



NATIONAL LOW INCOME HOUSING COALITION

THE RENTAL ASSISTANCE DEMONSTRATION – RAD

Key Features For Public Housing Residents

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Modified, September 2025

Major changes from Supplement 4B indicated by “4B”

Major changes from Supplement 4C indicated by “4C”

RAD is just that...a “demonstration” project

Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) may voluntarily apply for HUD approval.

To do what?

To convert public housing units to one of two types of long-term, Project-Based Section 8 rental assistance contracts.

Up to 455,000 public housing units could be converted under the demonstration.

(When first authorized, only 60,000 units could be converted. HUD continues to request Congressional approval to convert all public housing units.)

There is no new money.

A PHA could choose to convert public housing units to either:

1. Housing Choice Vouchers that are tied to specific buildings.

That is, vouchers that are “project-based”, so are called “Project-Based Vouchers” (PBVs).

HUD’s Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH) continues to oversee the units.

Most of the current PBV rules would apply (part 983 rules).

or

2. Project-Based Rental Assistance (PBRA).

HUD’s Office of Multifamily Programs would take over monitoring.

Most of the current PBRA rules would apply (part 880 rules).

The amount of Public Housing Capital Fund and Operating Fund a specific development has been receiving is used instead as PBV or PBRA.

Dedicated solely to achieving socially just public policy that assures people with the lowest incomes in the United States have affordable and decent homes

How many public housing units can convert under RAD?

Congress continued raising the cap on the number of public housing units that can be converted from 60,000 to 185,000, to 225,000, and starting in fiscal year 2018 up to 455,000 units.

Congress has again extended the deadline for apply to use RAD, now until September 30, 2029.

The Administration and others are interested in eliminating the cap on the number of public housing units that can convert under RAD.

What are the rules for RAD?

Congress created the Rental Assistance *Demonstration* in the 2012 Appropriations Act.

There are no RAD “regulations”.

Instead, RAD is governed by a HUD Notice, with six major versions over the years.

The latest full Notice, [Notice H-2019-9/PIH-2019-23](#) (September 5, 2019) called “REV-4”, was amended with Supplement 4B (July 27, 2023) [Notice H-2023-08/PIH-2023-19](#) and Supplement 4C (January 15, 2025) [Notice H 2025-01/PIH 2025-03](#).

[Notice H 2016-17/PIH 2016-17](#) (November 10, 2016) adds information about relocation requirements, including providing information to residents.

Residents will want to learn whether their PHA is considering RAD

At the application stage only residents of public housing being considered for RAD have to be notified of their PHA’s intent to convert to RAD. There is no requirement to notify the Resident Advisory Board (RAB), Resident Councils in general, other resident organizations, residents in general, or the broader community.

So, you must always be asking whether your PHA is applying or has applied.

Ask your PHA if it has sent in a “letter of interest”.

- Which development(s) are being considered for conversion?
- Do you agree with the buildings being considered?
- Are there other developments you think should be considered instead?
- Do you agree if a PHA applies to convert all of its developments?
- Do you even agree that conversion is appropriate?
- Does the PHA expect to convert to PBV or PBRA?
- Do you prefer PBV or PBRA?

Why might converting some public housing to Section 8 be OK, or even good?

Congress continues to underfund public housing.

This leads to deteriorating buildings and the loss of units through demolition.

HUD estimates that 10,000 public housing units are lost each year.

Congress is more likely to provide adequate funding for existing Section 8 contracts than for public housing.

RAD allows a PHA to obtain outside resources to make repairs, for example bank loans and Low-Income Housing Tax Credit equity (LIHTC).

If a long-term rental assistance contract is tied to a property, private institutions might be more willing to lend money for critical building repairs.
(A 20-year Section 8 contract is a relatively reliable stream of revenue.)

Therefore, some units that were public housing before conversion will remain available and affordable to people with extremely low and very low incomes because of the long-term Section 8 contract.

What is “long-term”?

If convert to PBV:

- Initial Housing Assistance Payment (HAP contract) is for 15 years (but could be up to 20 years).
 - As of April 2017 the contract can be up to 20 years (HOTMA).
- Owner must renew each HAP contract and Use Agreement.
- Each HAP contract must be renewed or extended after its initial 15- or 20-year term ^{4C}.

If convert to PBRA:

- Initial contract is for 20 years.
- Owner must renew each Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) contract and Use Agreement.
- After initial 20-year HAP contract is renewed, rents must be re-determined at standard Section 8 rent levels ^(Supplement 4C).

Can current residents of converting developments be displaced?

“The permanent involuntary displacement of residents may not occur as a result of a project’s conversion of assistance...”

If a household does not want to transition to PBV or PBRA,
they may move to other standard public housing owned by the PHA...
if an appropriate unit is available.

Before PHA Applies to HUD to Convert Public Housing Under RAD

(Supplement 4B introduced special resident engagement provisions for “Faircloth-to-RAD” conversion. See page 22 of this outline.)

Notice to residents and required meetings

Before submitting a RAD application to HUD, a PHA must:

1. Notify in writing, any “duly elected resident organization”
(as specified in Part 964 of the public housing regulations ^{4B})
of the buildings or development that the PHA proposes to convert.

(Many public housing developments do not have a “duly elected resident council”.)

HUD encourages PHAs to partner with “resident leaders” to inform all residents of a development planned for conversion. ^{4B}

- The notice (since January 2017) must be a written RAD Information Notice (RIN) that indicates, among other things:
 - The PHA’s intention to convert the units through RAD
 - A general description of the conversion (rehab, new construction, etc) that will be discussed at resident meetings
 - A way for residents to contact HUD
 - Resident relocation protections if relocation is involved
 - Residents’ rights under RAD (see page 10).
 - RIN must be ^{4B}:
 - Delivered directly to each unit or by U.S. mail to each head of household.
 - Posted in a conspicuous place at the converting property
 - Available at the management office during normal business hours for residents and the general public to read and copy.
 - A General Information Notice (GIN) about Uniform Relocation Act (URA) protections must be provided to residents who will be relocated. (more on page 14)
- Also, a GIN might be provided at the same time as a RIN if a PHA knows RAD conversion will involve acquisition, rehabilitation, or demolition. ^{4B}
- A PHA is not required to notify the Resident Advisory Board (RAB) or residents of other developments – just the development(s) slated for conversion.

Notice to residents and required meetings before submitting RAD application, continues

Notice to residents and required meetings before submitting RAD application, continued

2. No less than one week ^(4B) after a RIN is issued and within the six months before a PHA applies for RAD ^(4B), a PHA must conduct at least two meetings with residents of projects proposed for conversion.
 - At these meetings a PHA must:
 - Describe all RAD resident rights (see page 10)
 - Discuss conversion plans, explaining:
 - Scope of work to be done and any potential relocation ^{4B}
 - Estimated timeline for conversion ^{4B}
 - Major differences between public housing and PBV or PBRA post conversion ^{4B}
 - Any change in the number of units or unit sizes that could make it difficult for a household to re-occupy the property
 - Any demolition of units that have been vacant for more than 24 months
 - Plans to partner with another entity that will have an ownership interest in the project
 - Any plans to transfer the PBV or PBRA to another property, meaning residents would have to permanently move to another location...maybe far away.
 - Give residents a chance to comment

PHA Must Send Materials to HUD Along with RAD Application

Supplement 4B requires a PHA to send the following to HUD along with RAD application:

- Certification (pledge) that PHA provided the RIN and meeting notices to all residents of projects proposed for converting
- Summary of who attended meetings (e.g., sign-in sheet, list of registrants or participants on calls or online meetings)
- Description of PHA's efforts to promote resident participation at meetings, including:
 - Dates and times of meetings "to accommodate a variety of [resident] schedules"
 - Efforts to accommodate residents with disabilities
 - Efforts to accommodate residents with limited English proficiency
 - The meeting format (in-person, electronic, both)
 - Location of in-person meetings
 - Efforts to overcome resident technical barriers to participating on virtual meetings
 - Other efforts, such as providing childcare
- Meeting agendas and copies of any handouts or presentation materials
- Summary of residents' questions and comments at meetings and submitted in writing
- PHA's responses to residents' questions and comments
- Information about how residents who were unable to attend meetings could get materials and submit questions and comments
- Materials provided to residents about RAD resident protections, such as HUD's [Residents' Rights brochure](#), HUD resident [fact sheets](#), HUD [RAD video](#),
- Contact information for at least one elected leader of a "duly elected resident organization" – if such an organization exists.

If Your Development Is Chosen for Conversion

Resident Engagement Before the “Concept Call”

After a RAD application has received preliminary HUD approval (called a “CHAP”), but before a PHA requests a “Concept Call” (see below) with HUD, the PHA must:

- Have at least two meetings with residents to discuss updated conversion plans and ask for feedback regarding the proposed improvements, management changes, services, or other items.
 - Meetings should cover the topics listed above (on page 5)
 - Meetings should be spaced to provide meaningful updates regarding progress; residents should be able to provide input and raise questions or concerns ^{4B}
 - HUD encourages PHAs to have these meetings every three months, and before each meeting provide written progress descriptions ^{4B}
- Additional resident meetings might be required by HUD after the Concept Call if HUD determines they are needed to provide residents up-to-date information. ^{4B}
- A summary of residents’ questions and comments from the meetings, and PHA’s responses provided to residents, must be submitted with the RAD Financing Plan.

The “Concept Call” was added starting September 5, 2019.

- It requires a PHA to request a call with HUD before submitting a “Financing Plan”, to show that the plan to convert to RAD is far enough along for HUD review.
- A Financing Plan is a document demonstrating that the project can be physically and financially sustained for the 20-year term of the Section 8 Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) contract

Resident Engagement Before RAD “Closing”

After HUD has issued a RAD Conversion Commitment (RCC) and before project “closing”, (Closing is the final step in executing a real estate transaction.)

- PHA must notify residents in writing that the RAD has been approved.
- PHA must hold an additional resident meeting after the above notice. ^{4B}
- The written notice and meeting must address:
 - Anticipated timing of the conversion
 - Anticipated duration of the rehab or new construction
 - Revised terms of the lease and house rules
 - Procedures for signing a new lease ^{4B}
 - Any anticipated relocation
 - Opportunities to and procedures for residents to exercise the RAD “choice mobility” option (see page 16)
- PHA must provide access to or copies of the new lease form and any house rules ^{4B}.
- HUD requires evidence that notice was provided and meeting held ^{4B}.

Additional RAD meetings

- The “required meetings” must discuss any “substantial change” to RAD conversion plans compared to key elements of the conversion plan from previous meetings ^{4B}.

The required meetings are:

- The 2 meetings after a RIN is issued (page 5 above)
- The 2 meetings after PHA receives a CHAP and before the Concept Call (page 7 above)
- The 1 meeting after HUD issues an RCC (page 7 above)
- Additional meetings with residents are required if one of the “required meetings” does not take place within a reasonable time (about 3 months) after there is a substantial change to the RAD conversion plan ^{4B}.
- A substantial change includes:
 - A change in the number of units or unit sizes that could make it difficult for a household to re-occupy the property
 - Demolition of units that have been vacant for more than 24 months
 - PHA plans to partner with another entity that will have an ownership interest in the project
 - RAD transfers the PBV or PBRA to another property, meaning residents would have to permanently move to another location.

Practices to Improve Resident Participation at Meetings ^{4B}

- PHAs must provide adequate notice of meetings (HUD does not define “adequate”).
- PHAs should reduce barriers to resident participation in meetings.
 - PHAs should conduct meetings in places that foster participation
 - PHAs should consider timing of resident meetings (e.g., times of day, days of week, including weekends) to encourage participation by residents who have a variety of schedules
 - PHAs should offer meetings in person, electronically, and/or a hybrid of both
 - For virtual meetings, PHAs should consider residents’ computer and internet access and take reasonable steps to address technological barriers
- PHAs must make meeting notices and meeting materials available in the management office and on their website.
- PHA staff or the Project Owner should be available at meetings to respond to residents’ questions and comments.
- PHAs may not restrict attendance at meetings.

All Communications and Meetings Must Be Accessible

The PHA must:

- Use effective means of communication for people with hearing, visual, and other communication-related disabilities.
- Hold meetings in places physically accessible for people with disabilities.
- Provide meaningful access to its programs and activities for people who have a limited ability to read, speak, or understand English.

HUD Considers RAD Conversion a “Significant Amendment” to the PHA Plan

This is good. A Significant Amendment to the PHA Plan requires:

- Resident Advisory Board (RAB) involvement,
- PHA-wide notice,
- Broad public outreach, and
- A public hearing.

However, HUD does not require a Significant Amendment process to begin until the RAD conversion application process is too far along.

- A PHA only has to have the Significant Amendment completed in time for a PHA to submit its RAD Financing Plan.
 - The RAD Financing Plan must include a letter from HUD approving the Significant Amendment.
 - A Financing Plan is a document sent to HUD showing that a PHA has buttoned down all the necessary financing.
- Financing Plans are ***due six months after*** HUD has issued a “CHAP” – a preliminary approval for RAD conversion.

By this time a PHA will have invested too much effort to respond to resident and community input. Decisions about whether to apply for RAD conversion, and if so which developments should be converted, ought to be discussed as a Significant Amendment by ***all*** PHA residents and the surrounding community ***before*** a RAD application is sent to HUD – not close to the time when a PHA has all of its financing and construction plans approved and is ready to get started with the RAD conversion.

A RAD conversion Significant Amendment must:

- Describe the units to be converted, including:
 - Number of units,
 - Bedroom distribution of units, and
 - Type of units (e.g., family, elderly, disabled, etc.)
- Indicate any change in the number of units or bedroom distribution of units.
- Indicate any change in policies regarding eligibility, admission, selection, and occupancy of units.

Basic Resident Rights for Both PBV and PBRA

Displacement

- Permanent involuntary displacement of current residents may not occur due to conversion.
- If a household does not want to transition to PBV or PBRA, they may move to other public housing if a unit is available.

Right to Return

- Residents temporarily relocated while rehab is conducted have a right to return.

Rescreening

- Current residents cannot be rescreened.

Good Cause Eviction

- Owner must renew a resident's lease, unless there is "good cause" not to.

Tenant Rent

- PBV and PBRA limit resident rent payment to 30% of income, or minimum rent, whichever is higher.
- Any rent increase of 10% or \$25 per month (whichever is greater) solely due to conversion is phased in over three to five years.

Lease Provisions Add by Supplement 4C (January 16, 2025)

- Lease terms, provisions, addendums, and reference documents (e.g., House Rules) must be reasonable, use plain language, be available in multiple languages, and be accessible to people with disabilities
- Occupants at time of RAD conversion cannot be required to pay a new security deposit
- Occupants at time of RAD conversion cannot be prohibited from keeping their pets
- Leases and House Rules should not be "onerous" or difficult to understand, and should not impose overly restrictive rules about what residents may or may not do in their homes (such as some HOPE VI House Rules).
- A PHA or owner must provide a resident at least 30 days advance written notice for nonpayment of rent (up from 14 days).

PBRA and the PHA Plan and RAB

- Properties converted to PBRA are no longer required to meet PHA Plan requirements.
- PBRA residents can no longer be on the RAB, be a PHA commissioner, or be on a jurisdiction-wide resident council – unless the PHA voluntarily agrees.

Resident Participation Provisions

- Residents have the right to establish and operate a resident organization.
- If converted to PBRA, then the current Multifamily program's participation provisions apply, the so-called "Section 245" provisions.
- If converted to PBV, instead of using public housing's so-called "Section 964" provisions, residents have participation provisions similar to those of "Section 245".

Section 245-like Resident Participation Rights – *Legitimate Resident Organization*

- Owner must recognize "legitimate resident organizations".
- A "legitimate resident organization" is one that:
 - Is established by residents
 - Is representative of a development's residents
 - Is completely independent of the owner
 - Meets regularly
 - Operates democratically
- Owners must allow residents and resident organizers to assist residents in establishing and operating resident organizations.
- A resident organizer is a resident or non-resident, but is not an employee or representative of the owner.

Section 245-like Resident Participation Rights – *Protected Activities*

Owners must allow residents and resident organizers to conduct reasonable activities related to the establishment or operation of a resident organization.

Owners must allow residents and resident organizers to:

- Distribute leaflets in lobbies and common areas, and place leaflets at or under residents' doors, as well as post information on bulletin boards.
- Contact residents and conduct door-to-door surveys.
- Help residents participate in the organization's activities.
- Hold regular meetings on site. Management staff may not attend unless invited.
- Respond to the owner's request to:
 - increase rent
 - change from project-paid utilities to tenant-paid utilities
 - reduce utility allowances
 - convert residential units to non-residential units
 - make major capital additions
 - prepay loans.

\$25 Per Unit for Tenant Participation

- Whether property is converted to PBV or PBRA, owner must provide \$25 per unit annually for resident participation.
- At least \$15 per unit must be provided to “the legitimate resident organization” to be used for resident education, organizing around tenancy issues, and training activities.
- If there isn’t a legitimate resident organization, residents and owners are encouraged to form one.

Grievance Process and Termination Notice

The RAD statute requires tenants of converted properties to have the same grievance and lease termination rights they had under Section 6 of the Housing Act of 1937 (the public housing law).

However, HUD has not adequately implemented this statutory requirement.

The National Housing Law Project notes that the public housing regulations have long-established processes that residents could use to question a PHA’s actions or failure to take action regarding a lease or any PHA regulation that adversely affects a resident’s rights, welfare, or status.

HUD’s RAD provisions restrict residents’ grievance rights because instead of using the well-developed public housing grievance process, residents will only have the limited grievance rights under either the PBV regulations or the PBRA regulations.

Termination of Rental Subsidy

Converted properties must follow the PBV and PBRA rules regarding notification and termination of the rental subsidy.

RAD also specifies written notice of lease termination:

- 14 days for nonpayment of rent;
- 30 days if other tenants’ health and safety is threatened;
- 30 days for any drug-related or violent crime activity;
- 30 days for a felony conviction.

One-for-One Replacement, *next page*

One-for-One Replacement

Although the HUD Notice (which is like the regulation for RAD) does not use the term “one-for-one replacement”, HUD’s informal material says there will be one-for-one replacement.

Exceptions

PHAs can reduce the number of assisted units by up to 5% or 5 units, whichever is greater, without seeking HUD approval (known as “Section 18”).

HUD calls this the “de minimus” exception.

RAD does not count against the 5%/5 unit de minimus:

- Any unit that has been vacant for two or more years.
- Any reconfigured units, such as efficiency units made into one-bedroom units.
- Any units converted to use for social services.

So, the loss of units can be greater than 5%.

A PHA must demonstrate that any reduction of units:

- better serves residents;
- will not result in involuntary permanent displacement; and,
- will not discriminate.

Change in unit configuration

If a PHA proposes changes that will result in, for example, fewer 3-bedroom units, the PHA must demonstrate that it will not result in:

- involuntary displacement or
- discrimination.

What If There Is Temporary or Permanent Relocation?

Detailed relocation provisions are in [Notice H 206-17/PIH 2016-17](#) from 2016.

Relocation Plan

PHAs or owners must prepare a written relocation plan if permanent relocation is expected or if temporary relocation is expected to be greater than 12 months.

RIN

Residents must receive a “RAD Information Notice” (RIN) before the first required resident meetings. The RIN must:

- Tell residents that the PHA intends to convert their public housing development through RAD, and
- Describe:
 - Project plans (if RAD will result in rehab or new construction)
 - Relocation protections if there will be temporary relocation, and
 - Resident rights under RAD

GIN

Residents must receive a “General Information Notice” (GIN) within 30 days after a CHAP is issued, informing residents that:

- They might be displaced
- And if so, that they will have relocation assistance and 90 days’ advance notice before they have to move

Notification of Return to the Covered Project

Owners must provide a “Notification of Return to the Covered Project” indicating:

- A date or estimated date of return
- The PHA or other entity responsible for managing their return
- Out-of-pocket expense will be covered
- The PHA or other entity will give residents 90 days’ advance notice of return, and
- Option if a resident decides not to return

Resident Log

PHAs must maintain a “Resident Log” that tracks resident status until completion of rehab or new construction, including re-occupancy after relocation.

- Resident Log must have detailed data regarding each household that will be relocated, with key dates of notices and moves and the address of temporary housing.
- HUD will not make the Resident Log available to advocates or the general public.

What if there is temporary or permanent relocation? *continues*

What if there is temporary or permanent relocation? *continued*

Temporary Relocation

One Year or Less

For moves within the same building or complex, or for moves elsewhere for **one year or less**, a PHA must give residents 30 days' notice and reimburse residents for out-of-pocket expenses.

More than One Year

If temporary relocation is expected to be for **more than one year**, a PHA must give residents 90 days' notice and offer residents the choice of:

- Temporary housing and reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses related to the temporary relocation, or
- Permanent relocation assistance and payments at Uniform Relocation Act levels.

Residents must have at least 30 days to decide between permanent and temporary relocation assistance.

A PHA cannot use any tactics to pressure residents to give up their right to return or to accept permanent relocation assistance and payments.

Permanent Relocation

If proposed plans for a project would prevent a resident from returning to the RAD project, the resident must be given an opportunity to comment and/or object to such plans.

- If the resident objects to such plans, a PHA must alter the project plans to accommodate the resident in the converted project.

If a resident voluntarily agrees to permanent relocation:

- A PHA must obtain informed, written consent from the resident that also:
 - Confirms that the resident agrees to end the right to return.
 - Confirms that the resident understands permanent relocation assistance and payments will be provided consistent with the Uniform Relocation Act.

Replacement housing options for residents who voluntarily relocate permanently include providing: other public housing, a project-based voucher, a regular tenant-based voucher, and homeownership housing.

Section 3 Applies

Section 3 preferences for resident training, employment, and contracting opportunities have always been required until a public housing development had completed RAD conversion.

The September 2019 Notice (REV-4) elaborated on the earlier notices:

1. Pre-development conversion costs remain subject to regular Section 3 public housing provisions.
2. After RAD Closing (which takes place before final conversion), any rehabilitation or new construction required by the conversion is subject to the Section 3 provisions for housing and community development activities – except that first priority for employment and other economic opportunities must be given to residents of public housing or Section 8-assisted housing. If funding comes from CDBG or HOME, then first priority is to low-income residents in the project's neighborhood.

In response to an inquiry by NLIHC, HUD clarified in an email that Section 3 applies to the entire RAD scope of work. That is, under RAD, related non-housing work such as a parking lot, sidewalks, landscaping, etc., are considered a part of “housing construction” and is covered by Section 3.

RAD continues to avoid extending RAD employment opportunities after conversion for PHA staff who had performed various tasks at the public housing development, such a central office employees, janitors, maintenance crews, painters, grounds crews etc.

Choice Mobility

PHAs must provide all residents of converted units with the option to move with a regular Housing Choice Voucher (HCV).

For PBV the regular PBV rule applies:

- After one year of residency, a tenant can request a HCV.
- If a voucher is available, it must be provided.
- If a voucher is not available, the resident gets priority on the waiting list.

If because of RAD, a PHA's total number of PBV units (regular PBVs and RAD PBVs) is greater than 20% of the PHA's authorized number of HCVs, the PHA would not be required to provide more than 75% of its turnover HCVs in any single year to residents of RAD projects.

For PBRA a resident has the right to move with a HCV, if one is available, at the later of:

- 2 years from a resident's move-in date; or,
- 2 years from the date a PHA and HUD complete a Section 8 Housing Assistance Payment contract.

For PBRA a PHA could limit Choice-Mobility moves to:

- 1/3 of its turnover vouchers; or
- 15% of the assisted units in a property.

Who Will Own the Converted Properties?

- Many residents worry about their developments becoming “privatized”.
 - Theoretically, this potential problem is covered by the RAD statute requiring ownership or control by a public or nonprofit entity.
 - However, legal services attorneys worry that there could be loopholes.
 - Legal services attorneys recommend that if the PHA doesn’t directly keep ownership that it at least has a long-term ground lease that ensures direct control.
- Examples of ownership or control in the Notice include the public or nonprofit entity:
 1. Continuing to hold title to the land and any improvements (buildings);
 2. As of January 19, 2017, having a ground lease with the owner (doesn’t say “long term”);
 3. Having direct or indirect legal authority to direct the financial and legal interests of the “project owner” (through a contract, partnership share, agreement of an equity partnership, voting rights, or other means); or,
 4. Having 51% or more interest of the general partner share in a limited partnership; or being the managing member of a limited liability corporation (LLC); or having 51% or more of the membership shares of an LLC.

What about Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) properties?

- A LIHTC property may be owned and controlled by a by a for-profit, but only if the PHA preserves “sufficient interest” in the property. (FY18 Appropriations Act allows a nonprofit to retain an interest.)
- Sufficient interest could include:
 - The PHA or an affiliate under its sole control is the general partner or managing member;
 - The PHA retains fee ownership and leases the real estate to the LIHTC entity as part of a long-term ground lease;
 - The PHA retains control over project leasing, for example maintaining and administering the waiting list, and performing eligibility determinations; or,
 - The PHA enters into a Control Agreement allowing the PHA to retain:
 - Certain rights over the project, such as administering the waiting list
 - Consent rights over certain acts of the owner (for example, leasing, selecting the management agent, setting the operating budget, making withdrawals from reserves, and selling the project).
- Legal services attorneys recommend:
 - The PHA or its affiliate is the general partner, and/or
 - The PHA continues to own the land and has a long-term ground lease with the owner.

What If There Is Foreclosure?

Then ownership or control of the property will go:

First to a public entity.

Second to a “private” entity if there isn’t a public entity.

HUD does not specify if the “private” entity must be a nonprofit; according to HUD’s response to comments, it could be a for-profit.

If the HAP Contract Is Removed for Breach of Contract

HUD can remove the PBV or PBRA Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) contract if the owner is in serious noncompliance.

New tenants could have incomes greater than most public housing residents – 80% of area median income (for example, \$86,350 in Chicago for 3-person household, 2025).

Rents could be higher – 30% of 80% of area median income (for example, \$2,160 per month in Chicago for 3-person household in 2025).

Mixing RAD and “Section 18” Disposition: “RAD/Section 18 Construction Blends”

next page

Mixing RAD and “Section 18” Disposition: “RAD/Section 18 Construction Blends”

In 2018, HUD created the RAD/Section 18 Blend option.

- It allows a public housing property to undergo RAD conversion for one portion of the property’s units while the remaining units use the Section 18 Disposition program’s Tenant Protection Vouchers (TPVs) that are converted to PBVs or PBRAs (PHA’s choice).
 - Supplement 4C explicitly confirmed Section 18 TPVs would automatically convert to PBRAs as well as PBVs and that there would be a single RAD form of HAP Contract subject to a single RAD Use Agreement.
 - Supplement 4C also clarified that units in the RAD/Section 18 Blend generating TPVs will not reduce a PHA’s Faircloth Limit (maximum number of public housing units a PHA was authorized to have as of October 1, 1999).
- The primary reason for using the RAD/Section 18 Blend is to improve the project’s financing – PBVs generally provide greater rent revenue than RAD formula rent amounts.
- A PHA may not provide different relocation rights and benefits to residents of a project on the basis of whether they live in a RAD unit or a Section 18 unit assisted with a PBV.
 - All RAD relocation requirements must apply to residents of Section 18 units, including:
 - Resident notice and meeting requirements
 - Right to return
 - No rescreening
 - No denial based on income eligibility or income targeting
 - Relocation assistance
- To be eligible for a RAD/Section 18 Blend:
 - The units must be substantially rehabbed or be newly constructed.
 - The project must not use 9% Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTCs).
- HUD will not approve a RAD conversion that would include disposition under Section 18 regulations option (b) or (c) if the Section 18 units would not be replaced one-for-one.
 - Option (b) is disposition that will allow a PHA to buy, rehab, or build other properties that will be “more efficient or effective”.
 - Option (c) is disposition that is in the “best interest of residents and the PHA”.
- The PBV HAP contract may be renewed as many times as necessary in order to keep the PBV units in the RAD project affordable (personal emails from HUD).
- How many units in a property can get Section 18 PBVs? *next page*

- How many units in a property can get Section 18 PBVs?
 - Originally, only 25% of the public housing units could receive Section 18 PBVs when RAD/Section 18 Blends were created on July 2, 2018 via [Notice PIH-2018-11/H-2018-05](#) and added to the RAD Notice REV-4 (Sept. 2019).
 - The 25% figure was changed by [Notice PIH 2021-07](#) on January 19, 2021. The percentage of units are to be based on “hard construction costs”.
 - If hard construction costs are equal to or greater than 90% of the Housing Construction Costs (HCC) published by HUD for the given market area, a PHA may convert up to **60%** of the units in a RAD project to PBVs under Section 18.
 - For high-cost areas, where HCC Costs exceed 120% of the national average, (or where the amount of construction necessary would cost more than 200% of the national average HCC ^{4B}), a PHA may convert up to **80%** of the units in a RAD project to PBVs under Section 18.
 - If hard construction costs are equal to or greater than 60% but less than 90% of HCC, a PHA may convert up to **40%** of the units in a RAD project to PBVs under Section 18.
 - If hard construction costs are equal to or greater than 30% but less than 60% of HCC, a PHA may convert up to **20%** of the units in a RAD project to PBVs under Section 18.
 - “Small PHAs”, those with 250 or fewer public housing units, may convert up to **80%** of the units in a RAD project to PBVs under Section 18. To do this, a PHA must:
 - ❖ Remove **all** of its public housing units from its public housing stock.
 - ❖ Not develop any additional public housing units under any available Faircloth authority, and
 - ❖ Not transfer that Faircloth authority to another PHA.

The Faircloth Amendment limits the number of public housing units a PHA can have to the number it had on October 1, 1999.
 - Notice PIH 2024-40: <https://bit.ly/4iABxgb> issued on December 26, 2024 replaced Notice PIH 2021-07, modifying the percentage of units in a RAD/Section 18 Blend project that could be Section 18 units:
 - 90% of the units (with only 10% of the units being straight RAD units) if the project entailed:
 - ❖ Rehabilitation with hard construction costs exceeding 90% of the area’s Housing Construction Costs (HCC), as determined by PIH, or
 - ❖ Demolition and redevelopment, or
 - ❖ The transfer of public assistance to a new site under RAD.
 - 60% of the units if rehabilitation with hard construction costs exceeded 60% of the area’s HHC, (with 40% of the units being straight RAD units).
 - 30% of the units if rehabilitation with hard construction costs exceeded 30% of the area’s HCC, (with 70% of the units being straight RAD units).
 - “Small PHAs”, those with 250 or fewer public housing units, may convert up to **90%** of the units in a RAD project to PBVs under Section 18.

Limits on PBVs per development

For projects closed after January 19, 2017 there is no limit on the number of PBVs that can be attached to a property.

Supplement 4B clarified that PBVs in a RAD-converted property (including for example “regular” RAD PBVs and RAD/Section 18 Blend PBVs) that replace public housing units that existed at the time of RAD conversion do not count against the 20% cap on the number of vouchers a PHA can project-base.

For projects that closed before changes were made on January 19, 2017, RAD limited to 50%, the number of units in a public housing development that can be converted to PBVs.

Exception Units

The 50% cap can be exceeded if the “exception units” are occupied by:

- An elderly head of household or spouse.
- A disabled head of household or spouse.
- A household with at least one member receiving a supportive service.

However, a public housing household whose development was converted could not be involuntarily displaced as a result of this cap.

If a family in an “exception unit” did not want to participate in a supportive service, the household could not be terminated from PBV.

But, once a household that lived in a public housing unit at the time of RAD conversion leaves a converted “exception unit”, that unit can only be rented with PBV to a household that meets one of the three exception categories (supportive services, elderly, or disabled).

What does the 50% cap mean for a development converted to PBV instead of PBRA?

- Some PHAs might urge half of the households to move to other developments, if available.
- But a resident’s decision to relocate must be voluntary.

Faircloth-to-RAD

In April 2021, HUD announced a new “Faircloth-to-RAD” option for PHAs to create deeply affordable homes.

- The “Faircloth limit” prohibits using Capital or Operating funds to build or operate new public housing units if it would increase the number of public housing units a PHA owned, assisted, or operated as of October 1, 1999.
- Many PHAs operate fewer public housing units than their Faircloth limit.

235,700 units of public housing could be developed as of December 31, 2022.

- The Faircloth-to RAD option is designed to establish a long-term, reliable rental subsidy contract to help PHAs and their development partners more readily finance construction of new deeply affordable units.
- The latest list of PHAs with available Faircloth units (as of December 31, 2022) is [here](#). (Updated lists are found on PIH’s Office of Capital Improvements [webpage](#).)

One reason PHAs with available Faircloth units have been unable to construct new public housing units is that there is no new federal funding for their initial construction.

- The Faircloth-to-RAD option is intended to enable PHAs with Faircloth unit availability to develop public housing units on a temporary basis using HUD’s public housing mixed-finance program.

These units will be pre-approved for RAD conversion to a long-term Section 8 contract once construction is complete.

- Early-stage RAD approval gives lenders and investors the revenue certainty of a Section 8 contract they need to agree to finance construction of new public housing.

HUD had [Faircloth FAQs](#) (June 2020), a Fact Sheet (April 2021), and a detailed [Faircloth-to-RAD guide](#) (January 2022).

Resident Engagement Requirements in a Faircloth-to-RAD Conversion, *next page*

Resident Engagement Requirements in a Faircloth-to-RAD Conversion

[RAD Supplement Notice 4B](#) (Notice H-2023-08/PIH-2023-19) introduced special resident engagement requirements for PHAs undertaking Faircloth-to-RAD Conversions.

These resident engagement requirements follow those of regular RAD conversions, except some technical terms used in the Faircloth-to-RAD process are substituted.

In addition, if tenants are admitted to a property in the period after an RCC is issued and before Closing, a PHA must, before executing a lease:

(Closing is the final step in executing a real estate transaction.)

- Give residents a RIN so that they know the PHA intends a RAD conversion and so that they are aware of their rights under RAD.
- Give residents a written explanation of leasing and occupancy changes that come with conversion to PBV or PBRA.
- Meet with each household to discuss the conversion, explain the written materials, and enable them to ask questions.

The main RAD Notice REV4 includes Attachment 1A, “Financial Plan Requirements”.

Existing paragraph R required a PHA to submit dates of meetings held with residents after a CHAP was issued. It also required a PHA to include its responses to comments made by residents at the meetings. Supplement 4B expands paragraph R to require a PHA to also provide the information listed on page 6 of this outline.