

ILLINOIS RYAN WHITE PART B CASE MANAGEMENT

Module 6

Ryan White Housing Program



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HOUSING PROGRAM OVERVIEW



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HOUSING PROGRAM

Objectives are to:

- Prevent homelessness.
- Maintain a stable living situation.
- Enable an individual or family to gain or maintain medical care.
- Benefit eligible households that are experiencing a financial crisis arising from their HIV/AIDS health condition or a change in economic circumstances.
- Cover costs that are not reimbursed by other resources.

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HOUSING PROGRAM

The Illinois Ryan White Part B Housing Program includes the following federal funding sources:

- HRSA: Ryan White Part B
 - HUD: HOPWA
- ✓ Both federal agencies have their own requirements for funding Housing Services.

The Housing Program service portfolio includes:

- Housing Referral Services
- Short-Term Rent and Utility Assistance (STRU)
- Permanent Housing Placement (PHP)
- Mortgage Assistance
- Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Starting July 1, 2020 through March 31, 2021:

HRSA/Ryan White Part B will be used to fund:

- Housing Referral Services
- Short-Term Rent and Utility Assistance (STRU)

HUD/HOPWA will be used to fund:

- Permanent Housing Placement (PHP)
- Mortgage Assistance
- Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Overall Program Restrictions

- Household annual gross income **cannot exceed 80% of Area Median Income (AMI)** per the household's county of residence.
- Assistance can only be provided to one client per household. Shared living arrangements can have more than one household.
- Assistance must not duplicate aid provided by other public or private programs.
- Assistance must not be given to households already receiving assistance for the same period.

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Unallowable Expenses include:

- Support of an open line of credit or loan secured by the house,
- Taxes and insurance paid separately after the first or second mortgage is paid in full,
- Payment of personal loans or credit debts secured by the unit,
- Assistance for a second mortgage when the first mortgage payments are not current,
- Household supplies, furnishings, home repairs, automobile, transportation, and local donations added to a bill, and
- All phone service costs.

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Limitations of Housing Services

Assistance to Mobile Homes

Source: [HUD Notice 03-05; Guidance on Manufactured Housing](#)

- Short-term and long-term Housing Services can be provided to households that live in mobile homes, trailers, and motor homes, in some situations.
- Payments are permitted in accordance with HUD CPD Notice 03-05 established for the HOME Affordable Housing program. As described in Notice 03-05, mobile homes, motor homes, trailers, recreational vehicles, and other like vehicles with wheels on the ground, capable of relocating and not attached to the earth, are considered personal property and, therefore, **unqualified** for housing assistance.
- However, units attached to the earth are considered "real" property (as in real estate). Such units must also be connected to permanent utilities and meet local guidelines for mobile home housing. Households residing in attached real property mobile homes that are connected to utilities and meet local guidelines are **qualified** for housing assistance.
- Space rental costs in a mobile home park are allowable housing assistance costs if they are included in the unit rent.

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Documentation Requirements

Progress Logs

- Housing Progress Logs are required to be completed for each Housing Service delivery.
 - Progress Logs are standalone documents to describe interactions with clients, but Housing Progress Logs should only describe Housing Program activities.
 - Under “Activities” in the data system, select “Housing” only.
- Housing Progress Logs must address the following topics:
 - Assessment of housing strengths and barriers,
 - Action Plan/Goals given stated barriers,
 - Timeline for meeting the Action Plan/Goals, and
 - Any future notes, as needed, to monitor the progress of the Action Plan/Goals.
- We are working to develop a revised Housing Progress Log in the data system that will act as the client’s Individual Housing Plan.

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Housing Referral Services Definition:

Housing referral services are provided by case managers or other professionals who possess a comprehensive knowledge of local, state, and federal housing programs and how these programs can be accessed.

Housing referrals should help clients:

- Understand where affordable housing is located,
- Decide the type of house and neighborhood clients would prefer that are within the range of available options,
- Determine if identified units are located in areas that will meet clients’ needs (accessible to jobs, healthcare facilities, local amenities, public transportation, schools, etc.), and
- Understand the terms of lease agreements and responsibilities of tenants and landlords.

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Short-Term Rental and Utility Assistance (STRU) Definition:

STRU is time-limited housing assistance designed to prevent homelessness and increase housing stability.

Short-Term Rental and Utility Assistance...

- Includes payment of client rent and utilities.
- Must be emergency or transitional in nature.
- Is not intended for continuous or perpetual use.
- Varies per client, depending on funding availability, tenant need, and program guidelines.
- Does not require the program participant to pay a portion of the rent, but an appropriate household contribution amount may be determined if household is capable of paying.

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Eligibility for STRU

- Client must be currently housed.
- Client must be able to show legal right to occupy premises (name on lease) and/or responsibility to pay utility (name on utility bill or payment history).
- Lack of financial resources must be documented.
- Request must represent actual costs.
- Late fees may be paid if nonpayment will result in loss of housing (documented by eviction or foreclosure notice).

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Limitations of STRU

- It **cannot** assist households to move into new housing (i.e. application fees, security deposits, or moving costs).
- Short-Term Rent and Utility Assistance must be limited to 21 weeks of funded assistance during any calendar year.
- Each payment assistance provided equates to 4 weeks of assistance. If assistance is provided to cover both rent or mortgage and utility bill(s) in the same month, only 4 weeks of assistance is counted.
- Short-Term Rent and Utility Assistance must be limited to 24 months of lifetime assistance.

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Limitations of STRU (continued)

Rental assistance can only be used to assist a client, including a minor child, who resides with an adult family member if one of the following two conditions is met:

- The eligible person lives with an adult family member and the entire household is assisted. In this case, all household income is included, and the entire household meets the HOPWA low-income eligibility guidelines and evidence of need requirements.
- The eligible person is renting a unit/room from an adult family member and a “reasonable accommodation” is determined necessary for the program participant. Due to the reasonable accommodation determination, the family’s income is not counted in determining client eligibility and assistance. Documentation of the recognized disability via the SSDI award letter must be obtained and recorded.

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Unallowable Expenses for STRU include:

- Security deposits and first month's rent,
- Moving costs,
- Household supplies and furnishings,
- Automobile expenses, and
- Telephone/Internet bills.



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QUESTIONS

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Thank you for your participation.



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HOUSING PROGRAM

Permanent Housing Placement

Definition:

Permanent Housing Placement (PHP) is an eligible supportive service activity under the HOPWA program that pays specific fees necessary to move persons into permanent housing.

Objective:

To help establish permanent residence when continued occupancy is expected.

Considerations

- PHP is intended to assist program participants to secure and move into permanent housing.
- PHP is used to place individuals into housing, not assist individuals already in housing.

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Permanent Housing Placement

Considerations (continued)

- Providers must check for other available housing programs.
- PHP can be used in conjunction with TBRA.
- Information about the PHP assistance should be included in the Housing Progress Log.
- Providers should ensure that all housing supported with PHP is safe, decent, and sanitary.
 - If PHP is provided, the unit must meet the basic Habitability Standards through the HUD Housing Quality Standards (which is more stringent).

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Permanent Housing Placement

Allowable Expenses include:

- Costs associated with locating housing, like
 - Housing referrals,
 - Tenant counseling, like
 - Understanding a residential lease and its obligations, and
 - Mediation of disputes.
- Costs associated with placement in housing, like
 - Application fees and credit check expenses,
 - First month's rent and security deposit (not to exceed two months rent), and
 - One-time utility connection fees and processing costs.

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Permanent Housing Placement

Recovery of Deposits

- Security deposits are program funds that must be returned to the Program when the assisted tenant leaves the unit.
- Programs must maintain a record of all security deposits.
- A HOPWA rental assistance program that provides utility and rent deposits should require that utility companies and landlords pay any returned deposits directly to the program rather than to the client.
- Good faith effort must be made to recover program funds upon the departure of the beneficiary from the unit.
- Recaptured funds are considered program income and must be applied to future rental program or housing placement activities.

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Permanent Housing Placement

Unallowable Expenses include:

- Moving expenses,
- Housekeeping/housing supplies,
- Smoke alarms,
- Standard furnishings,
- Repairs to the unit associated with the move-in, and
- Incidental costs for occupancy of the housing unit.



✓ If available, other funds outside of RWPB/HOPWA may cover these costs.

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Mortgage Assistance

Definition:

Mortgage Assistance is a short-term, preventive housing intervention intended to reduce the risks of homelessness, and when utilized together with other services, including access to health care services, case management, benefits counseling, and employment or vocational services, works to stabilize assisted households.

Objective:

To prevent homelessness of individuals and families by helping them remain in their own dwellings and increasing their access to supportive services.

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Mortgage Assistance Eligibility

- Client must be currently housed.
- Mortgage Assistance provides support for a client's current mortgage(s) only.
- Client must demonstrate that he/she is the resident owner of mortgaged real property. Satisfactory evidence of ownership of encumbered property includes:
 - A deed accompanied by a mortgage or a deed of trust,
 - A mortgage or deed of trust default/late payment notice which identifies the eligible person or a resident member of the family as the property owner/debtor, or
 - A valid, currently-dated title insurance policy identifying the eligible person or a resident member of the family as the property owner/debtor.

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Mortgage Assistance Eligibility (continued)

- Lack of financial resources must be documented. Documentation may include:
 - A record of actual monthly bills for recurring costs and evidence of the limited nature of household income, along with limited available financial resources (i.e. balance on bank accounts).
 - Case manager assessment of "need" which includes a variety of elements, such as current, previous, and future month's financial situation, employment and benefits status, and HIV/AIDS health-related conditions.
- Request must represent actual costs.
- Late fees may be paid if nonpayment will result in loss of housing (documented by eviction or foreclosure notice).

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Mortgage Assistance

Allowable Costs

- Mortgage principal
- Mortgage interest
- Property taxes (if part of monthly mortgage payment)
- Property insurance (if part of monthly mortgage payment)
- Condo fees (if part of monthly mortgage payment)
- Second mortgages

✓ Mortgage assistance for taxes, insurance, or condo fees that are not included on the monthly mortgage statement are, therefore, **not** eligible.

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) Definition:

Long-term rental assistance helps low-income people living with HIV and their households establish or maintain affordable and stable housing, reduce their risk of homelessness, and improve their access to health care and supportive services.

Program Benefits

- Allows clients to select a unit of their choosing.
- Is portable and moves with the client.
- Maximizes choice by allowing clients to search for and make their own housing decisions.
- Maximizes independence and anonymity.
- Enhances integration with the local community.
- Provides flexibility to communities to adjust the number of assisted units year to year.

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (continued)

- TBRA requires program participants to contribute to their rent, an amount which is the higher of:
 - 30% of monthly adjusted income,
 - 10% of monthly annual income (annual income before adjustments, divided by 12), or
 - The amount of welfare payments specifically designated to meet housing costs.
- A [TBRA Participation Agreement](#) must be signed by the participant, as well as a [Landlord Participation Agreement](#) must be signed by the landlord.
- The tenant, landlord, and/or property management entities must all sign the [Violence Against Women Act Lease Addendum](#) and must comply with all requirements of the federal legislation.
- Agencies providing TBRA must adopt the Program's approved **Violence Against Women Act Emergency Transfer Plan**.

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

- Amount of assistance (Rent Standard) is the Fair Market Rent (FMR) standards established by HUD, which are based on the number of bedrooms in the unit and location.
- The rent standard includes both rent and certain utilities (electric, gas/fuel, water, sewer, and trash collection).
- Rent Reasonableness and Occupancy Standards must be assessed to ensure rent charges are not considerably higher than comparable units in same location and the unit has the smallest number of bedrooms needed by the household to prevent overcrowding.
- TBRA requires completion of an inspection to ensure unit's compliance with the Housing Quality Standards (HQS) and Fire Safety Requirements described in the [Fire Administration Authorization Act of 1992](#). This inspection is documented using the Program's [Housing Quality Standards Checklist](#).

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (continued)

- Units eligible for TBRA are also provided an allowance for utilities not included in the rent, which decreases the amount of rent (plus utilities) the household is responsible for.
 - A **Utility Allowance Schedule** is available from the local Public Housing Authority and is based on the size of unit and local area.
 - Utility allowances are based on an average and may not cover the entire utility bill, so the client may have to make residual payments to the utility company.
 - Utility allowances may be paid directly to the utility company or directly to clients.
- TBRA assistance terminates immediately upon the death of the client, unless survived by members of the household who are listed on the housing application and lease agreement and were residing with the client in the assisted unit at the time of death. HOPWA rules allow up to one year of rental assistance to surviving family members as a grace period.

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (continued)

Household Member Definition

- A single person or a group of persons residing together that present together for assistance and identify themselves as a household – regardless of relationship, age, disability, or other factors – are considered to be a household and must be served together as such.
- The term is used for collecting data on changes in eligibility, changes in access to services, and outcomes on achieving housing stability. Live-In Aides (see “Live-In Aide”) and non-beneficiaries (e.g., a shared housing arrangement with a roommate) who reside in the unit are not included in the household.
- Income from all household members must be considered when determining income eligibility.

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (continued)

Earned Income Disregard (EID)

- The Earned Income Disregard (EID) allows qualified individuals and households receiving TBRA to keep more of their earned income for a period of up to two years following an increase in employment income.
- The purpose is to assist persons with disabilities in obtaining and retaining employment, as an important step toward economic self-sufficiency.
- Per 24 CFR §5.617, the Program requires disregard for income to previously unemployed persons with disabilities who are receiving TBRA. Previously unemployed means a person with disabilities who has earned, in the twelve months previous to employment, no more than would be received for 500 hours of work at the established minimum wage.

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (continued)

Earned Income Disregard (EID)

To qualify for the EID, the household must:

- Be a household with a disabled member receiving TBRA.
- Meet any one of the following:
 - A disabled member's earned income increases as a result of employment after a period of unemployment of one or more years prior to employment, or earning no more than minimum wage for 500 hours or less during the past 12 months;
 - A disabled member's earned income increases as a result of participation in an economic self-sufficiency program or other job-training program; or
 - A disabled member's earned income increases as a result of employment during or within six months after receiving assistance, benefits, or services under TANF or a Welfare-to-Work program (including one time only cash assistance of at least \$500).

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (continued)

EID Maximum Lifetime Cap

- A 24-month lifetime maximum time frame for each qualifying household member to utilize the Earned Income Disregard applies.
- The 24-month period is consecutive and begins at the initial exclusion.
- The exclusion ends when the 24-month lifetime maximum is reached.
- No disallowance will be applied after the 24-month period following the initial date the exclusion was applied.

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (continued)

Shared Housing Arrangements

Per 24 CFR §574.320(b), shared housing arrangements where two or more unrelated households live together are allowable under TBRA. Shared housing can often be a cost effective alternative to individual housing arrangements. Shared housing arrangements should be voluntary.

Qualifications

1. The entire unit must meet all **Housing Quality Standards**.
2. The unit must include (whether in the private or common space) a living room, sanitary facilities, and food preparation and refuse disposal facilities.
3. The entire unit must provide adequate space and security for all of its households (whether assisted or unassisted).
4. The unit must contain private space for each household, plus common space for all households.
5. The private space for each household must contain at least one bedroom for each two members. A zero- or one-bedroom unit may not be used for shared housing.

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (continued)

Shared Housing Arrangements - Rent Standard

In shared housing, rent standard requirements still apply. The rent standard for shared housing is the lower of:

- **Rent standard for the size of the private space**
 - For example, if a household qualifies for two out of three bedrooms, select the rent standard for a two-bedroom.

OR

- **Rent standard for the pro-rata share of the private space as compared to the total space in the unit.**
 - Divide the total space the household qualifies for by the total private space available to determine the pro-rata share. For example, if a household qualifies for two out of three bedrooms, divide the rent standard for a three-bedroom by 3 and multiply the quotient by 2.

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (continued)

Shared Housing Arrangements - Rent Reasonableness

In shared housing, rent reasonableness requirements still apply. The reasonable rent for shared housing is the lower of:

- **If the rent standard for the size of the private space is used, then comparison units should have this unit size.**
 - In the above example, if the rent standard for a two-bedroom was lower than the pro-rata shared rent, then comparison units should have two bedrooms.

OR

- **If the rent standard for the pro-rata share of the private space as compared to the total space in the unit is used, then comparison units should have the same number of total bedrooms.**
 - In the above example, if the pro-rata shared rent for two out of three bedrooms was lower than the rent standard for a two-bedroom, then comparison units should have three bedrooms.
 - The rents of the comparison units must be figured using the same pro-rata share. If the comparison unit rent is \$600.00 and the household will occupy 2 out of 3 bedrooms, the comparison unit rent will be figured as \$400.00 ($(\$600.00/3)*2 = \400.00).

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (continued)

Shared Housing Arrangements - Utility Allowance

- If the household will receive a utility allowance, the allowance for the proposed and comparison units must be figured as the pro-rata share of the private space.
- Lead Agents must use the allowance for the actual number of bedrooms the household will occupy, not the number of bedrooms the household qualifies for per the Occupancy Standards.
 - For example, if a household will occupy two out of three bedrooms, divide the utility allowance for a three-bedroom by 3 and multiply the quotient by 2.

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (continued)

Shared Housing Arrangements - Renting from Family Members

- The shared housing regulations at 24 CFR §982.615(b)(3) state that "an assisted person may not be related by blood or marriage to a resident owner." Also, per 24 CFR §982.306(d), Lead Agents cannot provide housing assistance if the unit owner is the parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sister, or brother of any member of the family. However, Lead Agents may grant exception to these regulations if they determine that approving the unit would provide reasonable accommodation for a household member who is a person with disabilities.
 - For example, a reasonable accommodation would permit a 'person with disabilities,' including those relating to HIV, to receive benefits when housed with a family member who owns or rents the housing unit if it is determined by a physician that living with the family member is important to the client's overall health and welfare. In such situations, the resident owner's income is not to be counted in determining the household's income eligibility for the program. Such payments are based on the number of bedrooms that the person with disabilities occupies in the home and must be reasonable for the type and nature of the housing arrangement, and similar to the reasonable rental fees available in comparable unassisted units.

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (continued)

Shared Housing Arrangements - Renting from Family Members

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

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Housing Quality Standards (HQS)

- Providers must ensure that units supported with STRU, PHP, Mortgage Assistance, or TBRA for 100 consecutive days or more are safe, sanitary, and free of lead-based paints.
- Prior to assistance being provided, the unit must be inspected using the [Housing Quality Standards Checklist](#) and approved by the regional Lead Agent.
- In order to expedite payment and prevent homelessness, a **Housing Quality Standards** inspection is only required after the 3rd consecutive provision of short-term assistance.
- Continued assistance beyond 100 consecutive days of housing services for any unit supported by the Program must meet the **Housing Quality Standards** found at 24 CFR 574.310(b)(2).

<https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/2936/24-cfr-part-574-housing-opportunities-for-persons-with-aids/>

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Housing Quality Standards (continued)

The standards are as follows:

- **Structure and materials.** The structure must be structurally sound, not pose any threat to the health and safety of the occupants, and protect residents from hazard.
- **Access.** Housing must be accessible and capable of being used without unauthorized use of other private properties. Structures must have alternate means of egress in case of fire.
- **Space and security.** Each resident must be given adequate space, security for themselves and their belongings, and an acceptable place to sleep.
- **Interior air quality.** Every room or space must be provided with natural or mechanical ventilation. Structures must be free of pollutants in the air at levels that threaten the health of residents.
- **Water supply.** The water supply must be free from contamination at levels that threaten the health of individuals.

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Housing Quality Standards (continued)

- **Thermal environment.** The housing must have adequate heating and/or cooling facilities in proper operating condition.
- **Illumination and electricity.** The housing must have adequate natural or artificial illumination to permit normal indoor activities and support the health and safety of residents. Sufficient electrical sources must be provided to permit use of essential electrical appliances while assuring safety from fire.
- **Food preparation and refuse disposal.** All food preparation areas must contain suitable space and equipment to store, prepare, and serve food in a sanitary manner.
- **Sanitary condition.** The housing and any equipment must be maintained in sanitary condition.
- **Fire safety.** All units must have smoke detectors and sprinkler systems, as specified.
- **Lead-based paint.** A visual assessment for deteriorated paint must be done for the unit, common areas servicing the unit, and exterior surfaces of the building where unit is located.

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Lead-Based Paint Requirements

A visual assessment of lead-based paint applies only when **all** of the following are met:

- The assistance lasts more than 100 consecutive days;
 - The housing was built before 1978; **and**
 - The household has members who are pregnant or are under the age of six.
- ✓ Program staff should also consult local or state laws and codes that may apply and be more stringent than Federal laws.

https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/DOC_12347.PDF

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Lead-Based Paint Requirements (continued)

Visual assessments are not triggered under any of the following circumstances:

- It is a zero-bedroom or Single Room Occupancy (SRO) unit.
- X-ray or laboratory testing of all painted surfaces by certified personnel has been conducted in accordance with HUD regulations, and the unit is officially certified to not contain lead-based paint.
- The property has had all lead-based paint identified and removed in accordance with HUD regulations.
- It meets any of the other exemptions described in 24 CFR Part 35.115(a).

https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/DOC_12347.PDF

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Lead-Based Paint Requirements (continued)

- If lead-based paint requirements apply and before assistance can be provided for that unit, a visual assessment must be conducted by a HUD-Certified Visual Assessor.
 - It is important to note that a HUD-Certified Visual Assessor is **not** equivalent to a Certified Clearance Examiner. **Anyone** may become a HUD-Certified Visual Assessor by successfully completing a 20-minute online training by visiting: www.hud.gov/offices/lead/training and clicking on "Take the Visual Assessment Course."
 - Certificate of completion must be maintained in the individual's personnel file.
- Providers can choose to utilize certified inspectors and can use the site below to find a certified inspector. The Program can assist with any costs associated with using third party inspectors.

<https://cfpub.epa.gov/flpp/pub/index.cfm?do=main.firmSearchAbatement>

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HOUSING PROGRAM

Lead-Based Paint Requirements (continued)

A visual assessment of existing paint surfaces in dwellings must be conducted before leasing the unit and on an annual basis thereafter, as long as assistance is provided for the unit.

If deteriorated paint is identified by the visual assessment:

- The property owner must be notified of the need for paint stabilization and repairs along with the building component underneath the surface finish, if that component is defective. The repair work must be done using lead-safe work practices and the affected area tested and "cleared" to allow safe occupancy.
 - All costs of the repairs to the deteriorated paint work must be paid by the owner/developer based on State and local laws.
- Residents must be provided a lead hazard information pamphlet and a notice regarding the deteriorated paint work and clearance results. This pamphlet is located at:

https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-02/documents/lead_in_your_home_brochure_land_b_w_508_easy_print_0.pdf

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Thank you for your participation.



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This concludes Module 6 of the Illinois Ryan White Case Management Training.

Thank you for your attention today. The Program looks forward to your regional webinar where we will listen and address any comments or questions that emerged from Module 6.

Module 7: ***Data System Introduction*** is the next training in the Case Management series.



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