The recipient must describe how residents who will remain in structures under renovation will be assured of safe egress, protection from fire hazards, noxious fumes, exposure to hazardous materials, and loss of security for themselves and their possessions. This narrative is a mandatory requirement for occupied rental projects whose recipients are seeking HTF. The narrative will be reviewed by DHCD's architects as well as other Department staff, and DHCD will conduct an inspection of the property prior to making a funding decision.

Certain health and safety issues must be addressed immediately when a unit is already occupied. These items include:

- Air Quality - Propane/Natural Gas/Methane Gas Detected
- Blocked Egress/Ladders
- Electrical Hazards - Exposed Wires/Open Panels
- Electrical Hazards - Water Leaks on/near Electrical Equipment
- Emergency Fire Exits - Emergency/Fire Exits Blocked/Unusable
- Missing Outlet Covers
- Missing/Damaged/Expired Extinguishers
- Misaligned Chimney/Ventilation System
- Outlets/Switches/Cover Plates - Missing/Broken
- Smoke Detector - Missing/Inoperable
- Windows - Security Bars Prevent Egress

For a complete list of health and safety requirements, please see Attachment D.

II. Major Systems

The HUD FAQs from May 2016 identify major systems as structural support; roofing; cladding and weather proofing (e.g., windows, doors, siding, gutters); plumbing; electrical; heating, ventilation, and air conditioning. As part of the application to DHCD for HTF, each recipient – regardless of the size of the project – must commission a capital needs study to be performed by a third party entity acceptable to DHCD. The capital needs study must address all major systems as defined by HUD as well as other components of the proposed project including fire suppression and/or detection, security, tel/data, stormwater management systems, basic livability requirements mandated by the Massachusetts State Sanitary Code, as well as requirements of the Massachusetts Architectural Access Board and applicable Federal accessibility standards. In addition, each recipient’s architect must complete a systems checklist identifying each major system, its current condition, the proposed scope of rehabilitation, and the expected useful life of the system following rehabilitation. DHCD’s reviewing architects will evaluate the capital needs assessment as well as the systems checklist and all other components of the recipient’s design and scope submission.

The term of affordability for all DHCD-funded HTF projects will be at least 30 years. If DHCD and its reviewing architects conclude that the useful life of one or more major systems in the proposed project does not meet the minimum period of affordability, the Department will require the recipient to establish an appropriately-funded replacement reserve. If the project is funded, the Department will monitor the performance of the various systems over time and the recipient’s response to systems deficiencies. Every DHCD-funded HTF project must meet health and safety standards as well as all applicable code requirements throughout the term of HTF affordability.

III. Energy Conservation and Green Design

DHCD has a long history of encouraging and requiring recipients of affordable housing projects to incorporate energy conservation measures and other thoughtful approaches to green design into their projects. Recipients of rehabilitation projects seeking HTF will be required to provide information on energy efficiency and green design in their applications to DHCD, in particular, aspects of developments that exceed requirements of the base Massachusetts Building Code, or the “Stretch Code” if adopted by the locality

- The project recipient must address how the site layout and site design adequately address environmental issues; vehicular and pedestrian circulation, parking needs; stormwater management; trash management, appropriate open space requirements; landscaping, outdoor amenities appropriate for the target population, accessibility to public ways and common amenities, visitability, etc.
- The project recipient must address whether the project complies with energy efficient building envelope guidelines such as EPA’s Energy Star

standards (including regular quality control inspections during construction), for appliance and light fixture selection as well as air sealing and insulation measures.

- The project recipient must address how the project will incorporate materials and equipment consistent with promoting a healthful interior environmental quality, including mechanical ventilation measures to provide fresh air, control humidity, exhaust bathrooms and kitchens, and generally promote good indoor air quality.
- The project recipient must confirm that the project will provide interior CO detectors as mandated by state regulations.
- The project recipient must confirm that the proposed project, at a minimum, will conform to state and local code-mandated regulations for water conservation (low flush volume toilets, low-flow faucet and showerhead devices, etc.) as well as storm water management. The recipient should identify all water conservation measures that go beyond state/local regulations.
- The project recipient must confirm that there will be sufficient construction oversight, building envelope testing, and building system commissioning to ensure that all systems are properly installed, adjusted, and meet all specified performance criteria. .
- The project recipient must confirm that he/she has employed effective cost management techniques in the design process, including but not limited to Integrated Project Delivery methods, and significant involvement by contractors or other cost estimation professionals early on, and throughout the design process. In rehabilitation (as in new construction), DHCD strongly prefers project designs that incorporate site planning, exterior envelope, detailing, and mechanical system technologies to achieve energy efficiency. DHCD strongly encourages demolition and rehabilitation processes that result in waste reduction and conservation of resources. DHCD also encourages the use of building materials that are local in origin and durable and that incorporate recycled content. DHCD also strongly encourages recipients to avoid the use of toxic materials.

IV. Lead-Based Paint

Recipients of rehabilitation projects seeking HTF from DHCD must conform to all applicable provisions of 24 CFR Part 35 regarding lead-based paint. Recipients also must conform to all Massachusetts laws and regulations, as well as EPA requirements regarding lead-based paint, including protection of workers who may be exposed to lead paint during the construction process. .

V. Accessibility

Recipients of all rehabilitation projects seeking HTF must conform to all accessibility requirements of 24 CFR Part 8 (<http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?rgn=div5&node=24:1.1.1.1.8>) implementing Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973) and Titles II and III of the Americans with Disabilities Act implemented at 28 CFR Parts 35 and 36)

For “covered multifamily dwellings”, as defined at 24 CFR 100.205 (http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title24/24cfr100_main_02.tpl), DHCD will require recipients to meet the design and construction requirements at 24 CFR 100.205.

In addition, recipients must conform to any and all applicable Massachusetts laws and regulations regarding accessibility, including, in renovation projects, obtaining all necessary variances from the Massachusetts Architectural Access Board. Recipients must complete the DHCD accessibility checklist appended to this memorandum.

VI. Disaster Mitigation

Recipients must ensure that projects conform or exceed all federal and state requirements and best practices to mitigate the potential impact of disasters or disruptions, such as extended power outages, earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, and wildfires in accordance with state or local codes, ordinances, and requirements. Recipients shall submit a “resiliency narrative” that describes all such measure incorporated into the project.

VII. State and Local Codes

All recipients seeking HTF from DHCD must meet all applicable Massachusetts state and local codes, ordinances, and requirements including but not limited to the following:

- Local Zoning Ordinances
- Massachusetts State Building Code
- National Electrical Code
- Massachusetts Fuel Gas and Plumbing Code
- Massachusetts Fire Regulations
- Massachusetts Elevator Regulations
- Massachusetts Sanitary Code
- Massachusetts Department of Public Health Requirements
- Massachusetts Historic Commission Regulations
- U.S. Department of Energy Regulations
- Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection Regulations
- HUD Rehabilitation Guidelines
- HUD Section 8 Housing Quality Standards

- Americans with Disabilities Act
- Massachusetts Architectural Access Board Regulations
- Local, State and Federal Requirements Related to Sewage/Septic Systems
- Requirements for Housing Trust Fund Environmental Provisions

VIII. Uniform Physical Condition Standards (UPCS)

DHCD will require all recipients to ensure that HTF-assisted housing will be decent, safe, sanitary, and in good repair as described in 24 CFR 5.703 (<http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?rgn=div5&node=24:1.1.1.1.5>). As it monitors HTF-assisted projects, DHCD will include the UPCS inspectable items and observable deficiencies for the site, building exterior, building systems (multifamily housing only), common areas (multifamily housing only), and units identified on the following. Recipients should review the HTF FAQ appendices: Uniform Physical Condition Standards for Multifamily and Single Family Housing Rehabilitation (/onecpd/assets/File/HTF-FAQ-Appendices-UPCS-for-Multifamily-and-Single-Family-Housing-Rehabilitation.pdf) as well as Attachment E to the HTF Allocation Plan, Uniform Physical Condition Standards for Multifamily Housing Rehabilitation - August 2016.

IX. Additional DHCD Standards for Multifamily Rehabilitation Projects

As indicated, the Department has maintained design and scope standards for multifamily rental rehabilitation projects for many years. DHCD encourages recipients of multifamily rental projects to follow its standards as closely as possible and to discuss their projects -- prior to submission -- with Department staff.

Overall Unit Size:

- SRO: 120 square feet (sf)
- Enhanced SRO: 175 sf (includes food preparation area and bathroom)
- One-bedroom unit: 600 sf (or applicable HUD program standards; for example for Section 202)
- Two-bedroom unit: 850 sf
- Three-bedroom unit: 950 sf
- Four- or more bedroom unit: 1,100 sf

Minimum Room Size:

Rooms in rehabilitation projects shall meet the following minimums (including a dimensional minimum):

- Primary bedrooms: 120 sf (10.5 ft.)
- Secondary bedrooms: 100 sf (9.5 ft.)
- Living room: 150 sf (12 ft.)
- Dining room: 100 sf (10 ft.)
- Living/dining room combo: 200 sf (12 ft.)

- Full bathroom: 40 sf (5 ft.)

If a room has a sloped ceiling, any portion of the room measuring less than 5 feet from the finished floor to the finished ceiling shall not be included in the measurements of the floor area.

Closets and storage cannot be included in the measurement of the floor area.

Kitchen:

The size of the unit should determine the amount of counter space to be provided:

	<i>counter space length</i>	<i>minimum circulation width</i>
• One-bedroom unit	6 linear feet	4 feet
• Two-bedroom unit	8 linear feet	4 feet
• Three or more bedroom unit	10 linear feet	4 feet

The minimum total linear feet of counter cannot include the space occupied by the sink, stove, and refrigerator.

Bathrooms:

The number of bedrooms within the unit determines the number of bathrooms:

• One-bedroom unit	One bathroom
• Two-bedroom unit	One bathroom
• Three bedroom unit	One-and-a-half bathrooms (minimum)
• Four or more bedroom units	Two bathrooms

Reusable and Sustainable Material Use:

Recipients are asked to:

- Use fewer building materials thorough advanced framing techniques or other systems approach to building construction.
- Use recycled content such as:
 - High fly ash content concrete in foundations, wall systems and finish floors.
 - Cementitious siding or stucco with high fly ash content.
- Composite framing such as engineered joists instead of dimensional lumber:
 - Light-gauge steel in whole house or interior walls. (Verify that thermal bridging is avoided if steel is used in exterior walls.)
 - Rapidly renewable resource materials for flooring and finishes, such as wheat straw board.

- Insulation made of renewable, easily recyclable material or recycled content such as recycled newspaper (cellulose), soy-based foam, cotton fiber, or other when appropriate.
- Use locally available building materials, such as:
 - Locally produced masonry
 - Recycled lumber or locally milled timber or Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified lumber or other recycled materials.
 - Recycled aggregate from demolition of existing site work or structure or nearby source.

Energy Efficiency:

Recipients are asked to:

- Use properly sized and designed sealed combustion boilers or furnaces and distribution systems or other low-energy use heating.
- Use tankless water heaters, indirect water heaters, sealed combustion water heaters, or solar hot water heaters.
- Specify LED fixtures.
- Specify insulation as required by Energy Star standards and above code where feasible and contributing to significant energy savings.
- If possible, avoid or minimize air-conditioning with natural ventilation or other passive cooling strategy. Ensure that adequate cooling is included in all elderly developments.
- Consider renewable energy sources such as solar thermal collectors, photovoltaics (or pre-wire and provide adequate roof structure so that systems can be added when feasible), or wind turbines, using research grants and rebates when possible.

Indoor Environmental Quality – Healthy Buildings:

Recipients are asked to:

- Detail building envelope to shed water with adequate flashing and a continuous drainage plane (rain-screen). Design walls to be able to dry to the interior, exterior, or both as appropriate.
- Provide operable windows with screens to take advantage of natural cross-ventilation when possible.
- Provide continuously running, dual-speed exhaust fans in all bathrooms.
- Provide kitchen range hoods that are ducted to the outdoors, preferably exhausted at roof level.
- Use air sealing techniques during construction to compartmentalize units to minimize unwanted air transmission.

- Provide mechanical ventilation to remove excess moisture and indoor pollutants from living spaces and to provide an adequate amount of outside air, preferably individually supplied to each dwelling unit.
- Specify sealed combustion boilers, furnaces, and water heaters.
- Use only low volatile organic compound (VOC) paints, sealants, and finishes.
- Use paperless gypsum board or cement board substrates at all damp areas.
- Install flooring with low or no off-gassing such as concrete, ceramic tile, FSC certified wood flooring, linseed-oil based resilient flooring, or bamboo with low urea formaldehyde content. If wood flooring is finished on site, use low VOC water-based polyurethane finish.
- Minimize the use of carpeting, which can hold dirt, mold, and other allergens. If carpeting is necessary, specify carpet with low VOCs recyclable fiber and backing content. If available, install carpeting that can be recycled.
- Install carbon monoxide detectors in living areas as well as garages.
- Perform fresh air flushing before occupancy.
- Educate tenants or owners by providing user manuals on use of systems, their required maintenance such as changing of filters and batteries. Use filters that remove allergens in forced-air units.
- Protect onsite building materials from rain during construction to prevent mold growth.
- Design wall and ceiling assemblies to mitigate impact sound and air-borne sound transmission between units, preferably at a level that exceeds building code requirements. .

Additional Design Considerations for Multifamily Rehabilitation Projects:

Recipients should note:

- Rehabilitation projects funded with federal funds must be demonstrably improved in order to mitigate the impact of potential natural disasters or service disruptions (e.g., significant power outages, earthquakes, hurricanes, floods) in accordance with applicable state and local ordinances.
- Kitchens must be designed with a pantry or broom closet.
- All applicable appliances must be Energy Star* rated.
- Range hood vented to outdoors.
- Garbage disposal, ¾ HP minimum.
- 30" range with self-cleaning oven.
- Dishwasher, if the unit includes a full kitchen and is larger than one-bedroom.
- Refrigerator sized for maximum energy savings.
- Storage space within units or in central storage spaces should be provided wherever possible.

- The design should optimize the use of space. Unit size and layout should maximize efficiency and minimize circulation (hallways), provide spacious furnishable main living areas and provide adequate storage.
- For all buildings under rehabilitation, designs shall include durable, low maintenance, energy efficient systems and materials. Electric heat is not acceptable.
- Cementitious siding materials, such as Hardi-plank or Cem-plank is the preferred exterior siding, as opposed to vinyl cladding for residential buildings.
- Specifications should include fiberglass/asphalt roofing shingles with a minimum of a 25-year warranty or light-colored TPO membrane for flat roofs. All pitched roofs must have a ridge and soffit venting system when appropriate.
- Window guards, window sash limiters, and heavyweight screening must be installed in windows of housing units where a child age 6 or under may live or regularly visit.
- Painted finishes should have a one-coat primer and two finish coats.
- Bathroom floors must be tiled with a floor grade, non-slip glazed or unglazed ceramic tile or sheet vinyl. VCT is not approved for bathrooms. If carpeting is installed, 26 oz. minimum fabric face weight per square yard is the standard. Specify carpet with low VOCs and recyclable fiber and backing content. If available, install carpeting that can be recycled.
- Stacked plumbing with suitable shut-offs to facilitate maintenance is strongly recommended in order to reduce material and construction costs, centralize water supply and drain lines.
- All outdoor mechanical equipment should be located and installed so that it cannot be seen from the surrounding street. Special attention must be given to adhere to all standards promulgated to prevent excessive noise or other kinds of annoyance from any mechanical equipment.
- As previously indicated, if the useful life of one or more major systems (including structural support, roofing, cladding, weatherproofing, plumbing, electrical and HVAC) is less than the applicable period of affordability, the recipient must ensure that a replacement reserve is established to replace systems as needed.

Any proposed deviations from design recommendations should include a narrative describing why an alternative approach/material is preferred.

X. Required Architectural Submission (Multifamily Rental Rehabilitation Projects)

This section outlines the type of drawings and other documentation that recipients must submit for rehabilitation projects that fall within these guidelines. DHCD requires that an architect and/or construction cost estimator prepare the plans and construction budgets for each project.

Site Plan: Indicate the location of the building, property lines, access to the building from the street, landscape, curb cuts, driveways, orientation (north arrow), at an appropriate scale.

Existing Floor Plan: Include plans for each floor, including basement and roof. Drawings should be drawn at an appropriate scale. The existing floor plans should include the following information:

- Structural elements such as existing bearing walls, columns (indicate this with a note or graphically, e.g.: shade in the structural walls).
- Direction of floor joists if structural changes are being made.
- Existing plumbing, ventilation chase, fireplaces and any other information that affects design.

Proposed Floor Plans: Drawings should address changes of layout, removal of walls or structural elements, or any other changes. The proposed floor plans should include the following information:

- Unit Floor Area (i.e., the total area within the unit exterior walls).
- Room Areas (i.e., the area within the perimeter wall of the room excluding storage and closet space).
- Critical overall and interior dimensions.
- Vertical structural elements.
- Wall thickness to scale.
- Location and size of windows, indicating the window-sill height (measured from the finished floor).
- Ceiling heights.
- Location of mechanical equipment, meters, and electric service panels.
- Location of water, gas, sewer, and electric services.
- In the case of attic renovation, drawings should be provided indicating ceiling heights, knee wall heights, dormers location, etc.
- All units should be built with internet connectivity, COAX cable for TV and CAT5e or better for tel/data.

Elevations: Drawings should include all elevations impacted by the scope of work. .

XI. Landscaping Guidelines

This section outlines suggestions for site improvements and landscaping for projects that all under these guidelines.

Site Design:

- Where possible and feasible, provide usable areas such as the following where the community can meet and gather:
 - Safe play areas for children in multifamily developments.

- Community garden areas, including planters for vegetables, herbs, flowers. .
- Semi-public open spaces.
- Patios, front yards, porches, or balconies to encourage community interaction and provide eyes-on-the-street surveillance.
- Provide for alternative transportation, e.g., bike paths and storage, pedestrian links, car shares.
- Provide all required accessible routes of travel, and in general, avoid use of stairs, wherever the terrain permits.

Prioritize pedestrian over vehicular traffic and use traffic calming devices. Incorporate attractive well-lit pedestrian paths wherever possible

Site Demolition and Clearing:

- Remediate all hazardous materials such as asbestos (ACMs), lead (LCMs), PCB's, VOC's, Arsenic, etc. carried out in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal regulations.
- Provide a summary and accurate estimate of the site remediation plan, if applicable, along with grading plans.

Tree/Shrub Pruning and Removal:

- Remove trees that originate at foundation wall of building or present a hazard to the structure.
- Remove dead trees.
- Trim stump to below grade.
- Prune back branches that overhang roof or brush walls of building.
- Prune branches that may threaten utility connections.
- Clean up and properly dispose of brush and wood.
- Remove shrubs that are diseased, those that obstruct walkways, drives and pathways, and those that obstruct windows.

Grading: Restore grade to include, when appropriate, a 6" minimum deep planting bed of clean loam/topsoil. New grade should slope away from buildings and fit the existing neighboring grades, particularly at street or sidewalk. Grades for usable lawn areas should not exceed twenty percent. The grade across paved areas should not exceed four percent, or any applicable maximum slope required by accessibility or applicable site engineering standards.

Paving, Fencing and Walls:

- Restore walks and driveways to good condition.
- Fences should generally never exceed a height of 6 feet. Material and style should be appropriate to surrounding neighborhood.

Lawns:

- Sod or seed new lawns. If seeded, pegged cloth or salt hay should be used to prevent erosion on slopes in excess of six percent. If lawn area is shady, seed or sod should include appropriate mix of fescues or other low-maintenance grasses, which will tolerate shade.
- Require general contractor to maintain all lawns throughout applicable warranty periods.

Plantings: Select hardy, maintainable, regional stock. All plantings should be placed in a manner that enhances the appearance of the property and is in keeping with the surrounding neighborhood.

All recipients and/or other development team members should contact DHCD staff in advance of submitting applications for HTF assistance. DHCD staff members are available to answer questions on rehabilitation standards as well as other aspects of HTF.

ATTACHMENT C

Recommended Cost Limits for Massachusetts Multifamily Rental Projects With DHCD Assistance

ATTACHMENT C

**Recommended Cost Limits for Massachusetts
Multifamily Rental Projects with DHCD Assistance**

The Massachusetts Department of Housing and Community Development has implemented recommended cost limits per unit for multifamily rental projects, based on extensive data analysis, project location, and bedroom configuration. These limits typically are updated annually and will apply to HTF projects.

Production Project	(Residential TDC/Unit)
<i>Outside Metro Boston*</i>	
Single Room Occupancy/Group Homes/Assisted	
Living/Small Unit** Supportive Housing	\$199,000
Suburban/Rural Area with Small Units	\$279,000
Suburban/Rural Area* with Large** Units	\$319,000
Urban* Area with Small Units	\$359,000
Urban Area with Large Units	\$379,000
<i>Within Metro Boston*</i>	
Single Room Occupancy/Group Homes/Assisted	
Living/Small Unit Supportive Housing	\$259,000
Suburban Area with Small Units	\$329,000
Suburban Area with Large Units	\$349,000
Urban Area with Small Units	\$379,000
Urban Area with Large Units	\$399,000
Preservation Project	(Residential TDC/Unit)
<i>Outside Metro Boston*</i>	
Single Room Occupancy/Group Homes/Assisted	
Living/Small Unit Supportive Housing	\$139,000
Suburban/Rural Area, All Unit Sizes	\$199,000
Urban Area with Small Units	\$209,000
Urban Area with Large Units	\$219,000

Within Metro Boston*

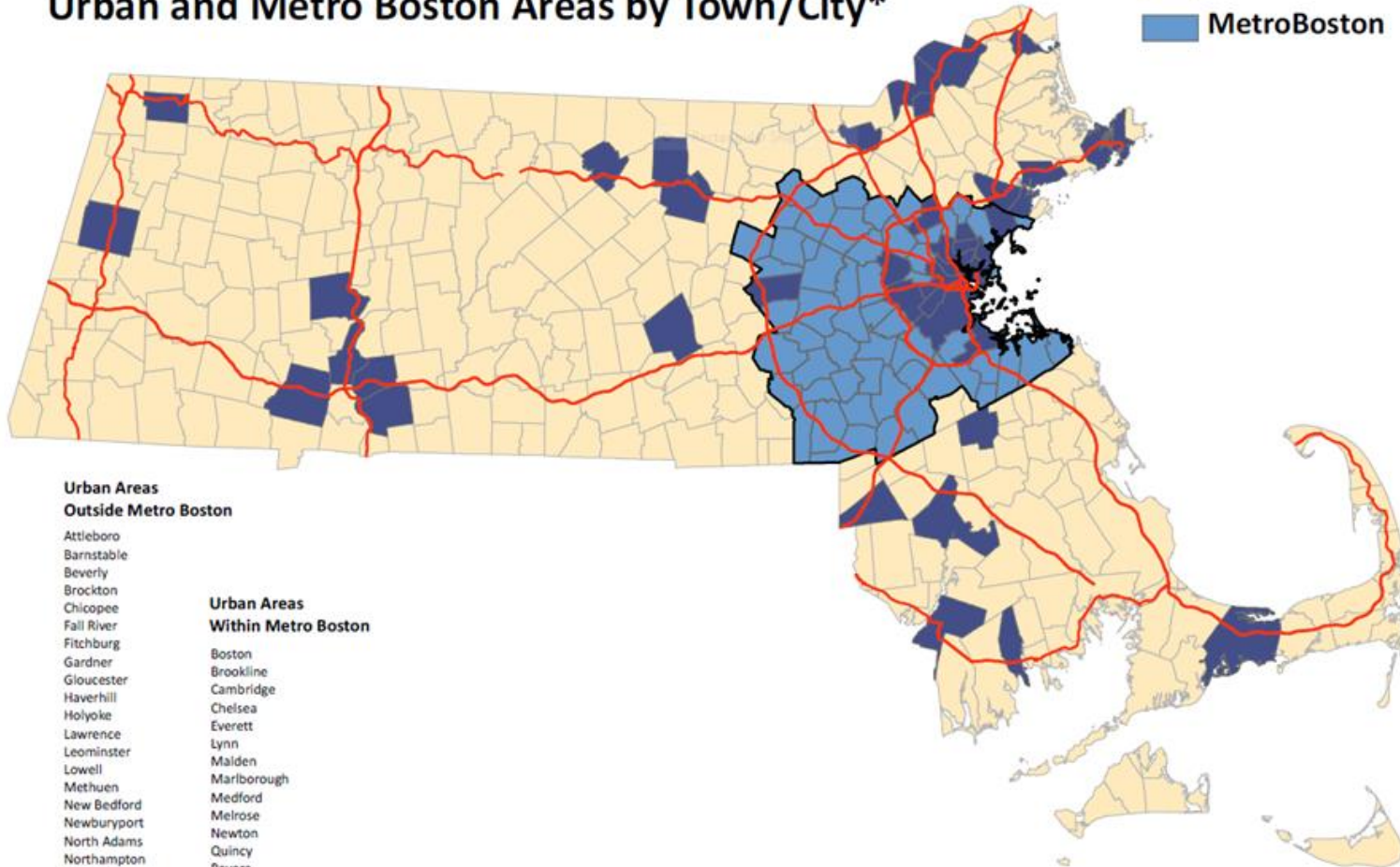
Single Room Occupancy/Group Homes/Assisted	
Living/Small Unit Supportive Housing	\$189,000
Suburban/Rural Area, All Unit Sizes	\$229,000
Urban Area with Small Units	\$299,000
Urban Area with Large Units	\$299,000

*See the map below to determine the proper geographic category for each project based on its location.

**Large Unit projects must have an average of at least two bedrooms per unit or consist of at least 65% two or more bedroom units and 10% three or more bedroom units. All other projects are considered Small Unit projects.

Urban and Metro Boston Areas by Town/City*

- Urban Areas
- MetroBoston



Urban Areas Outside Metro Boston

- Attleboro
- Barnstable
- Beverly
- Brockton
- Chicopee
- Fall River
- Fitchburg
- Gardner
- Gloucester
- Haverhill
- Holyoke
- Lawrence
- Leominster
- Lowell
- Methuen
- New Bedford
- Newburyport
- North Adams
- Northampton
- Peabody
- Pittsfield
- Salem
- Springfield
- Taunton
- Westfield
- Worcester

Urban Areas Within Metro Boston

- Boston
- Brookline
- Cambridge
- Chelsea
- Everett
- Lynn
- Malden
- Marlborough
- Medford
- Melrose
- Newton
- Quincy
- Revere
- Somerville
- Waltham
- Woburn

* Metro Boston is the MassBenchmarks Region as defined by the Donahue Institute (UMass Boston).

ATTACHMENT D

MA DHCD HTF

Uniform Physical Condition Standards for Multifamily Housing Rehabilitation August 2016

MA DHCD HTF Rehab Standards Appendix E: Uniform Physical Condition Standards for Multifamily Housing Rehabilitation - August 2016

NOTE: Deficiencies highlighted in blue are life-threatening and must be addressed immediately, if the housing is occupied.	
Requirements for Site	
Inspectible Item	Type and Degree of Deficiency that must be addressed
Fencing and Gates	Fence or gate is missing or damaged to the point it does not function as it should
	Holes
	Hole in fence or gate is larger than 6 inches by 6 inches
	Missing Sections
	An exterior fence, security fence or gate is missing a section which could threaten safety or security
Grounds	Runoff has extensively displaced soils which has caused visible damage or potential failure to adjoining structures or threatens the safety of pedestrians or makes the grounds unusable
	Erosion/Rutting Areas
	Vegetation has visibly damaged a component, area or system of the property or has made them unusable or impassable
	Overgrown/Penetrating Vegetation
	There is an accumulation of more than 5 inches deep and/or a large section of the grounds more than 20% is unusable for its intended purpose due to poor drainage or ponding
Health & Safety	Ponding/Site Drainage
	Air Quality - Sewer Odor Detected
	Sewer odors that could pose a health risk if inhaled for prolonged periods
	Air Quality - Propane/Natural Gas/Methane Gas Detected
	Strong propane, natural gas or methane odors that could pose a risk of explosion/fire and/or pose a health risk if inhaled
	Electrical Hazards - Exposed Wires/Open Panels
	Any exposed bare wires or openings in electrical panels (capped wires do not pose a risk)
	Electrical Hazards - Water Leaks on/near Electrical Equipment
	Any water leaking, puddling or ponding on or immediately near any electrical apparatus that could pose a risk of fire, electrocution or explosion
	Flammable Materials - Improperly Stored
	Flammable materials are improperly stored, causing the potential risk of fire or explosion
	Too much garbage has gathered more than the planned storage capacity, or garbage has gathered in an area not sanctioned for staging or storing garbage or debris
	Garbage and Debris - Outdoors
	Hazards - Other
	Any general defects or hazards that pose risk of bodily injury
	Hazards - Sharp Edges
	Any physical defect that could cause cutting or breaking of human skin or other bodily harm
	Hazards - Tripping
	Any physical defect in walkways or other travelled area that poses a tripping risk
	Evidence of infestation of insects-including roaches and ants-throughout a unit or room, food preparation or storage area or other area of building substantial enough to present a health and safety risk
	Infestation - Insects
	Evidence of rats or mice-sightings, rat or mouse holes, or droppings substantial enough to present a health and safety risk
	Infestation - Rats/Mice/Vermin
	Mailbox Missing/Damaged
	Mailbox cannot be locked or is missing
Mailboxes/Project Signs	The project sign is not legible or readable because of deterioration or damage
	Signs Damaged
	Cracks
	Cracks that are large enough to affect traffic ability over more than 5% of the property's parking lots/driveways/roads or pose a safety hazard
Parking Lots/Driveways/Roads	3 inches or more of water has accumulated making 5% or more of a parking lot/driveway unusable or unsafe
	Ponding
	Potholes/Loose Material
	Potholes or loose material that have made a parking lot/driveway unusable/impassable for vehicles and/or pedestrians or could cause tripping or falling
	Settlement/Heaving
	Settlement/heaving has made a parking lot/driveway unusable/impassable or creates unsafe conditions for pedestrians and vehicles
Play Areas and Equipment	Damaged/Broken Equipment
	More than 20% of the equipment is broken or does not operate as it should or any item that poses a safety risk
	Deteriorated Play Area Surface
	More than 20% of the play surface area shows deterioration or the play surface area could cause tripping or falling and thus poses a safety risk
Refuse Disposal	A single wall or gate of the enclosure has collapsed or is leaning and in danger of falling or trash cannot be stored in the designated area because it is too small to store refuse until disposal
Retaining Walls	Damaged/Falling/Leaning
	A retaining wall is damaged and does not function as it should or is a safety risk
Storm Drainage	Damaged/Obstructed
	The system is partially or fully blocked by a large quantity of debris, causing backup into adjacent areas or runoffs into areas where runoff is not intended
Walkways/Steps	Broken/Missing Hand Railing
	The hand rail is missing, damaged, loose or otherwise unusable
	Cracks/Settlement/Heaving
	Cracks, hinging/tilting or missing sections that affect traffic ability over more than 5% of the property's walkways/steps or any defect that creates a tripping or falling hazard
	Spalling/Exposed rebar
	More than 5% of walkways have large areas of spalling-larger than 4 inches by 4 inches-they affect traffic ability
Requirements for Building Exterior	
Inspectible Item	Observable Deficiency
Doors	Damaged Frames/Threshold/Lintels/Trim
	Any door that is not functioning or cannot be locked because of damage to the frame, threshold, lintel or trim
	Damaged Hardware/Locks
	Any door that does not function as it should or cannot be locked because of damage to the door's hardware surface, or broken/missing glass
	Damaged Surface (Holes/Paint/Rusting/Glass)
	Any door that has a hole or holes greater than 1 inch in diameter, significant peeling/cracking/no paint or rust that affects the integrity of the door
	Damaged/Missing Screen/Storm/Security Door
	Any screen door or storm door that is damaged or is missing screens or glass-shown by an empty frame or frames or any security door that is not functioning or is missing
	Deteriorated/Missing Caulking/Seals
	The seals/caulking is missing on any entry door, or they are so damaged that they do not function as they should

Fire Escapes	Missing Door Blocked Egress/Ladders Visibly Missing Components	Any exterior door that is missing Stored items or other barriers restrict or block people from exiting Any of the functional components that affect the function of the fire escape—one section of a ladder or railing, for example—are missing
Foundations	Cracks/Gaps Spalling/Exposed Rebar	Large cracks in foundation more than 3/8 inches wide by 3/8 inches deep by 6 inches long that present a possible sign of a serious structural problem, or opportunity for water penetration or sections of wall or floor that are broken apart Significant spalled areas affecting more than 10% of any foundation wall or any exposed reinforcing material—rebar or other
Health and Safety	Electrical Hazards - Exposed Wires/Open Panels Electrical Hazards - Water Leaks on/near Electrical Equipment	Any exposed bare wires or openings in electrical panels (capped wires do not pose a risk) Any water leaking, puddling or ponding on or immediately near any electrical apparatus that could pose a risk of fire, electrocution or explosion The exit cannot be used or exit is limited because a door or window is nailed shut, a lock is broken, panic hardware is chained, debris, storage, or other conditions block exit
	Emergency Fire Exits - Emergency/Fire Exits Blocked/Unusable Emergency Fire Exits - Missing Exit Signs	Exit signs that clearly identify all emergency exits are missing or there is no illumination in the area of the sign Flammable materials are improperly stored, causing the potential risk of fire or explosion
	Flammable/Combustible Materials - Improperly Stored	Too much garbage has gathered—more than the planned storage capacity or garbage has gathered in an area not sanctioned for staging or storing garbage or debris
	Garbage and Debris - Outdoors Hazards - Other	Any general defects or hazards that pose risk of bodily injury Any physical defect that could cause cutting or breaking of human skin or other bodily harm
	Hazards - Sharp Edges Hazards - Tripping	Any physical defect in walkways or other travelled area that poses a tripping risk
	Infestation - Insects	Evidence of infestation of insects—including roaches and ants—throughout a unit or room, food preparation or storage area or other area of building substantial enough to present a health and safety risk
Lighting	Infestation - Rats/Mice/Vermin Broken Fixtures/Bulbs	Evidence of rats or mice—sightings, rat or mouse holes, or droppings substantial enough to present a health and safety risk 10% or more of the lighting fixtures and bulbs surveyed are broken or missing
Roofs	Damaged Soffits/Fascia Damaged Vents Damaged/Clogged Drains Damaged/Torn Membrane/Missing Ballast Missing/Damaged Components from Downspout/Gutter Missing/Damaged Shingles Ponding	Soffits or fascia that should be there are missing or so damaged that water penetration is visibly possible Vents are missing or so visibly damaged that further roof damage is possible The drain is damaged or partially clogged with debris or the drain no longer functions Ballast has shifted and no longer functions as it should or there is damage to the roof membrane that may result in water penetration Drainage system components are missing or damaged causing visible damage to the roof, structure, exterior wall surface, or interior Roofing shingles are missing or damaged enough to create a risk of water penetration Evidence of standing water on roof, causing potential or visible damage to roof surface or underlying materials
Walls	Cracks/Gaps Damaged Chimneys Missing/Damaged Caulking/Mortar Missing Pieces/Holes/Spalling Stained/Peeling/Needs Paint	Any large crack or gap that is more than 3/8 inches wide or deep and 6 inches long that presents a possible sign of serious structural problem or opportunity for water penetration Part or all of the chimney has visibly separated from the adjacent wall or there are cracked or missing pieces large enough to present a sign of chimney failure or there is a risk of falling pieces that could create a safety hazard Any exterior wall caulking or mortar deterioration that presents a risk of water penetration or risk of structural damage Any exterior wall deterioration or holes of any size that present a risk of water penetration or risk of structural damage More than 20% of the exterior paint is peeling or paint is missing and siding surface is exposed thereby exposing siding to water penetration and deterioration
Windows	Broken/Missing/Cracked Panes Damaged Sills/Frames/Lintels/Trim Damaged/Missing Screens Missing/Deteriorated Caulking/Seals/Glazing Compound Peeling/Needs Paint Security Bars Prevent Egress	Any missing panes of glass or cracked panes of glass where the crack is either greater than 4" and/or substantial enough to impact the structural integrity of the window pane Sills, frames, lintels, or trim are missing or damaged, exposing the inside of the surrounding walls and compromising its weather tightness Missing screens or screens with holes greater than 1 inch by 1 inch or tears greater than 2 inches in length There are missing or deteriorated caulk or seals—with evidence of leaks or damage to the window or surrounding structure More than 20% of the exterior window paint is peeling or paint is missing and window frame surface is exposed thereby exposing window frame to water penetration and deterioration The ability to exit through egress window is limited by security bars that do not function properly and, therefore, pose safety risks
Requirements for Building Systems		
Inspectable Item		
Domestic Water	Leaking Central Water Supply Missing Pressure Relief Valve	Leaking water from water supply line is observed There is no pressure relief valve or pressure relief valve does not drain down to the floor The water heater chimney shows evidence of flaking, discoloration, pitting, or crevices that may create holes that could allow toxic gases to leak from the chimney
Electrical System	Rust/Corrosion on Heater Chimney Water Supply Inoperable Blocked Access/Improper Storage Burnt Breakers	There is no running water in any area of the building where there should be One or more fixed items or items of sufficient size and weight impede access to the building system's electrical panel during an emergency Carbon residue, melted breakers or arcing scars are evident

Electrical - Blocked Access to Electrical Panel	One or more fixed items or items of sufficient size and weight impede access to the building system's electrical panel during an emergency
Electrical - Burnt Breakers	Carbon residue, melted breakers or arcing scars are evident
Electrical - Evidence of Leaks/Corrosion	Any corrosion that affects the condition of the components that carry current or any stains or rust on the interior of electrical enclosures or any evidence of water leaks in the enclosure or hardware
Electrical - Frayed Wiring	Any nicks, abrasion, or fraying of the insulation that exposes any conducting wire
Electrical - Missing Breakers	Any open and/or exposed breaker part
Electrical - Missing Covers	A cover is missing, which results in exposed visible electrical connections
Floors - Bulging/Buckling	Any flooring that is bulging, buckling or sagging or a problem with alignment between flooring types
Floors - Floor Covering Damaged	More than 10% of floor covering has stains, surface burns, shallow cuts, small holes, tears, loose areas or exposed seams.
Floors - Missing Floor Tiles	More than 5% of the flooring or tile flooring is missing
Floors - Peeling/Needs Paint	Any painted flooring that has peeling or missing paint on more than 10% of the surface
Floors - Rot/Deteriorated Subfloor	Any rotted or deteriorated subflooring greater than 6 inches by 6 inches
Floors - Water Stains/Water Damage/Mold/Mildew	Evidence of a leak, mold or mildew—such as a darkened area—covering a flooring area greater than 1 foot square
GFI - Inoperable	The GFI does not function
Graffiti	Any graffiti on any exposed surface greater than 6 inches by 6 inches
HVAC - Convection/Radiant Heat System Covers Missing/Damaged	Cover is missing or substantially damaged, allowing contact with heating/surface elements or associated fans
HVAC - General Rust/Corrosion	Significant formations of metal oxides, flaking, or discoloration—or a pit or crevice
HVAC - Inoperable	HVAC does not function. It does not provide the heating and cooling it should. The system does not respond when the controls are engaged
HVAC - Misaligned Chimney/Ventilation System	Any misalignment that may cause improper or dangerous venting of gases
HVAC - Noisy/Vibrating/Leaking	HVAC system shows signs of abnormal vibrations, other noise, or leaks when engaged
Lavatory Sink - Damaged/Missing	Sink has extensive discoloration or cracks in over 50% of the basin or the sink or associated hardware have failed or are missing and the sink can't be used
Lighting - Missing/Damaged/Inoperable Fixture	More than 10% of the permanent lighting fixtures are missing or damaged so they do not function
Mailbox - Missing/Damaged	The US Postal Service mailbox cannot be locked or is missing
Outlets/Switches/Cover Plates - Missing/Broken	Outlet or switch is missing or a cover plate is missing or broken, resulting in exposed wiring
Pedestrian/Wheelchair Ramp	A walkway or ramp is damaged and cannot be used by people on foot, in wheelchair, or using walkers
Plumbing - Clogged Drains	Drain is substantially or completely clogged or has suffered extensive deterioration
Plumbing - Leaking Faucet/Pipes	A steady leak that is adversely affecting the surrounding area
Range Hood /Exhaust Fans - Excessive Grease/Inoperable	A substantial accumulation of dirt or grease that threatens the free passage of air
Range/Stove - Missing/Damaged/Inoperable	One or more burners are not functioning or doors or drawers are impeded or on gas ranges pilot is out and/or flames are not distributed equally or even not functioning
Refrigerator - Damaged/Inoperable	The refrigerator has an extensive accumulation of ice or the seals around the doors are deteriorated or is damaged in any way which substantially impacts its performance
Restroom Cabinet - Damaged/Missing	Damaged or missing shelves, vanity top, drawers, or doors that are not functioning as they should for storage or their intended purpose
Shower/Tub - Damaged/Missing	Any cracks in tub or shower through which water can pass or extensive discoloration over more than 20% of tub or shower surface or tub or shower is missing
Sink - Missing/Damaged	Any cracks in sink through which water can pass or extensive discoloration over more than 10% of the sink surface or sink is missing
Smoke Detector - Missing/Inoperable	Smoke detector is missing or does not function as it should
Stairs - Broken/Damaged/Missing Steps	A step is missing or broken
Stairs - Broken/Missing Hand Railing	The hand rail is missing, damaged, loose or otherwise unusable
Ventilation/Exhaust System - Inoperable	Exhaust fan is not functioning or window designed for ventilation does not open
Walls - Bulging/Buckling	Bulging, buckling or sagging walls or a lack of horizontal alignment
Walls - Damaged	Any hole in wall greater than 2 inches by 2 inches
Walls - Damaged/Deteriorated Trim	10% or more of the wall trim is damaged
Walls - Peeling/Needs Paint	10% or more of interior wall paint is peeling or missing
Water Stains/Water Damage/Mold/Mildew	Evidence of a leak, mold or mildew—such as a common area—covering a wall area greater than 1 foot square
Water Closet/Toilet - Damaged/Clogged/Missing	Fixture elements—seat, flush handle, cover etc.—are missing or damaged or the toilet seat is cracked or has a broken hinge or toilet cannot be flushed
Windows - Cracked/Broken/Missing Panes	Any missing panes of glass or cracked panes of glass where the crack is either greater than 4" and/or substantial enough to impact the structural integrity of the window pane
Windows - Damaged Window Sill	The sill is damaged enough to expose the inside of the surrounding walls and compromise its weather tightness
Windows - Inoperable/Not Lockable	Any window that is not functioning or cannot be secured because lock is broken
Windows - Missing/Deteriorated Caulking/Seals/Glazing Compound	There are missing or deteriorated caulk or seals—with evidence of leaks or damage to the window or surrounding structure
Windows - Peeling/Needs Paint	More than 10% of interior window paint is peeling or missing
Windows - Security Bars Prevent Egress	The ability to exit through the window is limited by security bars that do not function properly and, therefore, pose safety risks
Health & Safety	Evidence of mold or mildew is observed that is substantial enough to pose a health risk

	Air Quality - Propane/Natural Gas/Methane Gas Detected	Strong propane, natural gas or methane odors that could pose a risk of explosion, fire and/or pose a health risk if inhaled
	Air Quality - Sewer Odor Detected	Sewer odors that could pose a health risk if inhaled for prolonged periods
	Electrical Hazards - Exposed Wires/Open Panels	Any exposed bare wires or openings in electrical panels (capped wires do not pose a risk)
	Electrical Hazards - Water Leaks on/near Electrical Equipment	Any water leaking, puddling or ponding on or immediately near any electrical apparatus that could pose a risk of fire, electrocution or explosion
	Emergency Fire Exits - Emergency/Fire Exits Blocked/Unusable	The exit cannot be used or exit is limited because a door or window is nailed shut, a lock is broken, panic hardware is chained, debris, storage, or other conditions block exit
	Emergency Fire Exits - Missing Exit Signs	Exit signs that clearly identify all emergency exits are missing or there is no illumination in the area of the sign
	Flammable/Combustible Materials - Improperly Stored	Flammable or combustible materials are improperly stored, causing the potential risk of fire or explosion
	Garbage and Debris - Indoors	Too much garbage has gathered-more than the planned storage capacity or garbage has gathered in an area not sanctioned for staging or storing garbage or debris
	Garbage and Debris - Outdoors	Too much garbage has gathered-more than the planned storage capacity or garbage has gathered in an area not sanctioned for staging or storing garbage or debris
	Hazards - Other	Any general defects or hazards that pose risk of bodily injury
	Hazards - Sharp Edges	Any physical defect that could cause cutting or breaking of human skin or other bodily harm
	Hazards - Tripping	Any physical defect in walkways or other travelled area that poses a tripping risk
	Infestation - Insects	Evidence of infestation of insects-including roaches and ants-throughout a unit or room, food preparation or storage area or other area of building substantial enough to present a health and safety risk
	Infestation - Rats/Mice/Vermin	Evidence of rats or mice-sightings, rat or mouse holes, or droppings substantial enough to present a health and safety risk
	Fencing - Damaged/Not Intact	Any damage that could compromise the integrity of the fence
	Chutes - Damaged/Missing Components	Garbage has backed up into chutes, because the collection structure is missing or broken or compactors or components-chute, chute door, and other components-have failed
	Requirements for Unit	
	Inspectable Item	
	Bathroom	
	Bathroom Cabinets - Damaged/Missing	Damaged or missing shelves, vanity tops, drawers, or doors that are not functioning as they should for storage or their intended purpose
	Lavatory Sink - Damaged/Missing	Any cracks in sink through which water can pass or extensive discoloration over more than 10% of the sink surface or sink is missing
	Plumbing - Clogged Drains, Faucets	Drain or faucet is substantially or completely clogged or has suffered extensive deterioration
	Plumbing - Leaking Faucet/Pipes	A steady leak that is adversely affecting the surrounding area
	Shower/Tub - Damaged/Missing	Any cracks in tub or shower through which water can pass or extensive discoloration over more than 20% of tub or shower surface or tub or shower is missing
	Ventilation/Exhaust System - Absent/Inoperable	Exhaust fan is not functioning or window designed for ventilation does not open
	Water Closet/Toilet - Damaged/Clogged/Missing	Fixture elements-seat, flush handle, cover etc.-are missing or damaged or the toilet seat is cracked or has a broken hinge or toilet cannot be flushed
	Inoperable	The system does not function as it should
	Bulging/Buckling/Leaking	Bulging, buckling or sagging ceiling or problem with alignment
	Holes/Missing Tiles/Panels/Cracks	Any holes in ceiling, missing tiles or large cracks wider than 1/4 of an inch and greater than 6 inches long
	Peeling/Needs Paint	More than 10% of ceiling has peeling paint or is missing paint
	Water Stains/Water Damage/Mold/Mildew	Evidence of a leak, mold or mildew-such as a darkened area-over a ceiling area greater than 1 foot square
	Damaged Frames/Threshold/Limely/Trim	Any door that is not functioning or cannot be locked because of damage to the frame, threshold, limel or trim
	Damaged Hardware/Locks	Any door that does not function as it should or cannot be locked because of damage to the door's hardware
	Damaged/Missing Screen/Storm/Security Door	Any screen door or storm door that is damaged or is missing screens or glass-shown by an empty frame or frames or any security door that is not functioning or is missing
	Damaged Surface - Holes/Paint/Rusting/Glass/Rotting	Any door that has a hole or holes greater than 1 inch in diameter, significant peeling/cracking/no paint or rust that affects the integrity of the door surface, or broken/missing glass
	Deteriorated/Missing Seals (Entry Only)	The seals/caulking is missing on any entry door, or they are so damaged that they do not function as they should
	Missing Door	Any door that is required for security (entry) or privacy (Bathroom) that is missing or any other unit door that is missing and is required for proper unit functionality
	Blocked Access to Electrical Panel	One or more fixed items or items of sufficient size and weight impede access to the building system's electrical panel during an emergency
	Burnt Breakers	Carbon residue, melted breakers or arcing scars are evident
	Evidence of Leaks/Corrosion	Any corrosion that affects the condition of the components that carry current or any stains or rust on the interior of electrical enclosures or any evidenced water leaks in the enclosure or hardware
	Frayed Wiring	Any nicks, abrasion, or fraying of the insulation that exposes any conducting wire
	GFI - Inoperable	The GFI does not function
	Missing Breakers/Fuses	Any open and/or exposed breaker part
	Missing Covers	A cover is missing, which results in exposed visible electrical connections
	Bulging/Buckling	Any flooring that is bulging, buckling or sagging or a problem with alignment between flooring types

	Floor Covering Damage	More than 10% of floor covering has stains, surface burns, shallow cuts, small holes, tears, loose areas or exposed seams.
	Missing Flooring Tiles	Any flooring or tile flooring that is missing
	Peeling/Needs Paint	Any painted flooring that has peeling or missing paint on more than 10% of the surface
	Rot/Deteriorated Subfloor	Any rotted or deteriorated subflooring greater than 6 inches by 6 inches
	Water Stains/Water Damage/Mold/Mildew	Evidence of a leak, mold or mildew—such as a darkened area—covering a flooring area greater than 1 foot square
Health & Safety	Air Quality - Mold and/or Mildew Observed	Evidence of mold or mildew is observed that is substantial enough to pose a health risk
	Air Quality - Sewer Odor Detected	Sewer odors that could pose a health risk if inhaled for prolonged periods
	Air Quality - Propane/Natural Gas/Methane Gas Detected	Strong propane, natural gas or methane odors that could pose a risk of explosion/fire and/or pose a health risk if inhaled
	Electrical Hazards - Exposed Wires/Open Panels	Any exposed bare wires or openings in electrical panels (capped wires do not pose a risk)
	Electrical Hazards - Water Leaks on/near Electrical Equipment	Any water leaking, puddling or ponding on or immediately near any electrical apparatus that could pose a risk of fire, electrocution or explosion
	Emergency Fire Exits - Emergency/Fire Exits Blocked/Unusable	The exit cannot be used or exit is limited because a door or window is nailed shut, a lock is broken, panic hardware is chained, debris, storage, or other conditions block exit
	Emergency Fire Exits - Missing Exit Signs	Exit signs that clearly identify all emergency exits are missing or there is no illumination in the area of the sign
	Flammable Materials - Improperly Stored	Flammable materials are improperly stored, causing the potential risk of fire or explosion
	Garbage and Debris - Indoors	Too much garbage has gathered-more than the planned storage capacity or garbage has gathered in an area not sanctioned for staging or storing garbage or debris
	Garbage and Debris - Outdoors	Too much garbage has gathered-more than the planned storage capacity or garbage has gathered in an area not sanctioned for staging or storing garbage or debris
	Hazards - Other	Any general defects or hazards that pose risk of bodily injury
	Hazards - Sharp Edges	Any physical defect that could cause cutting or breaking of human skin or other bodily harm
	Hazards - Tripping	Any physical defect in walkways or other travelled area that poses a tripping risk
	Infestation - Insects	Evidence of infestation of insects-including roaches and ants-throughout a unit or room, food preparation or storage area or other area of building substantial enough to present a health and safety risk
	Infestation - Rats/Mice/Vermis	Evidence of rats or mice-sightings, rat or mouse holes, or droppings substantial enough to present a health and safety risk
Hot Water Heater	Misaligned Chimney/Ventilation System	Any misalignment that may cause improper or dangerous venting of gases
	Inoperable Unit/Components	Hot water from hot water taps is no warmer than room temperature indicating hot water heater is not functioning properly
	Leaking Valves/Tanks/Pipes	There is evidence of active water leaks from hot water heater or related components
	Pressure Relief Valve Missing	There is no pressure relief valve or pressure relief valve does not drain down to the floor
	Rust/Corrosion	Significant formations of metal oxides, flaking, or discoloration—or a pit or crevice
HVAC System	Convection/Radiant Heat System Covers Missing/Damaged	Cover is missing or substantially damaged, allowing contact with heating/surface elements or associated fans
	Inoperable	HVAC does not function. It does not provide the heating and cooling it should. The system does not respond when the controls are engaged
	Misaligned Chimney/Ventilation System	Any misalignment that may cause improper or dangerous venting of gases
	Noisy/Vibrating/Leaking	The HVAC system shows signs of abnormal vibrations, other noise, or leaks when engaged
Kitchen	Rust/Corrosion	Deterioration from rust or corrosion on the HVAC system in the dwelling unit
	Cabinets - Missing/Damaged	10% or more of cabinet, doors, or shelves are missing or the laminate is separating
	Countertops - Missing/Damaged	10% or more of the countertop working surface is missing, deteriorated, or damaged below the laminate -- not a sanitary surface to prepare food
	Dishwasher/Carbage Disposal - Inoperable	The dishwasher or garbage disposal does not operate as it should
	Plumbing - Clogged Drains	Drain is substantially or completely clogged or has suffered extensive deterioration
	Plumbing - Leaking Faucet/Pipes	A steady leak that is adversely affecting the surrounding area
	Range Hood/Exhaust Fans - Excessive Grease/Inoperable	A substantial accumulation of dirt or grease that threatens the free passage of air
	Range/Stove - Missing/Damaged/Inoperable	One or more burners are not functioning or doors or drawers are impeded or on gas ranges pilot is out and/or flames are not distributed equally or even not functioning
	Refrigerator-Missing/Damaged/Inoperable	The refrigerator has an extensive accumulation of ice or the seals around the doors are deteriorated or is damaged in any way which substantially impacts its performance
Laundry Area (Room)	Sink - Damaged/Missing	Any cracks in sink through which water can pass or extensive discoloration over more than 10% of the sink surface or sink is missing
Lighting	Dryer Vent - Missing/Damaged/Inoperable	The dryer vent is missing or it is not functioning because it is blocked. Dryer exhaust is not effectively vented to the outside
Outlets/Switches	Missing/Inoperable Fixture	A permanent light fixture is missing or not functioning, and no other switched light source is functioning in the room
	Missing	An outlet or switch is missing
	Missing/Broken Cover Plates	An outlet or switch has a broken cover plate over a junction box or the cover plate is missing
Patio/Porch/Balcony	Baluster/Side Railings Damaged	Any damaged or missing balusters or side rails that limit the safe use of an area
Smoke Detector	Missing/Inoperable	Smoke detector is missing or does not function as it should
Stairs	Broken/Damaged/Missing Steps	A step is missing or broken
	Broken/Missing Hand Railing	The hand rail is missing, damaged, loose or otherwise unusable
Walls	Bulging/Buckling	Bulging, buckling or sagging walls or a lack of horizontal alignment
	Damaged	Any hole in wall greater than 2 inches by 2 inches

	Damaged/Deteriorated Trim	10% or more of the wall trim is damaged
	Peeling/Needs Paint	10% or more of interior wall paint is peeling or missing
	Water Stains/Water Damage/Mold/Mildew	Evidence of a leak, mold or mildew covering a wall area greater than 1 foot square
Windows	Cracked/Broken/Missing Panes	Any missing panes of glass or cracked panes of glass where the crack is either greater than 4" and/or substantial enough to impact the structural integrity of the window pane
	Damaged Window Sill	The sill is damaged enough to expose the inside of the surrounding walls and compromise its weather tightness
	Missing/Deteriorated Caulking/Seals/Glazing Compound	There are missing or deteriorated caulk or seals--with evidence of leaks or damage to the window or surrounding structure
	Inoperable/Not Lockable	Any window that is not functioning or cannot be secured because lock is broken
	Peeling/Needs Paint	More than 10% of interior window paint is peeling or missing
	Security Bars Prevent Egress	The ability to exit through the window is limited by security bars that do not function properly and, therefore, pose safety risks