

Section 18 Demolition & Disposition

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Section 18 Background

- Section 18 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 (as amended in 1998) removes the 1 for 1 public housing replacement requirement and provides broad authority to Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) to demolish or dispose of public housing
 - Section 18 is commonly referred to as "demo/dispo"
- PIH Notice 2012-7 emphasized that HUD would generally only approve demolition or disposition applications if units were physically obsolete
- PIH Notice 2018-4 expands PHAs' ability to use Section 18 to demolish or dispose of public housing to help PHAs reposition public housing to a more sustainable financial platform and access private capital
- Reviews and approvals by the Special Applications Center (SAC)



What happens under Section 18?

- Public housing units removed from the Annual Contributions Contract (ACC) and the PIH Information Center (PIC)
- Tenant Protection Vouchers (TPVs) are issued to families
- Asset Repositioning Fee (phase-out Operating Fund)
- Demolition Disposition Transition Funds (Capital Fund)
- Faircloth Adjustment (develop new public housing)
- For disposition only:
 - Declaration of Trust (DOT) released
 - PHA control over Future Use of Real Property
 - PHA control over Use of Proceeds, provided they are used for low-income housing (Section 8 or public housing)



PHA Objectives

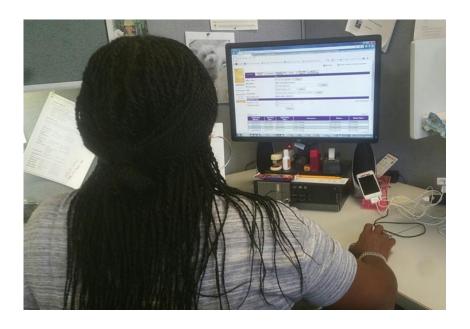
PHAs can use Section 18 Disposition to:

- Preserve the asset through repositioning
 - Rehabilitate with other financing (e.g., tax credits)
 - Project based TPVs at site (as Project-Based Vouchers)
- Dispose of the asset in open market
 - Asset beyond repair or in undesirable location
 - Generate proceeds to develop other low-income housing
 - Provide residents with TPVs (tenant-based assistance)
 - Other objectives: Exit public housing program



SAC Application Requirements

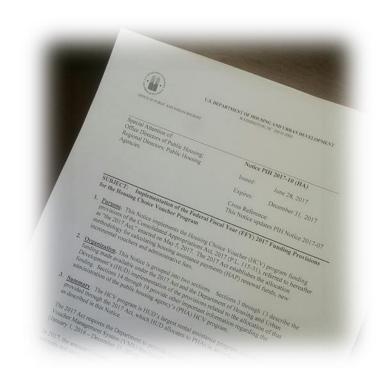
- HUD-52860: Inventory Removal Application Form
- Justification
- Environmental Review
- PHA Plan
- Resident Consultation
- Local Government Consultation
- Board Resolution
- Method of Disposition
 - Public Bid or Negotiated Sale?
 - Commensurate public benefit
 - Amount and use of proceeds
- Estimate of fair market value (FMV)
- Tenant relocation information
- PIC submission (SAC will process)





Tenant Protection Voucher (TPVs)

- PHAs are eligible to receive replacement TPVs for units occupied within previous 24 months of SAC approval, with one limited exception
 - Public Housing-only PHAs partner with PHAs with voucher programs
 - TPV availability subject to Appropriations
 - HUD may establish priority order for TPVs, if needed





Justifications

Demolition:

- Obsolescence: Physical, location or other factors
- De Minimis



Disposition:

- Physical obsolescence
- Health and safety
- Infeasible operation
- Scattered site
- Non-dwelling property
- RAD & Section 18 repositioning
- More efficient/effective repositioning
- 50 units or less total inventory



Obsolescence

Physical Condition

- Scope of Work: Rehab Needs
 - Captures Immediate Needs (Repairs/ replacements needed in 3 years or less)
 - Third-party report (structural, environmental)
 - International Building Code (IBC)
- Cost-estimates
 - R.S. Means Cost-Index
 - Total Development Cost (TDC) estimates published annually
 - 57.14% of TDC non-elevator buildings or
 62.5% for elevator buildings

Location

- Area poses <u>serious health or safety</u> risks to residents
 - Examples: flooding, contaminated soils, noise, air quality, Superfund site
 - PHA cannot cure/mitigate cost-effectively
- Third-party documentation (environmental review)
- PHAs generally sell property at Fair Market Value (FMV)



De Minimis Demolition

- 5-year period, lesser of 5 units or 5% of units (PHA-wide)
 - Space used for resident needs; or
 - Unit(s) beyond repair
- Obsolescence <u>not</u> required
- HUD approval <u>not</u> required
 - SAC Application required (PIC record keeping)
- Environmental review required



Disposition: Health or Safety

- Conditions in the area (density, industrial or commercial development) adversely affect the health or safety of the residents
- Serious obstacles in maintaining units as healthy or safe (3rd party documentation)
- PHA cannot cure or mitigate cost-effectively
- Generally sell property at Fair Market Value (FMV)



Disposition: Infeasible Operation

- No demand based on location: vacancy issues over an extended period of time
- Supportive documentation:
 - Census tract
 - No waiting list for BR-size of units
- Market analysis may be required
- Generally sell property at Fair Market Value (FMV)
- Efforts to mitigate (e.g., marketing incentives, etc.)



Disposition: Scattered-Site Units

- Buildings
 - Non-contiguous
 - 4 or fewer units
- Unsustainable to operate and/or maintain
- Must have Relocation Plan
 - Allow residents to remain (through PBV) or provide tenant-based voucher
- Flexibility in Structuring Disposition
 - Sell at FMV on open market (generate proceeds)
 - Partner with related entity and sell at below FMV so units can be used as affordable rental housing, including PBV
 - Create local homeownership program



Disposition: Non-Dwelling Property

- Exceeds needs of the project
- Incidental to, or does not interfere with, the continued operation of the remaining portion of the project

Examples: Central PHA office building, excess remaining from RAD deal or excess at current project



Disposition: Very Small PHA

- 50 or fewer Public Housing units
- Must close-out Public Housing program
 - Consolidation/transfer or ACC termination
- Flexibility in Structuring Disposition
 - Sell at FMV (generate proceeds)
 - Partner with related entity and sell at below FMV so units can be used as affordable rental housing, including PBV
- Must have Relocation Plan
 - Allow residents to remain (through PBV) or provide tenant-based voucher
- Find Voucher PHA to administer TPVs if Public Housing-only PHA



More Efficient/Effective Units

- Allows for disposition of units where on or off-site replacement units (public housing or Section 8) will be more efficient or effective
- PHA will only receive TPVs for 25% of <u>occupied</u> units
- No obsolescence test
- PHA determines number of replacement units

Example: Fully occupied 40-unit project located in undesirable area and in need of rehab but does not meet standard for Section 18 "obsolescence"

- PHA proposes to sell the land and use proceeds to build elsewhere
- PHA would be eligible for 10 TPVs (25%) if all units are occupied
- Along with 4% tax credits, PHA proposes to build a mixed-income 20-unit property: 10 would be Section 8 PBVs and 10 would be standard tax credit units



RAD-Section 18 Blend

- To encourage PHAs who are undertaking major repairs/construction under RAD, HUD will allow 25% of the total units at the project to receive Section 8 Tenant Protection Vouchers (TPVs) via Section 18, which the PHA can project-base
- To qualify, project cannot be financed with 9% tax credits and construction costs must meet 60% of Housing Construction Cost (HCC) limits
- PHA will make Section 18 application via RAD (simultaneous processing)

Example: 100-unit project; HCC limits = \$160,000/unit

- Minimum construction costs = \$96,000/unit
- RAD Units = 75
- Section 8 TPVs = 25
- Financing Type = 4% tax credits, bonds, or private financing



Disposition to Whom?

- Separate legal entity under State law
 - PHA may retain ownership or control
 - May be non-profit of PHA
- Options:
 - Open market at FMV (Public Bid/Auction)
 - Negotiated Disposition at FMV (Identified Buyer)
 - Negotiated Disposition at below FMV (Identified Buyer)
 (commensurate public benefit)
 - Sale or Ground Lease



Commensurate Public Benefit

- Required for dispositions proposed below FMV
- HUD determines on a case-by-case basis
 - Property used as housing for low-income families
 - Property used as non-dwelling for low-income families (e.g., community center)
- Use restriction required
 - PHA can propose preferred form of use restriction
 - Generally 30-years
- Limitations/Restrictions: not for general public benefits (e.g., can not be transferred to City for a park)



Property Valuation

- Appraisal Required if property disposed at FMV
 - Dated within the year of application submission
- Tax Assessor Opinion or other alternative method of valuation if property disposed at below FMV based on commensurate public benefit (e.g., development of affordable housing)



Proceeds

Eligible Uses:

- Relocation and reasonable closing costs (gross proceeds)
- Modernization/Development of Public Housing (Cap Fund)
- Operation of Public Housing (Op Fund)
- RAD costs
- Modernization or development of PBV units
- Section 8 Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) shortages (if confirmed by HUD)
- SAC approval required
- Deposit under HUD-51999 (General Depository Agreement)



Resident Consultation

- In addition to consulting residents on the PHA Plan, PHAs must consult:
 - Residents of development(s)
 - Group representing residents of the development(s)
 - Group representing all residents of the PHA
 - Resident Advisory Board (RAB)
- Residents can submit written comments and PHA <u>must</u> provide those comments to HUD in application



Relocation

- Governed by Section 18 and 24 CFR Part 970
- Not subject to Uniform Relocation Act (URA)
- Requirements:
 - Offer all residents comparable housing (Public Housing, S8 voucher, PBV)
 - 90-day notice to residents
 - Counseling/advising services
 - Pay actual and reasonable moving costs (e.g., security/utility deposits)
 - Compliance with fair housing (e.g., accessible units)
 - Cannot begin relocation (issue 90-day notice) until HUD approval
 - Cannot begin demolition or complete disposition until residents relocated



Comparable Housing Resources

- Public Housing units (off-site)
- Project-based Section 8 units (including existing units if project basing voucher units with the disposition)
- Tenant-based Section 8 vouchers (family must be under lease to complete relocation)

PHA may be eligible to receive TPVs to provide the resources for this Section 8 assistance

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Public Housing-Only PHAs

- Eligible to apply under Section 18 demolition/disposition
- To provide TPVs to families, must find HCV PHA to administer TPVs
- HCV PHA must have jurisdiction
- Field Office can assist in finding HCV PHA
- Field Office must approve administrating HCV PHA



Impact on Public Housing Funds

- PHA may spend Cap and Op Funds on units under ACC, including those proposed/approved for removal
- PHA may not spend Cap or Op Funds on units after they are removed from the ACC
 - Removed from Inventory (RMI) status in PIC
- Operating Fund phase down Asset-Repositioning Fee (ARF): Funding triggered based on start of relocation in PIC application
- Demolition Disposition Transition Funding (DDTF): Supplement of Capital Funds triggered when units in RMI status



HUD Processing

- Special Applications Center (SAC) processes Section 18 applications
- Local HUD Public Housing Field Office
 - Provides technical assistance regarding application requirements
 - Confirms environmental review and PHA Plan Requirements
 - Assists SAC staff in reviewing Section 18 applications as needed
- Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO) conducts Civil Rights Compliance Review (if application include units)



After HUD Approval

PHA is responsible for:

- Applying for Tenant Protection Vouchers
- Relocating residents
- Providing updates on relocation to FO (Op Fund accuracy)
- Requesting Field Office release of Declaration of Trust
- Preparing Use Agreement and/or Depositing Proceeds under GDA HUD-51999
- Requesting to remove the property from PIC within 7 days of demolition/disposition
- Complying with any other conditions of SAC approval
- Requesting amendments to the SAC for material changes

Local Public Housing Field Office is responsible for:

- Processing requests for TPVs (and facilitating partnerships for PH-only PHAs)
- Releasing DOT and approving Use Agreement (if applicable)
- Approving property for removal (RMI) status in PIC after demolition/disposition at PHA's request



Public Housing Close-Out

- Required for Section 18 dispositions of 50 and under
- Optional for other Section 18 justifications, RAD, voluntary conversion,
 & other repositioning tools which result in removal of all public housing units
- Two close-out options:
 - Voluntary Transfer/Consolidation (<u>PIH Notice 2014-24</u>)
 - ACC Termination (<u>PIH Notice 2019-13</u>)
- PHA must inform HUD of close-out (or redevelopment) plan through HUD-5837 as part of SAC or RAD application that removes the last of PHA's public housing units



Additional Resources

- Demolition or Disposition of Public Housing: <u>24 CFR Part 970</u>
- Latest Demolition & Disposition Notice: <u>PIH Notice 2018-04</u>
- Fiscal Year HCV Funding Provisions: <u>PIH Notice 2018-09</u>
- Inventory Removals Application: <u>HUD-52860</u>
- Demo Dispo Transition Funding (DDTF): 24 CFR 905.400
- Asset Repositioning Fee (ARF): PIH Notice 2017-22
- Environmental Requirements: PIH Notice 2016-22
- Close-out Requirements: <u>PIH Notice 2019-13</u>
- Your local Public Housing Field Office
- Special Applications Center: <u>www.hud.gov/sac</u>