



The intersection of fair housing and local housing efforts

MHP Massachusetts Housing Institute
Jennifer Raitt, Metropolitan Area Planning Council
June 2015

This session aims to:

- Provide an introduction to fair housing law and responsibilities
- The ability to recognize exclusionary practices and barriers to fair housing and strategies to address them

Fair Housing Laws: Protected Classes

Federal Fair Housing Act

- Race
- Color
- National Origin
- Religion
- Sex
- Familial Status
- Disability

Massachusetts General Law 151B

- Ancestry
- Age
- Gender Identity
- Genetic Information
- Marital Status
- Sexual Orientation
- Source of Income/ Public Assistance
- Veteran History/ Military History

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MA Anti-Discrimination Law (121B)

The Massachusetts law prohibits discrimination in:

- Employment
- Places of Public Accommodation
- Housing
- Credit
- Services

With regard to Housing the law prohibits discrimination by those engaged in most aspects of the housing business of listing, buying, selling, renting or financing housing, whether for profit or not.

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Key Fair Housing Law Provisions

- Refusing to rent, sell, or negotiate
- Steering people from or toward a particular area
- Discriminating in the terms, conditions, or privileges, services, or facilities
- Making, printing, or publishing any notice, statement, or advertisement indicating preference, limitation, or discrimination

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Key Fair Housing Law Provisions

- Refusing to make reasonable accommodations and modifications
- Failing to comply with state and federal accessibility design and construction requirements
- Discriminating in residential real-estate related transactions and brokerage services
- Interfering, coercing, intimidating, or threatening any person in the exercise or enjoyment of rights under fair housing laws, or encouraging any other person in such exercise or enjoyment

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Fair Housing Law: Discriminatory Effect Rule

Implements the FHA's Discriminatory Effects Standard;
Three Part Burden Shifting Test

1. Is it likely that policy or practice will negatively impact members of a protected class?

2. Is the policy or practice necessary to achieve substantial, legitimate, non-discriminatory interests?

3. Is there a less discriminatory alternative that would meet the same interests?

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Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing

"[AFFH] means taking proactive steps beyond simply combating discrimination to foster more inclusive communities...More specifically, it means taking steps proactively to address significant disparities in access to community assets, to overcome segregated living patterns and support and promote integrated communities, to end racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty, and to foster and maintain compliance with civil rights and fair housing laws."

Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Proposed Rule July 18, 2013

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AFFH: Key Concepts

- Reduce segregation patterns
- Improve community assets and access to them by protected classes
- Reduce discriminatory actions: disparate treatment, disparate impact, and perpetuation of segregation

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AFFH in Planning and Practice

| | |
|------------|---|
| ASSESS | • determinants of fair housing issues and develop fair housing goals and priorities |
| ANALYZE | • policies and procedures for disparate impact, potential perpetuation of segregation, and access to community assets |
| INTEGRATE | • fair housing consideration into municipal planning and procedures |
| ENSURE | • civic engagement is inclusive of protected classes, including in the regional area |
| PRIORITIZE | • local resources while leveraging regional resources |

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AFFH and Affordable Housing

- Providing affordable housing does not by itself AFFH and cannot purport to if fair housing protected classes are not taken into account
- However, affordable housing is necessary to address the disparate impact that limited affordable and multifamily housing has on protected classes and housing choices available to them.

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AFFH and Affordable Housing

- *U.S. ex rel. Anti-Discrimination Center of Metro New York, Inc. v. Westchester County* (2009)
 - Inadequate consideration of need for affordable housing for low-income households (failed to address racial/ethnic segregation and act to overcome it)
 - Led to \$30 million settlement with U.S. government to remedy issue; must develop 750 affordable housing units in 31 mostly White communities over 7 years
- Other considerations, e.g.: affirmative fair marketing, use of local preference, diversity of housing types (design as well as households to be served)

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AFFH and Context of State Policies

- *The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has a compelling interest in creating fair and open access to affordable housing and promoting housing choice across the state*
- **State action:**
 - Policies must consider whether action is AFFH or perpetuating segregation or creating/aiding disparate impact on protected classes
 - Policies aim to help communities further mutual fair housing obligations and goals

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State Action and AFFH

- All privately (state) assisted housing and/or housing for inclusion on Subsidized Housing Inventory must have an affirmative fair housing marketing and resident selection plan consistent with DHCD guidelines
- Examples: developments under 40B, 40R, or inclusionary zoning approved and/or financed through DHCD, MHP, MassHousing, or MassDevelopment
- HUD also requires Affirmative Fair Housing and Marketing Plans for projects it funds

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State Action and AFFH

- DHCD's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice contains action steps for:
 - improving housing for families with children
 - responding to development patterns with a disparate impact
 - Ensuring a diversity of bedrooms sizes in development
- Incorporated 3-bedroom requirement into state housing funding programs
 - Generally, 10% 3-bedroom units required

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www.mapc.org/fairhousingtoolkit

| | | |
|--|----------------------------------|---|
| Fair Housing laws and regulations | Civic Engagement | Zoning to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing |
| Planning and Assessment of Fair Housing | Disparate Impact Analysis | Affirmative Marketing |
| Accessibility for People with Disabilities: Zoning for Group Homes | Language Assessment and Services | Increasing Accessible Housing through Visitability and Design Standards |

Consultant: Dan Cahill and Associates 16

Other resources

- Fair Housing Centers
- Housing Consumer Education Centers
- Regional Nonprofit Organizations
- MA Office of the Attorney General and Consumer Affairs
- Independent Living Centers
- Commissions on Disability

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Thank you!

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Putting Fair Housing Into Action

Shelly Goehring
Program Manager, MAHA



Federal Fair Housing Act MA Anti-Discrimination Law

Protected
Class

Disparate
impact

Discrimi-
nation



Discriminatory Effect Rule

Three Part Burden Shifting Test

Is it likely that policy or practice will negatively impact members of a protected class?

Is the policy or practice necessary to achieve substantial, legitimate, non-discriminatory interests?

Is there a less discriminatory alternative that would meet the same interests?



Scenario #1

- ▶ Local plans or zoning bylaws prioritize studio and 1-bedroom units, restricting the number of bedrooms by unit rather than by development or lot.



Discriminatory Effect Rule

Three Part Burden Shifting Test

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Is there a less discriminatory alternative that would meet the same interests?



Scenario #2

- ▶ A town is 98% white and decides to advertise new affordable housing units with flyers left at the local library, community center and Town Hall.



Discriminatory Effect Rule

Three Part Burden Shifting Test

Is it likely that policy or practice will negatively impact members of a protected class?

Is the policy or practice necessary to achieve substantial, legitimate, non-discriminatory interests?

Is there a less discriminatory alternative that would meet the same interests?



Scenario #3

- ▶ Planning or zoning approval processes mandate or prioritize townhouses.



Discriminatory Effect Rule

Three Part Burden Shifting Test

Is it likely that policy or practice will negatively impact members of a protected class?

Is the policy or practice necessary to achieve substantial, legitimate, non-discriminatory interests?

Is there a less discriminatory alternative that would meet the same interests?



Scenario #4

- ▶ A town with the Community Preservation Act thinks it can get funds for affordable housing built exclusively for teachers passed at Town Meeting.



Discriminatory Effect Rule

Three Part Burden Shifting Test

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Is the policy or practice necessary to achieve substantial, legitimate, non-discriminatory interests?

Is there a less discriminatory alternative that would meet the same interests?



Scenario #5

- ▶ An organization in your city/town is interested in building housing for homeless veterans, offering additional services for the residents.



Discriminatory Effect Rule

Three Part Burden Shifting Test

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Is the policy or practice necessary to achieve substantial, legitimate, non-discriminatory interests?

Is there a less discriminatory alternative that would meet the same interests?



Scenario #6

- ▶ Landlord refuses to accept housing subsidies or rental vouchers as a source of rental payment.



Discriminatory Effect Rule

Three Part Burden Shifting Test

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Is the policy or practice necessary to achieve substantial, legitimate, non-discriminatory interests?

Is there a less discriminatory alternative that would meet the same interests?



Scenario #7

- ▶ Your community releases a Request for Proposals (RFP) for a developer to create rental housing restricted for people 55 years and up.



Discriminatory Effect Rule

Three Part Burden Shifting Test

Is it likely that policy or practice will negatively impact members of a protected class?

Is the policy or practice necessary to achieve substantial, legitimate, non-discriminatory interests?

Is there a less discriminatory alternative that would meet the same interests?



Scenario #8

- ▶ A rent assistance program uses local CPA funds to support the rental market. The entity managing the program requires applicants to currently live in the community to qualify for assistance.



Discriminatory Effect Rule

Three Part Burden Shifting Test

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Is the policy or practice necessary to achieve substantial, legitimate, non-discriminatory interests?

Is there a less discriminatory alternative that would meet the same interests?



Key Points

Disparate impact

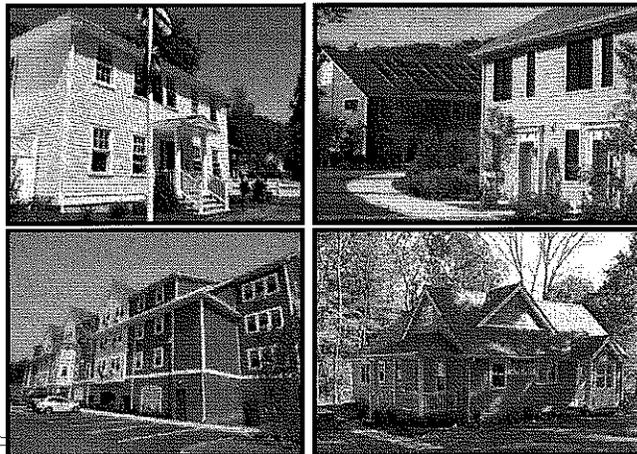
Protected classes

Local preference

Three-point test



Questions?



MASSACHUSETTS
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Fair Housing

Federal Fair Housing Act

- Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act (1968)

MA Anti-Discrimination Law

- 2nd state to pass comprehensive anti-discrimination law (1989)

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Protected Classes

MA Anti-Discrimination Law

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Race | Color | Religious Creed | National Origin | Sex |
| Sexual Orientation | Age | Children (familial status) | Ancestry | Marital Status |
| Veteran/Military status | Public Assistance Recipient | Disability (mental or physical) | Genetics or Gender Identity | |

Black = Federal Fair Housing Act and MA Anti-Discrimination Law



MA Anti-Discrimination Law

MA General Law Chapter 151b

Unlawful to refuse the

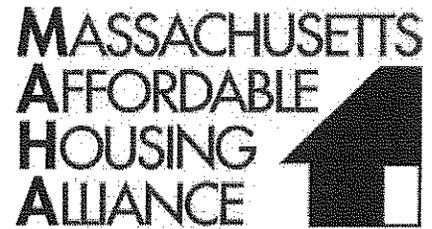
- Right to buy
- Right to lease
- Right to rent
- Right of ownership
- Right of possession

On the basis of membership in one or more of the protected classes.



Interested in creating teacher or veteran housing?

Questions to ask first.



Education • Action • Results

The Anti-Discrimination Law was written to respond to incidences of housing discrimination within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Communities should be sure their actions are in keeping with the goals and requirements of this law.

Does your community receive state or federal housing funds?

If yes, deviation from following Fair Housing guidelines *could* cause concern for the governmental agency. This may be the case even if the funds are not used in an affordable housing project that potentially excludes a protected class.

Do you want the units included on the MA Subsidized Housing Inventory (SHI)?

All housing units included on the SHI must use an Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing plan, approved by the MA Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) or other Subsidizing Agency, to recruit tenants or buyers. While a “local” preference” *may be* allowed, it cannot be for 100% of the units or exclusive for a group as narrow as teachers. It may need to include municipal workers, for example. DHCD criteria for local preference may differ from that of HUD. Ultimately, preferences are exceptions to equal opportunity housing and should be tailored to have the least discriminatory effect.

But providing housing for teachers isn’t discrimination is it?

Maybe not, but consider this example: A community creates housing and makes it available only to local teachers. If all, or a distinct majority, of the teachers in the district are one race or gender, the town or city could find itself vulnerable to a discrimination case. Discrimination may not be the intent, but could be the result.

Does your community have a housing plan?

Housing plans are data driven to help communities identify local housing needs. If your plan names certain groups of people (e.g., teachers or veterans) as being disadvantaged in finding affordable housing in town in comparison to other groups, then you strengthen your case when supporting housing that could benefit particular groups. However, this does not exempt a community from provisions of the Anti-Discrimination Law.

There are some allowable exceptions.

DHCD has allowed some housing to be exclusive for one group of people (e.g., homeless veterans) if there is a services component integral to the housing. Additionally, the federal Fair Housing Act allows housing that is restricted for people 55 years old and up.

While a community may have more flexibility if not receiving state or federal funds for a project, the Anti-Discrimination and federal Fair Housing Laws still apply to all.

Massachusetts Anti-Discrimination Law Mass General Law Chapter 151B

The Anti-Discrimination/Fair Housing Law declares that it is illegal to discriminate on the basis of:

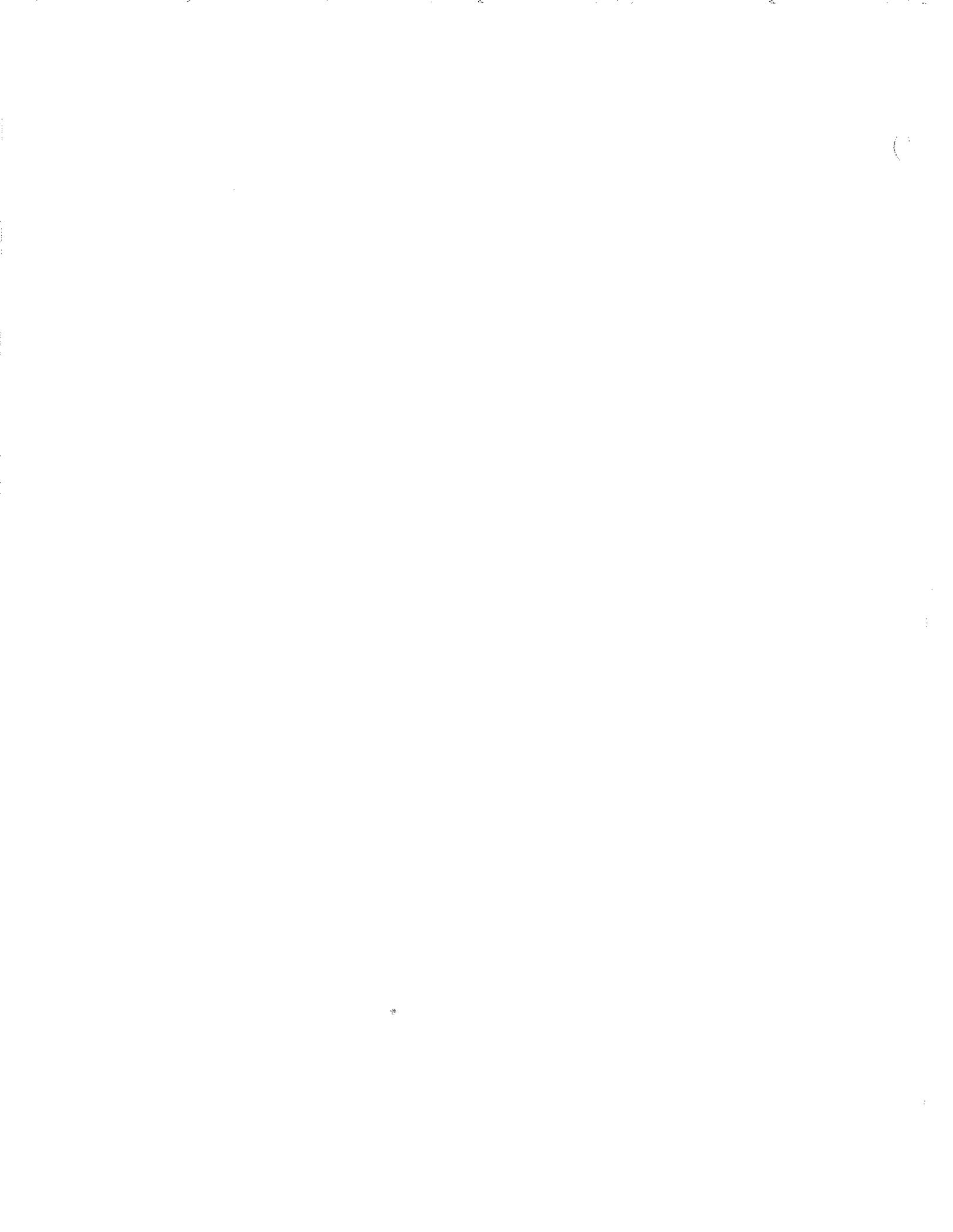
- Race
- Color
- Religious Creed
- National Origin
- Sex
- Sexual Orientation
- Age
- Children
- Ancestry
- Marital Status
- Veteran/Military Status
- Public Assistance Reciprocity
- Disability (mental or physical)
- Genetics and Gender Identity

It is unlawful for owners, lessees, sublessees, licensed real estate brokers, assignees, managing agents or unit owners to refuse (on the basis of membership in one or more of the above groups) the:

- 1) right to buy
- 2) right to lease
- 3) right to rent
- 4) right of ownership
- 5) right of possession

(This is not an exhaustive list, plus keep in mind that federal laws apply more broadly than state laws.)

For more information, contact your town or city’s legal counsel, or the Massachusetts Department of Housing and Community Development.



INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT

Regarding Housing Opportunities for Families with Children

This Interagency Agreement (this "Agreement") is entered into as of the 17th day of January, 2014 by and between the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, acting by and through its Department of Housing and Community Development ("DHCD"), the Massachusetts Housing Partnership Fund Board ("MHP"), the Massachusetts Housing Finance Agency (in its own right and in its capacity as Project Administrator designated by DHCD under the Guidelines for Housing Programs in Which Funding is Provided By Other Than a State Agency, "MassHousing"), the Massachusetts Development Finance Agency ("MassDevelopment") and the Community Economic Development Assistance Corporation ("CEDAC"). DHCD, MHP, MassHousing, MassDevelopment and CEDAC are each referred to herein as a "State Housing Agency" and collectively as the "State Housing Agencies".

Background

A. DHCD's 2013 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice ("AI") includes action steps to improve housing opportunities for families, including families with children, the latter being a protected class pursuant to fair housing laws, including the federal Fair Housing Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§ 3601 *et seq.*) and Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 151B. In order to respond to development patterns in the Commonwealth that disparately impact and limit housing options for families with children, such steps include requiring a diversity of bedroom sizes in Affordable Production Developments that are not age-restricted and that are funded, assisted or approved by the State Housing Agencies to ensure that families with children are adequately served.

B. The State Housing Agencies have agreed to conduct their activities in accordance with the action steps set forth in the AI.

C. This Agreement sets forth certain agreements and commitments among the State Housing Agencies with respect to this effort.

Definitions

1) "Affordable" - For the purposes of this Agreement, the term "Affordable" shall mean that the development will have units that meet the eligibility requirements for inclusion on the Subsidized Housing Inventory ("SHI").

2) "Production Development" - For purposes of this Agreement "Production Development" is defined as new construction or adaptive reuse of a non-residential building and shall include rehabilitation projects if the property has been vacant for two (2) or more years or if the property has been condemned or made uninhabitable by fire or other casualty.



Massachusetts
Housing Partnership
Moving affordable housing forward



MASSDEVELOPMENT

Agreements

NOW, THEREFORE, DHCD, MHP, MassHousing, MassDevelopment and CEDAC agree as follows:

Bedroom Mix Policy

1) Consistent with the AI, it is the intention of the State Housing Agencies that at least ten percent (10%) of the units in Affordable Production Developments funded, assisted or approved by a State Housing Agency shall have three (3) or more bedrooms except as provided herein. To the extent practicable, the three bedroom or larger units shall be distributed proportionately among affordable and market rate units.

2) The Bedroom Mix Policy shall be applied by the State Housing Agency that imposes the affordability restriction that complies with the requirements of the SHI.

3) The Bedroom Mix Policy shall not apply to Affordable Production Developments for age-restricted housing, assisted living, supportive housing for individuals, single room occupancy or other developments in which the policy is not appropriate for the intended residents. In addition, the Bedroom Mix Policy shall not apply to a Production Development where such units:

- (i) are in a location where there is insufficient market demand for such units , as determined in the reasonable discretion of the applicable State Housing Agency; or
- (ii) will render a development infeasible, as determined in the reasonable discretion of the applicable State Housing Agency.

4) Additionally, a State Housing Agency shall have the discretion to waive this policy (a) for small projects that have less than ten (10) units and (b) in limited instances when, in the applicable State Housing Agency's judgment, specific factors applicable to a project and considered in view of the regional need for family housing, make a waiver reasonable.

5) The Bedroom Mix Policy shall be applicable to all Production Developments provided a Subsidy as defined under 760 CMR 56.02 or otherwise subsidized, financed and/or overseen by a State Housing Agency under the M.G.L. Chapter 40B comprehensive permit rules for which a Chapter 40B Project Eligibility letter is issued on or after March 1, 2014. The policy shall be applicable to all other Affordable Production Developments funded, assisted, or approved by a State Housing Agency on or after May 1, 2014.



III. Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing and Resident Selection Plan

A. Introduction

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has a compelling interest in creating fair and open access to affordable housing and promoting compliance with state and federal civil rights obligations. Therefore, all housing with state subsidy or housing for inclusion on the Subsidized Housing Inventory (SHI) shall have an Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing and Resident Selection Plan (AFHMP). With respect to rental housing and Assisted Living Facilities, *the affordable Use Restriction documents of said housing must require that the AFHMP, subject to the approval of the subsidizing or funding agency, shall be implemented for the term of the affordability restriction.*

Affirmative Fair Housing requirements apply to the full spectrum of activities that culminate with occupancy, including but not limited to means and methods of outreach and marketing through to the qualification and selection of residents. All AFHMP plans must, at a minimum, meet the standards set forth by the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD), as may be amended from time to time. In the case of M.G.L. c.40B projects and other projects subsidized by a Subsidizing Agency, the AFHMP must be approved by the Subsidizing Agency.

The developer (Developer) is responsible for resident selection, including but not limited to drafting the resident selection plan, marketing, administering the initial lottery process, and determining the qualification of potential buyers and/or tenants. The Developer is responsible for paying for all of the costs of affirmative fair marketing and administering the lottery and may use in-house staff, provided that such staff meets the qualifications described below. The Developer may contract for such services provided that any such contractor must be experienced and qualified under the following standards.

Note: As used in these AFHMP Guidelines, "Developer" refers to the Project Owner and/or the entity with which the Developer has contracted to carry out any or all of the tasks associated with an AFHMP.

B. Developer Staff and Contractor Qualifications

The entity as well as the individual with primary responsibility for resident selection, whether in-house staff or a third-party contractor, must have substantial, successful prior experience in each component of the AFHMP for which the party will be responsible, e.g. drafting the plan, marketing and outreach activities, administering the lottery process and/or determining eligibility under applicable subsidy programs and/or qualifying buyers with mortgage lenders.

Subsidizing Agencies reserve the right to reject the qualifications of any Developer or contractor. However, generally, Developers or contractors that meet the following criteria *for each component*, as applicable, will be considered to be qualified to carry out the component(s) for which they are responsible:

1. The entity has successfully carried out similar AFHMP responsibilities for a minimum of three (3) projects in Massachusetts *or* the individual with primary responsibility for the resident selection process has successfully carried out similar AFHMP responsibilities for a minimum of five (5) projects in Massachusetts.

2. The entity has the capacity to address matters relating to limited English language proficiency. This shall include language access planning and providing reasonable language assistance, at no cost to the applicant, so that applicants with Limited English Proficiency ("LEP") may meaningfully apply and access

the housing opportunity.⁹ Marketing informational materials must therefore provide notice of free language assistance to applicants, translated into the languages of LEP populations anticipated to apply.

3. "Successfully" for the purposes of these Guidelines means that, with respect to both the entity and the relevant staff, (a) the prior experience has not required intervention by a Subsidizing Agency to address fair housing complaints or concerns; and (b) that within the past five (5) years, there has not been a finding or final determination against the entity or staff for violation of any state or federal fair housing law.

C. Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plan

1. Duration

The Developer and contractor, if any, or other delegated entity, shall review and update the AFHMP at least every five years, or more frequently if relevant demographics change, or as otherwise needed in order to ensure compliance with applicable law and DHCD's AFHMP guidelines, as may be amended from time to time (or any successor guidelines or directives).

(May 2013 Update: Addition of language on duration; no change in policy.)

2. Contents

The Developer shall prepare the following materials which shall comprise an AFHMP:

- a. Informational materials for applicants including a general description of the overall project that provides key information such as the number of market/affordable units, amenities, number of parking/garage spaces per unit, distribution of bedrooms by market and affordable units, accessibility, etc.
- b. A description of the eligibility requirements.
- c. A description of the rules for applying and the order in which applications will be processed.
- d. Lottery and resident selection procedures.
- e. A clear description of the preference system being used (if applicable).
- f. A description of the measures that will be used to ensure affirmative fair marketing will be achieved including a description of the affirmative fair marketing and outreach methods that will be used, sample advertisements to be used, and a list of publications where ads will be placed.
- g. Application materials including:
 - (1) The application form.

⁹ See DHCD's Language Access Plan at <http://www.mass.gov/hed/docs/dhcd/hd/fair/languageaccessplan.pdf> for information about language access planning obligations and requirements.

- (2) A statement regarding the housing provider's¹⁰ obligation not to discriminate in the selection of applicants on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability, age, ancestry, children, familial status, genetic information, marital status, public assistance reciprocity, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, veteran/military status, or any other basis prohibited by law, and such a statement must also be included in the application materials.
 - (3) Information indicating that persons with disabilities are entitled to request a reasonable accommodation in rules, policies, practices, or services, or to request a reasonable modification in the housing, when such accommodations or modifications may be necessary to afford persons with disabilities an equal opportunity to use and enjoy the housing.¹¹
 - (4) An authorization for consent to release information.
- h. For homeownership transactions, a description of the use restriction and/or deed rider.
 - i. The Developer and contractor, if any, shall sign the AFHMP document as follows:

"As authorized representatives of [Developer] and [contractor], respectively, each of us has reviewed this plan and agrees to implement this AFHMP, which shall be made effective as of the approval date. Further, by signing this form, [Developer] agrees to review and update its AFHMP as necessary in order to comply with all applicable statutes, regulations, executive orders and other binding DHCD requirements pertaining to affirmative fair housing marketing and resident selection plans reasonably related to such statutes, regulations, executive orders, as same may be amended from time to time. We hereby certify that all the information stated herein, as well as any information provided herewith, is true and accurate.

Note: The Developer shall *not* utilize the HUD AFHMP form unless required to submit an AFHMP to HUD for review and approval.

3. Approval

The Subsidizing Agency must approve the AFHMP before the marketing and application process commences.

4. Applicability

Aside from the advertising component of the AFHMP, which applies to all units, the AFHMP shall be applied to affordable units upon availability for the term of affordability and must consist of actions that provide information, maximum opportunity, and otherwise attract eligible persons protected under state and federal civil rights laws that are *less likely to apply*.

¹⁰ Note: housing providers include owners of accessory apartments and their agents.

¹¹ It is important to remember that legal obligations with respect to accessibility and modifications in housing extend beyond the Massachusetts Architectural Access Board requirements, including federal requirements imposed by the Fair Housing Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the Rehabilitation Act. Under state law, in the case of publicly assisted housing, multiple dwelling housing consisting of ten or more units, or contiguously located housing consisting of ten or more units (see M.G.L. c. 151B, § 1 for definitions), reasonable modification of existing premises shall *be at the expense of the owner* or other person having the right of ownership if necessary for the person with a disability to fully enjoy the premises. M.G.L. c. 151B, § 4(7A). See also 24 C.F.R. part 8 for Rehabilitation Act requirements of housing providers that receive federal financial assistance.

5. Criminal Background Checks

Criminal background checks are not required under these AFHMP guidelines. However, if criminal background inquiries and checks will be utilized during the application process, the use of such inquiries and checks are subject to the approval of the Subsidizing Agency. Criminal background screening shall not be conducted as a precondition for applicant participation in the lottery. For further guidance on criminal background screening, see the Model Policy Regarding Applicant Screening on the Basis of Criminal Records, available at <http://www.mass.gov/hed/economic/eohed/dhcd/legal/fair-housing-and-civil-rights-information.html>

(May 2013 Update: New requirement for signature/certification of AFHMP submissions; advice on use of HUD form; and new language on CORIs but no change in policy.)

6. Outreach and Marketing

Marketing should attract residents outside the community by extending to the regional statistical area as well as the state and must meet the following requirements:

- a. Advertisements should be placed in local and regional newspapers, and newspapers that serve minority groups and other groups protected under fair housing laws. Notices should also be sent to local fair housing commissions, area churches, local and regional housing agencies, local housing authorities, civic groups, lending institutions, social service agencies, and other non-profit organizations.
- b. Affordable units in the Boston Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) must be reported to the Boston Fair Housing Commission's Metrolist (Metropolitan Housing Opportunity Clearing House). Such units shall be reported whenever they become available (including upon turnover).
- c. Accessible¹² units must be listed with MassAccess (see <http://www.chapa.org> or <http://www.massaccesshousingregistry.org>) whenever they become available (including upon turnover).
- d. Affordable rental and affordable ownership units, whether or not they are accessible, must also be listed with MassAccess whenever they become available (including upon turnover). Where applicable, all MassAccess data input fields relating to accessible and adaptable status and accessibility features must be completed. Available affordable ownership units must also be listed with the Massachusetts Affordable Housing Alliance website (see <http://www.mahahome.org> or <http://www.massaffordablehomes.org>).
- e. Marketing should also be included in non-English publications based on the prevalence of particular language groups in the regional area. To determine the prevalence of a particular language by geographical area, see for example http://www.lep.gov/demog_data/demog_data.html.

¹² Note: The owner or other person having the right of ownership shall, in accordance with M.G.L. c. 151B, §4(7A), give at least fifteen days' notice of the vacancy of a wheelchair accessible unit to the Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission. Said statute also requires the owner or other person having the right of ownership to give timely notice that a wheelchair accessible unit is vacant or will become vacant to a person who has, within the past 12 months, notified the owner or person or person having the right of ownership that such person is in need of a wheelchair accessible unit.

- f. All marketing should be comparable in terms of the description of the opportunity available, regardless of the marketing type (e.g., local newspaper vs. minority newspaper). The size of the advertisements, including the content of the advertisement, as well as the dates of the advertising unless affirmative advertising occurs first, should be comparable across regional, local, and minority newspapers.
- g. All advertising and marketing materials should indicate resident selection by lottery or other random selection procedure, where applicable.
- h. All advertising should offer reasonable accommodations in the application process.
- i. Advertisements should run a minimum of two times over a sixty day period and be designed to attract attention. Marketing of ownership units should begin approximately six months before the expected date of project occupancy.
- j. Pursuant to fair housing laws,¹³ advertising/marketing must not indicate any preference or limitation, or otherwise discriminate based on race, color, disability, religion, sex, familial status, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, genetic information, ancestry, children, marital status, or public assistance reciprocity. This prohibition includes phrases such as "active adult community" and "empty nesters". Exceptions may apply if the preference or limitation is pursuant to a lawful eligibility requirement.
- k. All advertising and marketing materials portraying persons should depict members of classes of persons protected under fair housing laws, including majority and minority groups as well as persons with disabilities.
- l. The Fair Housing logo () and slogan ("Equal Housing Opportunity") should be included in all marketing materials. The logo may be obtained at HUD's website at: <http://www.hud.gov/library/bookshelf11/hudgraphics/fheologo.cfm> .

(May 2013 Update: Clarification on MassAccess requirements; the specific references to examples of prohibited phrases in 6.j; no change in policy.)

7. Availability of Applications

Advertising and outreach efforts shall identify locations where the application can be obtained. **Applications shall be available at public, wheelchair accessible locations, including one that has some night hours; usually, a public library will meet this need.** The advertisements and other marketing materials shall include a telephone number, as well as the TTY/TTD telephone number, that persons can call to request an application by mail. Advertisements and other marketing materials cannot indicate that applicants must appear in person in order to receive or submit applications or that they will have an advantage over applicants who do not appear in person.

8. Informational Meeting

At the time of initial marketing, the lottery administrator must offer one or more informational meetings for potential applicants to educate them about the lottery process and the housing development. These meetings may include local officials, developers, and local bankers. The date, time, and location of these meetings shall be published in ads and flyers that publicize the availability of lottery applications. The

¹³ 42 U.S.C. § 3604(c); M.G.L. c. 151B, § 4(7B).

workshops shall be held in a municipal building, school, library, public meeting room or other accessible space. Meetings shall be held in the evening or on weekend days in order to reach as many potential applicants as possible. However, attendance at a meeting shall not be mandatory for participation in a lottery.

The purpose of the meeting is to answer questions that are commonly asked by lottery applicants. Usually a municipal official will welcome the participants and describe the municipality's role in the affordable housing development. The lottery administrator will then explain the information requested on the application and answer questions about the lottery drawing process. The Developer should be present to describe the development and to answer specific questions about the affordable units. It is helpful to have representatives of local banks present to answer questions about qualifications for the financing of affordable units. At the meeting, the lottery administrator should provide complete application materials to potential applicants.

9. Homeownership – Establishing Sales Prices

Sale prices shall be established at the time of the initial marketing of the affordable units. Thereafter, the prices of homes cannot be increased for lottery winners, even if interest rates and HUD income guidelines change.

For large, phased developments maximum sale prices of units sold in subsequent phases will be calculated prior to the start of marketing for each phase, or approximately 6 months prior to expected occupancy of the units. In such cases, each phase will require its own affirmative fair marketing efforts and lottery.

D. Local Preferences

1. Threshold Requirements

a. Required Supporting Documentation

If a municipality wishes to implement a local selection preference, it must:

- (1) Demonstrate in the AFHMP the need for the local preference. For instance, a community that has a subsidized rental housing or public housing waiting list with local applicants likely to apply for the project (whether or not the project provides rental assistance will be considered) *may* support a local preference for a rental development.
- (2) Justify the extent of the local preference (the percentage of units proposed to be set aside for local preference). That is, how does the documented local need, in the context of the size of the community, the size of the project and the regional need, justify the proposed size of the local preference for a given project? *Note, however, that in no event may a local preference exceed 70% of the (affordable) units in a Project.*
- (3) Demonstrate that the proposed local preference will not have a disparate impact on protected classes (see e.g., the "Avoiding Potential Discriminatory Effects" section below).

b. Failure to Provide Supporting Documentation

A municipality must provide to the Developer the documentation required to support a local preference within 3 months of final issuance of the Comprehensive Permit. Failure to comply with

this requirement shall be deemed to demonstrate that there is not a need for a local preference and a local preference shall not be approved as part of any AFHMP or use restriction.

2. Approval

The Subsidizing Agency, and in the case of LAUs, DHCD as well as the municipality, must approve a local preference scheme as part of the AFHMP. Therefore, the nature and extent of local preferences should be approved by the Subsidizing Agency (or DHCD in the case of LAUs) prior to including such language in any zoning mechanism. Furthermore, a comprehensive permit shall only contain requirements or conditions relating to local preferences to the extent permitted by applicable law and this AFHMP policy.

(May 2013 Update: Clarification on what is required to establish the local preference set-aside.)

3. Local Preferences

a. Allowable Preference Categories

- (1) Current residents: A household in which one or more members is living in the city or town at the time of application. Documentation of residency should be provided, such as rent receipts, utility bills, street listing or voter registration listing.
- (2) Municipal Employees: Employees of the municipality, such as teachers, janitors, firefighters, police officers, librarians, or town hall employees.
- (3) Employees of Local Businesses: Employees of businesses located in the municipality.
- (4) Households with children attending the locality's schools, such as METCO students.

b. When determining the preference categories, the geographic boundaries of the local resident preference area may not be smaller than municipal boundaries.

c. Durational requirements related to local preferences, that is, how long an applicant has lived in or worked in the residency preference area, are not permitted in any case.

d. Preferences extended to local residents should also be made available not only to applicants who work in the preference area, but also to applicants who have been hired to work in the preference area, applicants who demonstrate that they expect to live in the preference area because of a bona fide offer of employment, and applicant households with children attending the locality's schools, such as METCO students.

e. A preference for households that work in the community must not discriminate (including have a disproportionate effect of exclusion) against persons with disabilities and elderly households in violation of fair housing laws.

f. Advertising should not have a discouraging effect on eligible applicants. As such, local residency preferences must not be advertised as they may discourage non-local potential applicants.

4. Avoiding Potential Discriminatory Effects

a. General.

The local selection preferences must not disproportionately delay or otherwise deny admission of non-local residents that are protected under state and federal civil rights laws. The AFHMP should demonstrate what efforts will be taken to prevent a disparate impact or discriminatory effect. For example, the community may move minority applicants into the local selection pool to ensure it reflects the racial/ethnic balance of the HUD defined Metropolitan Statistical Area ("MSA") as described below.¹⁴ However, such a protective measure may not be sufficient as it is race/ethnicity specific; the AFHMP must address other classes of persons protected under fair housing laws who may be negatively affected by the local preference. For instance, a preference solely based on employment in the municipality may have a disparate impact on the elderly or some persons with disabilities. In such instance, an applicant residing in the community who is age 62 or older or is a person with a disability must be given the benefit of the employment preference.

b. Lottery Process

- (1) To avoid discriminatory effects in violation of applicable fair housing laws, the following procedure should be followed unless an alternative method for avoiding disparate impact (such as lowering the original percentage for local preference as needed to reflect demographic statistics of the MSA) is approved by the Subsidizing Agency. If the project receives HUD financing, HUD standards must be followed.
- (2) A lottery for projects including a local preference should have two applicant pools: a local preference pool and an open pool. After the application deadline has passed, the Developer should determine the number of local resident minority households there are in the municipality and the percentage of minorities in the local preference pool. If the percentage of minority local resident households in the local preference pool is less than the percentage of minorities in the surrounding HUD-defined area, the Developer should make the following adjustments to the local preference pool:
 - (a) The Developer should hold a preliminary lottery comprised of all minority applicants who did not qualify for the local preference pool, and rank the applicants in order of drawing.
 - (b) Minority applicants should then be added to the local preference pool in order of their rankings until the percentage of minority applicants in the local preference pool is equal to the percentage of minorities in the surrounding HUD-defined area.
 - (c) Applicants should be entered into all pools for which they qualify. For example, a local resident should be included in the local preference pool and the open pool.
 - (d) Minorities should be identified in accordance with the classifications established by HUD and the U.S. Census Bureau, which are the racial classifications: Black or African American; Asian; Native American or Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander; or other (not White); and the ethnic classification Hispanic or Latino.

¹⁴ Note: This protective measure may not be dispositive with respect to discriminatory effects. For example, the non-local applicant pool may contain a disproportionately large percentage of minorities, and therefore adjusting the local preference pool to reflect demographics of the regional area may not sufficiently address the discriminatory effect that the local preference has on minority applicants. Therefore, characteristics of the non-local applicant pool should continually be evaluated.

E. Household Size Requirements

In order to make the best use of limited affordable housing resources, household size should be appropriate for the number of bedrooms in the home. Minimum household standards shall be established and shall conform with the following requirements. A "household" shall mean two or more persons who will live regularly in the unit as their principal residence and who are related by blood, marriage, law or who have otherwise evidenced a stable inter-dependent relationship, or an individual.

1. Preferences.

Lottery drawings shall result in each applicant being given a ranking among other applicants with households receiving preference for units based on the above criteria below.

a. First Preference

Within an applicant pool first preference shall be given to households requiring the total number of bedrooms in the unit based on the following criteria:

- (1) There is at least one occupant per bedroom.¹⁵
- (2) A husband and wife, or those in a similar living arrangement, shall be required to share a bedroom. Other household members may share but shall not be required to share a bedroom.
- (3) A person described in the first sentence of (b) shall not be required to share a bedroom if a consequence of sharing would be a severe adverse impact on his or her mental or physical health and the lottery agent receives reliable medical documentation as to such impact of sharing.
- (4) A household may count an unborn child as a household member. The household must submit proof of pregnancy with the application.
- (5) If the applicant is in the process of a divorce or separation, the applicant must provide proof that the divorce or separation has begun or has been finalized, as set forth in the application.

b. Second Preference

Within an applicant pool second preference shall be given to households requiring the number of bedrooms in the unit minus one, based on the above criteria.

c. Third Preference

Within an applicant pool third preference shall be given to households requiring the number of bedrooms in the unit minus two, based on the above criteria.

2. Maximum Household Size

Household size shall not exceed, nor may maximum allowable household size be more restrictive than, State Sanitary Code requirements for occupancy of a unit (See 105 CMR 400).¹⁶

¹⁵ Households with disabilities must not be excluded from a preference for a larger unit based on household size if such larger unit is needed as a reasonable accommodation.

F. Lotteries and Application Process

1. Lottery Application

a. "First Come, First Served"

Resident selection for affordable units must generally be based on a lottery, although in some cases it may be based on another fair and equitable procedure approved by the Subsidizing Agency.¹⁷ A "first-come, first-serve procedure," generally is not permissible as it is likely to disadvantage non-local applicants or may otherwise present an impediment to equal housing opportunity for some applicants, including some applicants with disabilities. However, first-come, first-serve may be permissible in circumstances for which a lottery or other random selection procedure would be unduly burdensome or impracticable, including for individual homeownership units after the initial lottery.

b. Application Period.

The application period should be at least 60 days. To ensure the fairness of the application process, applicants must not be required to deliver application materials and instead must be permitted to mail them or submit by alternative means such as fax or e-mail.

c. Application Contents and Verification

- (1) The lottery application must address a household's income, assets, size and composition, minority status (optional disclosure by the household), eligibility as a first-time buyer (for ownership units), and eligibility for local preference
- (2) The lottery administrator shall request verification to verify eligibility; e.g., for homeownership units, three prior year tax returns with the W2 form and for rental housing, one year prior tax return with the W2 form; 5 most recent pay stubs for all members of the household who are working, three most recent bank statements and other materials necessary to verify income or assets. **Only applicants who meet the applicable eligibility requirements shall be entered into a lottery.**

(May 2013 update: clarification that "first come, first serve" generally is not permitted as a selection process.)

2. Lottery Procedure

a. General

- (1) Once all required information has been received, qualified applicants should be assigned a registration number. **Only applicants who meet the applicable eligibility requirements shall be entered into a lottery.**¹⁸ **The lottery shall be conducted after**

¹⁶ Note, however, that fair housing exceptions may apply: see HUD Fair Housing Enforcement—Occupancy Standards Notice of Statement of Policy, Docket No. FR-4405-N-01 (1998).

¹⁷ In the case of project based Section 8 properties where resident selection is to be performed by the housing authority pursuant to a Section 8 waiting list, a lottery procedure is not required.

¹⁸ Only applicants who are eligible for a local preference, where applicable, shall be entered into a local preference lottery pool.

any appeals related to the project have been completed and all permits or approvals related to the project have received final action.

(2) Ballots with the registration number for applicant households are placed in **all** lottery pools for which they qualify. The ballots are randomly drawn and listed in the order drawn, by pool. If a project has units with different numbers of bedrooms, units are then awarded (largest units first) by proceeding down the list to the first household on the list that is of appropriate size for the largest unit available according to the appropriate-unit-size criteria established for the lottery. Once all larger units have been assigned to appropriately sized households in this manner, the lottery administrator returns to the top of the list and selects appropriately sized households for smaller units. This process continues until all available units have been assigned to appropriately sized applicant households.

(3) The lottery should ordinarily be held at a public, wheelchair accessible location.

b. Deposits/Fees

(1) Prohibited - Successful lottery participants cannot be required to pay any fee or deposit to hold a unit pending construction completion nor can applicants be required to pay any form of fee or deposit to be placed on a wait list.

(2) Permitted – The foregoing language shall not prevent an Owner from requiring a deposit from a home buyer upon signing an offer and/or purchase and sales agreement, nor at the time that the Owner is offering to lease a specific rental unit to the applicant household. In the latter instance, the deposit shall not exceed the amount that the Owner would otherwise be permitted to require as a security deposit.

c. Accessible Units/Units with Adaptive Features; Reasonable Accommodations

(1) If the project includes units that are fully accessible, or units that have adaptive features (also commonly referred to as “adaptable” units), for occupancy by persons with mobility impairments or hearing, vision or other sensory impairments, first preference (regardless of applicant pool) for those units shall be given to persons with disabilities who need such units, including single person households, in conformity with state and federal civil rights laws. This preference applies to fully accessible units (e.g., in projects in which 5% of the total units are to be wheelchair accessible and 2% are to be communications accessible in accordance with applicable accessibility standards).¹⁹ In projects that do not have such units but that have units with adaptive features²⁰ for persons with mobility impairments and/or hearing, vision or other sensory impairments, this preference also applies to the units with adaptive features; however, such a preference is not required to exceed 5% (mobility) or 2% (sensory) of the total units under these guidelines.

(2) Fulfilling the obligation for a providing a first preference, as described above, does not limit an owner’s fair housing obligations with respect to persons with disabilities. When a person with a disability is the next eligible applicant and the development contains available units with adaptive features, the applicant must be made aware of such availability and of the owner’s obligation to adapt the unit as needed.

¹⁹ e.g., Massachusetts Architectural Access Board (MAAB) (“Group 2 units”), Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS), and 2010 ADA Standards.

²⁰ e.g., in accordance with the Fair Housing Act Guidelines and MAAB (“Group 1 units”) standards.

- (3) The owner also has obligations to make reasonable accommodations such as granting the request for an appropriately sized first floor unit.

d. Wait Lists

- (1) General - The lottery administrator should retain a list of households who are not awarded a unit, in the order that they were drawn from the general (non-local) pool. If any of the initial renters/buyers do not rent/purchase a unit, the unit shall be offered to the highest ranked household on that retained list.
- (2) Units with Adaptive Features - Where a person with a disability is awaiting an accessible unit and a unit with adaptive features becomes available, the owner/management agent must offer to adapt the unit.
- (3) Term of Wait List - The wait list generally may be retained and used to fill units for up to one year. However, other factors such as the number of households remaining on the list, the likelihood of the continuing eligibility of such households, and the demographic diversity of such households may inform the retention time of the list, subject to the approval of the Subsidizing Agency.
- (4) Updating - After the initial lottery, waiting lists should be analyzed, maintained, and updated (through additional marketing) so that they remain consistent with the objectives of the housing program and are adequately representative of the racial, ethnic, and other characteristics of potential applicants in the housing market region.

(May 2013 Update: Clarification on deposit policy and fair housing requirements with respect to accessible and/or adaptive units; no change in policy.)

3. Lottery Example

This theoretical lottery has an OPEN pool that includes all applicants and a LOCAL PREFERENCE pool with only applicants from the local area.

- Total applicants in lottery: 100
 - Total minority applicants: 20
 - The community in which the lottery takes place falls within the HUD Boston-Cambridge-Quincy Metropolitan Statistical Area which has a minority population of 27.0%.
- a. Determine the number of applicants who claim a LOCAL preference according to approved criteria.
 - b. Determine the number of minority applicants in the LOCAL preference pool.
 - c. Determine the percentage of minority applicants in the LOCAL preference pool.

| Total Applicants in Local Preference Pool | Total Minority Applicants in Local Preference Pool | % Minority Applicants in Local Preference Pool |
|---|--|--|
| 60 | 10 | 16.7% |

Since the percentage of minority applicants in the LOCAL preference pool is below the percentage of minority residents in the HUD defined metropolitan statistical area (16.7% as opposed to 27.0%), a preliminary lottery is required.

d. The 10 minority applicants who do not have LOCAL preference are entered into a preliminary drawing and assigned a rank based on the order of their draw. Minority applicants are added to the LOCAL preference pool in order of their rank until the LOCAL preference pool has at least as great a percentage of minority applicants as the larger statistical area. In this example, 9 applicants will be added to the LOCAL preference pool to bring the percentage of minority applicants up to 21.8275%.

| Total Applicants in Supplemented Local Preference Pool | Total Minority Applicants in Supplemented Local Preference Pool | % Minority Applicants in Supplemented Local Preference Pool |
|--|---|---|
| 69 | 19 | 27.5% |

e. Draw all ballots from the adjusted LOCAL pool and assign rankings to each household. Preference for appropriately sized households will still apply and all efforts should be made to match the size of the affordable units to the legitimate need for bedrooms of each household.

f. Once all units for LOCAL residents have been allocated, the OPEN pool should proceed in a similar manner. All LOCAL residents should have ballots in both pools, and all minority applicants that were put in the LOCAL pool should remain in the OPEN pool as well.

4. Rental: Opening Waiting Lists, Re-Marketing or Continuous Marketing

Although owner/management agent standards for opening waiting lists or re-marketing to generate sufficient applications after the initial rent-up stage may vary, the following are generally applicable: the waiting list is re-opened when it contains less than the number of applicants anticipated to be placed in the next 12 months, or, if the waiting list has not closed, additional marketing is needed undertaken to generate at least enough applicants as was needed to fill the previous year’s vacancies.

a. Minimum Application Period

At such or similar points in time, consistent with a Developer or management agent’s policies and practices with respect to marketing and wait lists, when a wait list (whether for a project or a particular unit type) is re-opened or units are remarketed, a minimum application period during which applicants may receive and submit applications is required. The appropriate length of the application period may vary depending on the number of units that are or will become available. In some instances 20 or more business days will be appropriate, but in no event shall the application period be less than 10 business days.

b. “First Come, First Served”

A “first-come, first-serve” method of generating the waiting list order of new applicants that apply during said application period shall not be permitted as it may present an impediment to equal housing opportunity for some applicants, including some applicants with disabilities. Therefore, a random selection or other fair and equitable procedure for purposes of adding persons to a wait list upon opening the wait list or remarketing the units must be utilized, subject to the approval of the

Subsidizing Agency.²¹ This does not require any changes to the wait list as it exists prior to adding the new applicants.

c. Continuous Marketing/Persons with Disabilities

If the wait list is not closed and marketing is ongoing continuously in order to generate sufficient applicants, then, so as to avoid a disparate impact on persons with disabilities who require a reasonable accommodation with the application process, including additional time to receive, complete and/or submit an application, and who therefore may be disadvantaged by wait list placement based upon the date/time of receipt of the application, the application will be date/time stamped prior to being mailed or otherwise provided to such applicants and upon submission of a complete application the household shall be placed on the wait list based upon such date/time stamp, *provided that* the application is returned or postmarked not more than 30 days of such date/time stamp. The ongoing affirmative and general marketing/outreach materials will contain language that explicitly gives notice of the availability of reasonable accommodations with respect to the application process and a telephone number for applicants who may want to request a reasonable accommodation and/or assistance with the application process.

For marketing requirements, see "Outreach and Marketing" and "Availability of Applications" under Sections B.6 and B.7, above.

(May 2013 Update: Explicit standards for re-opening rental housing waiting lists or re-marketing rental units.)

G. Homeownership

1. Household Eligibility

A Subsidizing Agency housing program may establish eligibility requirements for homebuyers. In the absence of such provisions, the following requirements shall apply.

In addition to meeting the requirements for qualifying a Project or dwelling unit for the SHI (see Section II.A), the household shall not have owned a home within three years preceding the application, with the exception of:

- a. displaced homemakers, where the displaced homemaker (an adult who has not worked full-time, full-year in the labor force for a number of years but has, during such years, worked primarily without remuneration to care for the home and family), while a homemaker, owned a home with his or her partner or resided in a home owned by the partner;
- b. single parents, where the individual owned a home with his or her partner or resided in a home owned by the partner and is a single parent (is unmarried or legally separated from a spouse and either has 1 or more children of whom the individual has custody or joint custody, or is pregnant);
- c. households where at least one household member is 55 or over;
- d. households that owned a principal residence not permanently affixed to a permanent foundation in accordance with applicable regulations; and

²¹ Note: the random selection procedure requirement does not preclude the application of the larger household size and accessible/adaptable preferences described herein.

- e. households that owned a property that was not in compliance with State, local or model building codes and that cannot be brought into compliance for less than the cost of constructing a permanent structure.

2. Final Qualification and Closing

a. Securing Financing.

- (1) Once the lottery has been completed, applicants selected to purchase units must be given a reasonable pre-specified time period in which they must secure financing.
- (2) The Developer should invite the lottery winners to a loan application workshop.
- (3) The Developer should make prior arrangements with local financial institutions with respect to financing qualified purchasers. Often such institutions will give preliminary approvals of loans, which make the remainder of the process more efficient for all parties. However, **applicants cannot be required to use a specific lender for their pre-approval letter or their mortgage.**
- (4) Applicants should be made aware that they should confirm that their lender accepts the "Universal Deed Rider" employed by the Subsidizing Agencies.
- (5) Non-household members should not be permitted as co-signers of the mortgage.

b. Approval by Subsidizing Agency

Before a Purchase and Sale Agreement is signed, the lottery agent should submit income and asset documentation of the applicant to the Subsidizing Agency. Income verification should include tax returns and W-2s from the past three years, five most recent pay stubs, three months recent bank statements and 401 K reports, reliable documentation as to other sources of income and assets. The Subsidizing Agency will then verify that the household's annual income does not exceed 80% of the area median income, or such lower income limit as may have been established for the particular project. The Subsidizing Agency also will verify that household assets do not exceed the maximum allowed. **Closing of the sale will also be contingent on the Subsidizing Agency's approval of the buyer's financing.**

3. Resales

a. Ongoing AFHMP Requirements

AFHMP requirements apply to the housing for its duration. The AFHMP must include a plan, satisfactory to the Subsidizing Agency, to address AFHMP requirements upon resale. The proposal must, at a minimum, require that units for re-sale to eligible purchasers be listed with CHAPA's MassAccess site and MAHA's homeownership lottery sites as described above and establish minimum public advertising requirements. The proposal cannot impose the AFHMP requirements upon a homeowner other than requiring compliance with requirements of a Use Restriction, reasonable public advertising, and listing with CHAPA and MAHA.

b. "Ready-Buyer" List

A "ready-buyer" list of eligible buyers maintained by the municipality or other local entity is encouraged. This list may be created through local, regional, and statewide lists and resources. As stated above, the list should continually be analyzed, maintained, and updated (through additional marketing) so that it remains consistent with the objectives of the housing program and is adequately representative of the racial, ethnic, and other characteristics of potential applicants in the housing market region.