NCHFA ESFRLP 2023

Implementation Webinar: Rehabilitation Specialists' Day



Essential Single-Family Rehabilitation Loan Pool

Members of the Essential Single-Family Rehabilitation Loan Pool can apply for funding to rehabilitate homes with elderly occupants or those with disabilities, as well as homes with lead hazards that have a child six years old and under living in them.

LEARN MORE

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6/6/2023



Welcome!

- Our Team
- If you haven't done so, Send us <u>your team</u> by completing your PAD submittal.

NCHFA Groups:

Leadership

Executive

Programs

Community Living Initiatives and Rental

Assets

Hardest Hit Fund

Home Ownership Programs

Rental Investment

Support

Finance

Human Resources

Information Technology

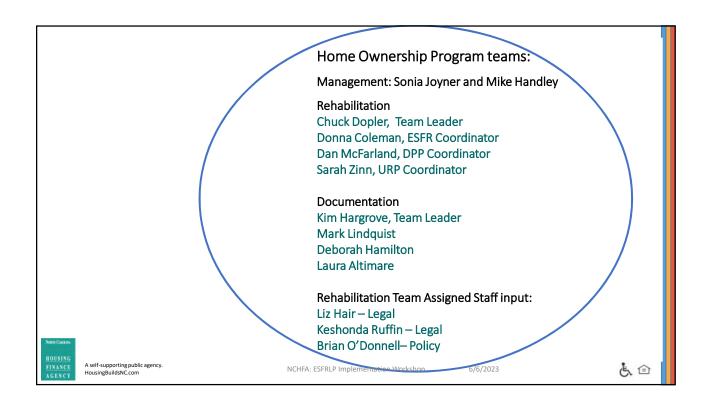
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Policy

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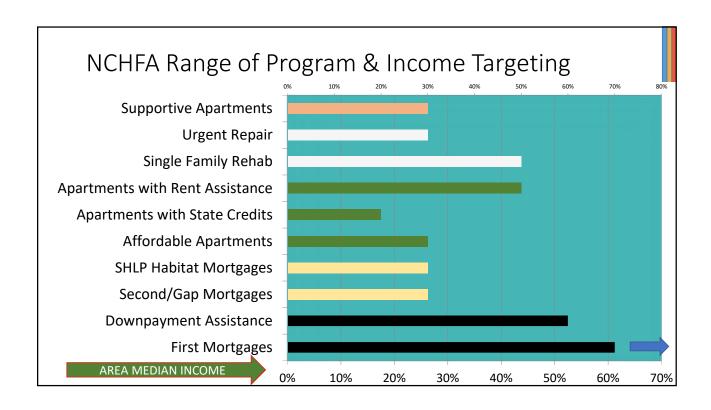


Our Mission

We provide safe, affordable housing opportunities to enhance the quality of life of North Carolinians.



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ESFRLP Project Workflow Overview and Due Dates



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Website

- Navigate to the Program Guidelines: www.nchfa.com
- Bookmark this page
 - https://www.nchfa.com/homeownership-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/community-partners/comm



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ESFRLP PROJECT WORKFLOW DATES

Activity	Example Date in 2023	
Award – issued by NCHFA, phone call + letter	April 6, 2023	
Create Project Folder	Day of Award Letter Receipt (dated April 6, 2023)	
Complete PAD, receive approval, sign Funding Agreement, \$162,000 allocation in place, usable	Earliest Start date: 7/1/23; after 7/1/23, FA is dated 7/1/23 but project begins on date of PAD approval	
Begin Marketing and Outreach	Date of FA but <u>no earlier than 7/1/23</u> – no expenses prior	
Perform Intakes/Choose among Applicants	Not before 7/1/23 or per your Assistance Policy	
Begin Partner Portal Workflow Process	7/1/23 or Per Assistance Policy decision dates	
Unused portion of \$162,000 allocations return to Loan Pool (3.2.2)	July 1, 2024* *new beginning with ESFR22	
All units reserved in the Partner Portal (3.2.2)	December 31, 2025	
All units complete, CCFC due, no further fund expenditures (3.2.2)	June 30, 2026	
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ESFRLP PROJECT WORKFLOW STAGES

Stage 1: Application and Award Phase

Stage 2: Project Outreach and Scoping Phase

Stage 3: Household Participant Project Initiation Phase

Stage 4: Bidding Phase

Stage 5: Construction Phase

Stage 6: Monitoring and Close-Out Phase





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ESFRLP PROJECT WORKFLOW STAGES

Setting Your ESFR Project UP: Administrator roughly PG Section 2

Stage 1: Application and Award Phase

Stage 2: Project Outreach and Scoping Phase

Stage 3: Household Participant Project Initiation Phase

Stage 4: Bidding Phase

Stage 5: Construction Phase

Stage 6: Monitoring and Close-Out Phase

Financial Management Throughout: Finance roughly PG Section 3

Stage 1: Application and Award Phase

Stage 2: Project Outreach and Scoping Phase

Stage 3: Household Participant Project Initiation Phase

Stage 4: Bidding Phase

Stage 5: Construction Phase

Stage o: Monitoring and Close-Out Phase

Individual Case Management: Intake & Rehab roughly PG Section 4

Stage 1: Application and Award Phase

Stage 2: Project Outreach and Scoping Phase

Stage 3: Household Participant Project Initiation Phase

Stage 4: Bidding Phase

Stage 5: Construction Phase

Stage 6: Monitoring and Close-Out Phase



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ESFRLP PROJECT WORKFLOW STAGES

Stage 1: Application and Award Phase

- Completing your Application, PAD submittal/approval and Funding Agreement (FA) Execution
- Setting Up your Project File
- Reviewing your accounting practices and setting up the proper controls for invoicing, funding requisitions, receipt and disbursement of funds
- Ensuring that any consultants have contracts











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ESFRLP PROJECT WORKFLOW STAGES

Stage 2: Project Outreach and Scoping Phase

- Attending the required workshop to understand the rules
- Review your Policies, FA, ESFR Application, Program Guidelines
 (PG) to ensure your project design meets all the relevant requirements
- Complete your Initial Marketing & Outreach-Including Contractors!
- Keep records of Administrative Costs for your admin. team*
- Collecting relevant data from participants
- Complete your Pre-Application Phase
- Do Income Calculations and Certifications
- Score and choose participating households
- Send out letters of award and notices of disposition



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May We Suggest?

Outreach to Contractors Continuously!

- Don't wait till its time to advertise Bids
- This is the idea behind the "Contractor Registry"
 - If your <u>Assistance Policy</u> says <u>licensed General Contractors are used</u>, then you must use only licensed GC's even when the hard costs are below \$30,000.



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ESFRLP PROJECT WORKFLOW STAGES Stage 3: Household Participant Project Initiation Phase Creating Case Files with Case File Logs Initiate use of the Partner Portal and create/submit Reservations Collect/research data for Portal, submitting environmental reviews, post rehab evaluations, etc. in the Portal Keep records of Administrative Costs for your admin. team* Things like: mileage, completing admin paperwork, outreach time to contractor's for the registry, etc. The Rehabilitation Specialist should get Inspections, Workscopes, Cost estimates complete-Coordinate with Admin. Include Year Built date on Scope of Work PG 4.2.2 Initiate/upload loans in the Partner Portal Process requisitions for soft costs as needed

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Stage 4: Bidding Phase Advertise and Receive Bids Review and Award contracts Execute any loans not completed in previous phase and upload to the portal Execute construction contracts Submit Settlement Data Sheet in the Partner Portal Provide the information on the Contractor to Admin Process requisitions for hard and soft costs as needed If you have completed a unit, you may bill for Admin costs associated with the current unit*

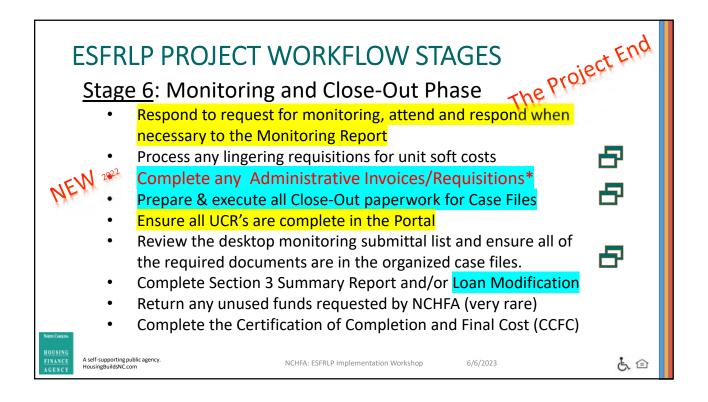
ESFRLP PROJECT WORKFLOW STAGES Stage 5: Construction Phase Attend Pre-Construction Conferences, document them Continuously review/interact w/ Case Files to ensure logs are updated, inspections and phone calls are noted, add relevant notes-to-the file, required documents are added etc. Change Orders/Contract Modifications: execute & add to portal Process requisitions for hard and soft costs Provide Homeowners notice of Warranty date in some way Attend Post-Construction Conferences, document them Complete all unit construction contract close-out documents Submit Unit Completion Reports for all projects Administrative Funds are not awarded until each unit is

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completed!*



ESFRLP PROJECT WORKFLO'	W DATES
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Funding Agreement

legally binding contract

+

Program Guidelines

funding agreement detailed and less legalese

+

Assistance Policy

program guidelines + your organization guidelines written by you to explain to homeowners



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READ THE Program Guidelines COMPLETELY NOW

Don't wait till you are near the end of construction.



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READ THE Assistance Policy and the Procurement & Disbursement Policy COMPLETELY

Don't wait till you have a problem client.

Setting the stage up front with the client is your <u>best recipe</u> for success.



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WHEN YOUR CASE MANAGER MONITORS:

Questions we ask in the construction paperwork...

- -Is it a work scope or a work write-up?
- -Was all the testing and inspection completed as required to meet the proper authorities?
- -Does the procurement process follow the **P&D policy**?
- -Are Change Orders timely and complete?
- -Were all required documents such as waivers, release of liens, certificate of compliance with the Essential Property Standards, certificate of satisfaction/final inspection fully completed & correspond to the timeline of the project?



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WHEN YOUR CASE MANAGER MONITORS:

Questions we may ask during the home inspection...

- -Do the bedroom windows operate and is egress sufficient?
- -Does water drain away from the home? Is water standing?
- -Do the GFCI outlets work?- may use a tester
- -Are open flame appliances in the home? Not allowed
- -Where are the house numbers?
- -Is there visible light around any door, are they secure and operable?
- -Are the electrical breakers labeled?
- -Open any locked doors.



-Demo the smoke detector/thermostat/hvac filter.



CHANGES ESFR19 TO ESFR21

- 28 years of SFR (SFR, SFRLP, & now ESFRLP-year 7)
- ☐ Over \$180 million committed and approximately 4,714 homes rehabilitated to date

${\color{red}\textbf{CHANGES in the program guidelines from}} \ \underline{\textbf{ESFRLP19 to ESFRLP20}}; \\$

- 1) Updated several website references (especially in the Rehabilitation Standards) including the income calculator: https://www.hudexchange.info/incomecalculator/
- Section 2.2: added language reinforcing the requirement to call your case manager for prior approval when increasing project budget due to unexpected issues.
- Section 2.4.1: clarified date of unit fund commitment
- Section 3.2.2: added requirement to complete FA modification process
- Section 3.12.7: added requirement for one overall unit photo
- Section 4.1.4.5: added additional language concerning mixed use of home
- 7) Sections 4.2.2, 4.2.2.4 and 4.3.1.17: added radon mitigation to list of work scope breakout requirements and reinforced that radon test is a required
- 8) Section 4.4.4: updated Subordination Request process

- CHANGES in the program guidelines from ESFRLP21:

 1) Section 3.9.5: added upload of monitoring documents to the Partner Portal
- Section 4.1.2.17: tied Notice of Disposition description to the date of ESFRLP Pre-Application
- Section 4.2.2: adds a year built date requirement to the work write-up and clarifies "required" and "preferred" requirements for the work write-
- Appendix Section C2: ESFRLP Waiver moved to required documents. This section is now used to provide the function of the Waiver and guidance on completing the Waiver.

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CHANGES ESFR23

CHANGES in the Program Guidelines for ESFRLP22 and ESFR23:

- 1) Section 1.1: Allowing more than one eligible applicant to serve a given county
- 2) Section 2.2.1: Increasing the maximum amount of program assistance for hard costs to \$40,000
- 3) Section 2.2.4 and 2.2.4.3: added Administrative funds to the program, up to 10% or \$4,000 of the hard and soft costs, which ever is less, per unit.
- 4) Section 2.3.1: Increasing the annual forgiveness rate from \$5,000 to \$8,000.
- 5) Section 2.8: clarified that temporary relocations may not exceed 1 year.
- 6) Section 3.2.2: reduced the set-aside amount from \$190,000 to \$162,000, reduced the set-aside units from 5 to 3, reduced the set-aside period from 18 to 12 months.
- Section 4.1.4.4: Removed the requirement for a full masonry foundation for manufactured homes; all other requirements remain and an enclosed foundation wall is required to meet the ESFR Property Standard.
- 8) Updated federal mileage rate in Section 4.2.3.4 for those approved to perform rehabilitation work; must always use the current federal mileage rate at time of use. The federal rate may also be used for Administrative fund reimbursement.
- 9) Made minor grammatical corrections/corrected dates/updated links throughout.

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CHANGES ESFR23

CHANGES in the Program Guidelines for ESFR23:

- 1) Essential Property Standard, Section 5.B, Insulation, add the following sentence: "Rooms where documentation is provided that the ceiling structure is connected to the roof structure forming a panel with no additional space to provide insulation except between each joist are not required to meet this standard."
- 2) Essential Rehabilitation Standard, Section 11 HVAC: Air Conditioning, Replacement standard: "New HVAC systems will have a rough-in installed for air conditioning (≥14.3 SEER2)".
- 3) Essential Rehabilitation Standard, Section 11 HVAC: Heating System, Replacement Standard: "Heat pumps will be rated at > 14.3 SEER2 for 3.5 ton or smaller units and >13.8 SEER2 for larger units. Heating for split system units will be rated at >7.5 HSPF2. Heating and cooling for package units shall be rated at >6.7 HPSF2/13.4 SEER2."

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We really mean it...

READ THE Program Guidelines COMPLETELY

- Know your <u>Assistance Policy</u>, know your <u>Procurement and Disbursement Policy</u>.
- Read the <u>ESFR Property Standard</u> more than once. It's like your <u>Rehab Code</u> for ESFR.
- Understand the ESFR Rehabilitation Criteria
- Know when to apply the ESFR Rehabilitation Standards



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Essential Property Standard (ESP)



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Better than New? maybe...

ESFR repairs must...

FIRST:

- Repair a home to meet the Essential Property Standard (or local Minimum Housing Code)
- Goal: Assist the homeowner in retaining a home's livability over the next thirty five years with typical or reduced maintenance efforts and costs.

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C. Property Standard ~ 5 Big Sections

- -Site Health and Safety
- -Building Health and Safety
- -Building Space and Structure Standards
- -Building System Standards
- -Energy Efficiency Standards

C1. Priority Projects ~ 5 Short Sections

- -Accessibility
- -Durability/Longevity
- -Energy
- -Health
- -Safety

C2. Waiver Process

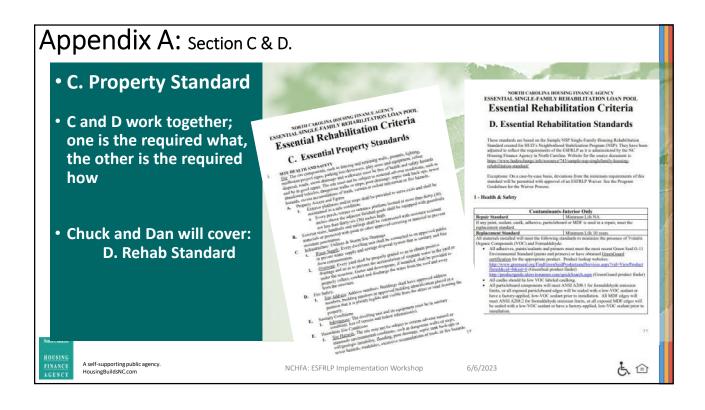
Property Standard

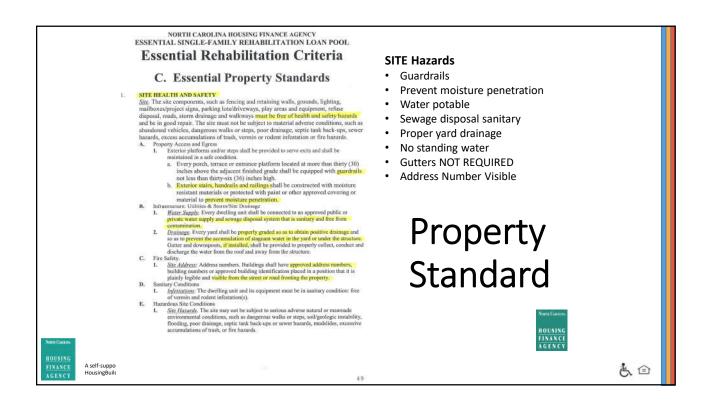


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SECTION 1-SITE HEALTH & SAFETY

Topic: Prevent Moisture Penetration

- Can I paint siding? Yes, where the moisture barrier is not sealed from moisture penetration.
- Can I replace siding? Yes, if the moisture barrier is deteriorated.
- Can I paint outbuildings? You can remove deteriorated outbuildings but you can not repair or paint without permission
- Can I paint fences? Not without permission.

Topic: Drainage

- Can I do grading and put in swales to help water flow away from the foundation? Yes! Please consider this option for lowest maintenance.
- Can I put in underground drainage? Yes, but consider the operation and maintenance issues + drainage must daylight or any underground drainage basin must be clearly marked above grade.
- Can I add gutters and downspouts? Try to resolve drainage issues anyway you can before using this solution.

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BUILDING HEALTH AND SAFETY

BULLING-HEALTH AND SAFETY

Deciling. All areas and components of the housing must be free of health and safety hazards. These include, but are not limited to, air quality, electrical hazards, emergency/ fire exits, flammable materials, garbage and debris, handrail hazards, infestation, and lead-based paint. For example, the buildings must have fire exits that are not blocked and have hand rails that are undamaged and have no nother observable deficiencies. The housing must have no evidence of infestation by rats, mice, or other vermin, or of garbage and debris. The housing must have no evidence of electrical hazards, natural hazards, of the hazards. The develling must have proper ventilation and be free of mold, odor (e.g., propane, natural gas, methane gas), or other observable deficiencies. The housing must comply with all requirements related to the evaluation and reduction of lead-based paint hazards and have available proper certifications of such (see 24 CFR part 35).

Dwelling Access, Egress and Security

- elling Access, Egress and Security

 Access: The dwelling unit must be able to be used and maintained without
 unauthorized use of other private properties. The building must provide an alternate
 means of exit in case of fire (such as fire stairs or egress through windows). Access
 shall be provided to all rooms within a dwelling unit without passing through a public
 space. Access to toilet and bathing facilities shall be through a weather-right area
 without going outside the building.
 Egress: Each dwelling unit must provide wo (2) remote exits or if only one (1) cert
 door is provided, very sleeping room must have at least one (1) openable window
 approved for emergency egress. The window mast be openable from the inside
 without use of a key to tool. It is perfeable that the window all height does not
 exceed forty-four (44) inches above the floor and provides a minimum clear opening
 width of twenty (20) inches and a minimum clear opening height of the twenty-two (22)
 inches. The total net clear opening shall not be less than four (4) square feet. Bars,
 grills or other obstructions placed over these windows must be releasable or removed
 from the inside with the use of reasonable force/desterity and without the use of a
 key or tool.
 - Each sleeping room must have at least one operable window in proper

 - a. Each sleeping room must have at least one operable window in proper working order.
 b. Stairwells and flights of stairs, attached to or within a dwelling unit, that contain four (4) or more risers shall have handrails. Every rail shall be firmly fastened and maintained in good condition
 c. Every stair riser on the path of egress from the home's sleeping rooms shall be reasonably uniform and shall not exceed eight and one-fourth (8 3) inches in height and shall be securely fastened in position.
- Security. The dwelling unit must provide adequate security for the family.

 a. The exterior doors of the dwelling unit must be lockable. Exterior doors are doors by which someone can enter or exit the dwelling unit.

 Unit windows located on the first floor, at the basement level, on a fire
 - Unit windows located on the first floor, at the basement level, on a fire escape, porch, or other outside space that can be reached from the ground and that are designed to be opened must have a locking device. (Windows with sills less than six feet off the ground are considered accessible.) Traditional window locks, those provided by storm'screen combination windows, window pins, and nails are acceptable. Windows leading to a

BUILDING Hazards

- · Access controlled and clear
- Sanitary access is inside
- Egress = 2 remote doors or 1 door + approved window in all sleeping rooms
- Security: accessible openings have locking devices

Property Standard



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SECTION 2-BUILDING HEALTH & SAFETY

Topic: Infestations – Vermin, Insects

- Is there a Rehab Standard: No
- When can ESFR funds be used to treat infestations? Always
- What is considered an infestation: more than 1 that is visible and moving during an inspection or is an ectoparasite.
- What types of vermin, insects make up an infestation: Anything not purposely brought to the property by the homeowner, such as pets.
- Does it matter if it is a natural or sanitary infestation: No
 - Consider adding a requirement for homeowner to get rid of sanitary infestations prior to being served in the Assistance Policy
- Can ESFR pay for warranties? No warranties will be paid for separate from what is covered by the initial application.



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fire escape or required to meet egress or ventilation requirements may not be permanently nailed shut.

rdous Interior Conditions

Egress, Sufe, continuous and unobstructed exits shall be provided from the interior of the structure of the structure.

- reast, one, continuous and unobstructed exits shall be provided from the interior estructure to the exterior as street or grade level. There shall be no direct or floors or wood floors on the ground. No flight of stains settled more than one (1) inch out of its intended position or pulled away from supporting or adjacent structures shall be allowed.
- deriversion Air Health Threats. The dwelling unit must be free of air pollutant levels that reaten the occupants' health, including carbon monoxide, sewer gas, fuel gas, dust, and other harmful pollutants.
- safety
 Alarms and Detectors: The dwelling unit must include at least one battery-operated
 or hard-wired smoke detector, in proper operating condition and Jess than 10 years
 old, on each level of the unit, including basements, but excluding crawl spaces and
 unfinished attraction.
- sufinished attics. Combustible Materials. The dwelling units must have proper ventilation and be free of oder (e.g., propuse, natural gas, methane gas), or other observable combustion deficiencies.

 a. Liquid fuel stored on the premises shall be stored in accordance with the previsions of the North Carolina State Building Code and any other applicable codes.

 b. Hearths shall be of noncombustible material and shall extend at least twelve (12) inches beyond the face and six (6) inches beyond each side of the fireplace opening. No combustible materials shall be permitted within seven (7) inches of the top and seven (7) inches on either side of the fireplace opening.

 c. No holes shall be permitted in the flue/vent of any fuel-burning equipme.

 And the permitted in the flue/vent of any fuel-burning equipment doors.
 - or waste pipe except for necessary vent connections and clean-out doors.

 d. Existing chimneys shall be tight, safe and capable of maintaining proper draft of combustion by-products to outside air. Thimbles shall be groued tightly and shall be located high enough to provide proper draft for the
 - heating appliance served thereby, No combustible material shall be located within six (6) inches of the
 - f. There shall be no cardboard, newspaper, or other similar highly
- Sanitary Facilities

 1. General: The dwelling unit must have hot and cold running water, including an
 - Every dwelling unit shall be connected to an approved water supply and sewage
 - disposal system.

 h. Every dwelling unit used or intended for use as human habitation shall have an enclosed bathroom and toilet facilities complete with water closet, tub or shower and lavatory; and shall also have a kitchen sink, all of which

BUILDING Hazards

- · Egress is clear and unobstructed to the exterior
- Smoke Detector = min. 1 <10vrs

Property Standard



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shall be connected to approved water and sewer systems with unimpeded flow to each inlet or outlet.

- flow to each inlet or outlet.

 C. Water-heating facilities shall be provided which are properly installed, are maintained in safe and good working condition, are properly connected with the hot water line to each tub, shower, lavatory, kitchen sink, washing machine, and/or any other supplied plumbing fixture and are capable of supplying water at a temperature of not less than one hundred twenty (120) degrees Fahrenheit. Such supplied water-heating facilities shall be capable of operating independently of the space-heating equipment.

 Human Hygiene. The dwelling unit's sanitary facility must be in proper operating condition, usable in privacy, and adequate for personal hygiene and the disposal of human waster.
- human waste.

 3. Food Praymenton. The dwelling unit must have suitable space and equipment to store, prepare and experience of the store, prepare and exception as assistance must be in proper operating condition.

 Light, Heat and Verhilation
- Heat and Ventilation

 Light. Each room must have adequate natural or artificial illumination to permit

 normal indoor activities and to support the health and safety of accupants. Every

 habitable room in a dwelling or dwelling unit shall contain a window or windows

 facing outside.

 Heat. The dwelling unit must be able to provide a thermal environment that is healthy

 for the burnan body.

- the buman body. milation. There must be adequate air circulation in the dwelling unit. Bathroom areas must have one openable window or other adequate passive or mechanical ventilation.
- Attics shall be properly ventilated. Clothes dryers shall be exhausted in accordance with the man
- Clothes dryers shall be exhausted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Dryer echaust systems shall be independent of all other systems and shall convey the moisture and any products of combustion to the outside of the building.

 The home must have at least one exhaust fan in any bedroom, living room, bathroom or kitchen vented to the outside for every 1800 SF. The exhaust fan must be capable of continuous operation to provide fresh air from a clean source. Additionally, the home shall have or exhaust fan vented to the outside in at least one of the faithering locations: bathroome ritchen. If this fan meets the minimum criskm for an exhaust fan (see Section 4) and the home is less than 1800 SF, were a single exhaust fan in the home is coeptable.

 A filtered and protected passive or mechanical fresh air intake system is required if the home or occupants meet any of the following criteria:
- e. A filtered and protected passive or mechanical fresh air intake system is required if the home or occupants meet any of the following criteria: inoperable or no windows in any habitable room; an open fireplace is present; known indoor contaminants are present (for example: lead, asbestos, radon, carbon monoxide, mold, cigarette smoke) and/or a home occupant has a respiratory illness.

 'Asbestos, Radon and Other Toxins
 The dwelling unit must be free of lead, asbestos, radon and other toxin hazards that threaten occupants' health.

BUILDING Hazards

- Food Preparation space + equip
- Bathroom ventilation: window or
- 1 exhaust fan min. per 1800 SF
- Special criteria for ventilation if certain criteria present
- d. The home must have at least one exhaust fan in the bathroom or kitchen vented to the outside for every 1800 SF. The exhaust fan must be capable of continuous operation to provide fresh air from a clean source. Additionally, the home shall have an exhaust fan vented to the outside in at least one of the following locations: bathroom or kitchen. If this fan meets the minimum criteria for an exhaust fan (see Section 4) and the home is less than 1800 SF, then a single exhaust fan in the home is acceptable.

Property Standard





BUILDING SPACE AND STRUCTURE STANDARDS

ButLinke STACE AND STREET URLES I AND ARROSS DEVELOPMENT AND STREET AND STREE

- Minimum Space Requirements

 1. General. The dwelling unit must provide adequate space for the family. Habitable Rooms. At a minimum, the dwelling unit must have a living room, a kitchen and a bathroom and at least one sleeping area.
 - No cellar shall be considered a habitable area.
 - a. No cellar shall be considered a habitable area.
 No basement shall be used as a habitable room or housing unit unless: the floors and walls are impervious to leakage of underground and surface runoff water and insulated against dampness and condensation and there is at least one means of egress that meets building exit standards.
 Santary Facilities. The dwelling unit must include sanitary facilities within the unit. The sanitary facilities must be in proper operating condition and adequate for personal cleanliness and disposal of human waste. The sanitary facilities must be usable in privacy.
 - Sohai Cleaninies and deposition while in privacy.

 The bathroom must be located in a separate room and have a flush toilet in

 - proper operating condition.
 b. The unit must have a fixed basin (lavatory) with a sink trap as well as a shower or tub both with hot and cold running water in proper operating
 - All sanitary facilities must utilize an approved public or private sanitary
- e. All sanitary facilities must utilize an approved public or private sanitary waste disposal system.

 4. Food Preparation: The dwelling unit must have suitable space and equipment to store, prepare, and serve food in a sanitary manner.

 a. The dwelling unit must have a kitchen sink in proper operating condition, with a sink trap and hot and cold running water. The sink must drain into an approved public or private system.

 5. Slexing Areas. The dwelling unit must have at least one sleeping area (bedroom or bring-sleeping room) for every two persons.

 B. Exterior Surfaces.

 6. Exterior Surfaces.
- - tor Surface.

 General, Each building on the site must be structurally sound, secure, habitable, and in good repair. Each building's doors, fire escapes, foundations, lighting, roofs, walls, and windows, where applicable, must be free of health and safety hazards, operable, and in good repair. All exterior surfaces shall be structurally sound.

 a. All exterior surfaces shall be protected with paint or other approved
 - protective covering to prevent deterioration and the entrance or penetration of moisture.
- - Ecumidation.
 The foundation shall be on firm, reasonably dry ground, and there shall be no water standing or running under the building.
 Homes with a crawl space have unobstructed foundation vents.

BUILDING Space + Structure

- Dwelling Unit = living room, kitchen, bathroom, sleeping area
- One sleeping area per two persons
- Exterior surface protected to prevent deterioration and moisture
- Foundation-Crawl Space: unobstructed foundation vents

Property Standard



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Walls:

a. The exterior wall surface must not have any serious defects such as leaning, buckling, sagging, large holes, or defects that may result in water infiltration or vermin infestation.

b. There shall be proper flashing at walls and chimney, windows, doors or any other wall penetration. For hidden/non-visible flashing, the presence of no damage assumes proper flashing. **BUILDING Space + Structure** Exterior hidden flashing: no damage of no damage assumes proper flashing.

Roof.

a. Roofing shall prevent the entrance of moisture into the dwelling unit.

a. There shall be a minimum of Class C roof covering.

b. There shall be no roof with more than two (2) roof coverings.

ior Surfaces

Ceneral: Interior finish materials/finish substrates shall be free of serious defects.

Floors: Floors shall be in sound condition and good repair and shall be safe to use
and capable of supporting the load which normal use may cause to be placed thereon.

a. After removal of any non-affixed treatment or object including all
furniture, floors shall be reasonably smooth, not rotten or worm through,
and without visible or excessive cracks/deterioration which permit rodents
to nonertate nooms. assumes proper flashing • Interior: remove non-affixed treatment or objects for inspecting: floors, walls, ceilings · Visible AIRTIGHTNESS Standard to penetrate rooms.

b. Floors shall be reasonably level.

c. All bathroom, toiler room, laundry and kitchen floors shall be constructed reasonably impervious to water so as to permit such floor to be readily keep in a clean and sanitary condition.

Hults: Walls shall be in sound condition, not seriously out of plumb and structurally Mattis: waits saar be in sound contained, not seriously out or painto and sound.

a. After removal of any non-affixed treatment or object including all furniture, there shall be no visible loose plaster, loose boards or other loose wall materials susceptible to falling.

b. There shall be no exposed/evident/visible seriously rotted, termitedamaged, fire-damaged or broken studs. Property Ceiling:

a. The ceiling shall be substantially vermin and rodent-proof. After removal of any non-affixed treatment(s) or object(s), there shall be no visible loose plaster, boards, sheetrock or other ceiling finish susceptible to falling. Standard Doors

aggregate Doors shall be previded at all doorways leading to bedrooms, toiled rooms, and bathrooms and all rooms adjoining a public space. Toilet and bath doors shall have an operable privacy look.

b. Exterior doors shall be water and rodent-proof and lockable from inside Doors shall be in sound working condition and good repair. General. There must be at least one window in both the living room and each GERCIA: Instruction of the control of



All operable and openable windows shall be adequately screened. Screens shall not be permanently fixed to the window frame or sash. The screens on windows and doors may be omitted for dwelling units containing a permanently installed heating and air conditioning system providing the dwelling unit with year round mechanical ventilation. Screens shall be F. Structural Support

1. General. The develing unit must be structurally sound. The structure must not permanently installed.

F. Structural Support

1. General. The develing unit must be structurally sound. The structure must not present any threat to the health and safety of the occupants and must protect the occupants from the environment. Any structural issue uncovered during the execution of the scope of work must be addressed for the health, and stept and protection from the environment of the occupants.

2. Foundation: The foundation and exterior wall structure and surface must not have any serious defects such as sectious learning, buckling, sagging, large boles, or defects that may result in air infiltration or vernation in distantion.

a. The foundation shall be on firm, reasonably dry ground, and there shall be no water standing or running under the building.

b. Broken, overloaded, decayed or excessively sagging sills, beams, girders and joists shall be profibited.

c. All elements of the foundation including piers, underpinning and masonry, shall be in good masonry pier shall be sound.

i. There shall be no wood stiff knees piers or other improper piers.

ii. No isolated masonry pier shall exceed (10) times the least dimension.

d. Underpinned units shall use an approved material so as to be substantially weatherproof and redent-proof.

c. Units with a crawl space will have a crawl space access, with cover.

Adequate ventilation shall be provided to the foundation area by approved methods.

3. Boofe, Cellings & Flours, Roofs shall be in sound condition and capable of

Roofs. Cellings & Floors, Roofs shall be in sound condition and capable of supporting the load intended. Ploors, attic floors and cellings shall be in sound condition and good repair and shall be safe to use and capable of supporting the load which normal use may cause to be placed thereon.

a. The roof must be structurally sound and weather-proof.

There shall be no exposed/evident/visible rotten, broken, sagging, or fire-damaged joists or improperly supported ends.

e. Joists and supporting members shall provide sufficient support.

Raffers shall be adequately braced.

e. Broken, overloaded, decayed or excessively sagging sills, beams, girders and joists shall be prohibited.

f. There shall be no loose, or visibly rotted or fire-damaged sheathing or roof covering. Roofs, Ceilings & Floors. Roofs shall be in sound condition and capable of supporting the load intended. Floors, attic floors and ceilings shall be in sou

covering.

g. All existing hanging masonry chimneys shall be removed or reattached.

h. There shall be no chimneys or parts thereof which are defective, deteriorated or in danger of falling, or in such condition or locations as to constitute a fire hazard.

BUILDING Space + Structure

- Screens at operable windows
 - EXCEPT: year-around HVAC
- Crawl Space: provide access/door

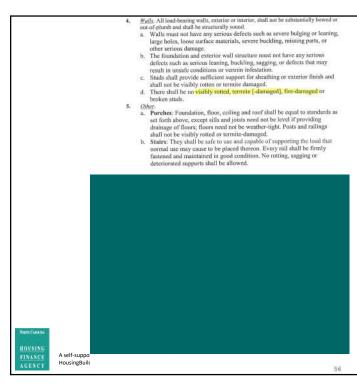
Property Standard



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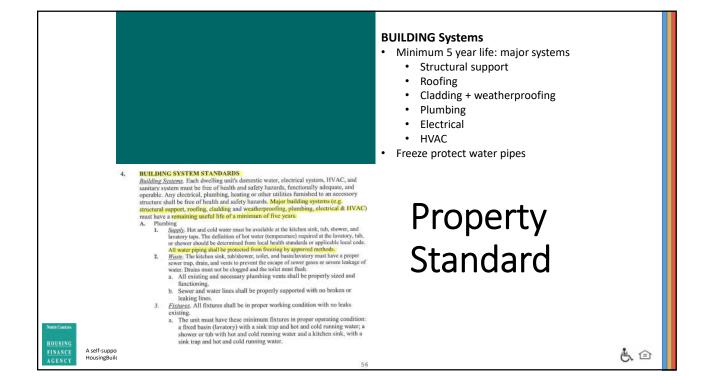


BUILDING Space + Structure

- · No visible rot
- No visible termite damage
- No visible fire damage

Property Standard





- b. No fixtures shall be cracked, broken or badly chipped.
 c. Water closets shall be properly connected to a cold water line; water closets without traps are prohibited.

 B. Heating, Cooling and Ventilation

 1. General. The dwelling unit must be able to provide a thermal environment that is healthy for the human body.
 a. There must be a safe system in proper operating condition for heating (and cooling in US Department of Energy climate zones 3.6.4) the dwelling unit, such as electric baseboard, radiator, or forced air systems. In order to ensure a healthy living environment appropriate for the climate, the system must be able to adequately provide or reduce adequate heat either directly or indirectly to each habitable room.

 b. The dwelling unit must not contain unvented room heaters or other non-scaled combustion equipment. Electric heaters are acceptable. Existing wood-burning open fireplaces which are supplemental heating are exempt from this requirement but any combastion equipment installed in an open fireplace is not exempt.

 c. One carbon monoxide (CO) detector shall be installed outside each bedroom area and to manufacturer specifications in homes that have a combustion appliance(s) or an attached garage (minimum one per floor).

 2. Heating/Cooling Equipment. Every central or electric heating system including any dactwork, controls, return/delivery guilt, et. shall be properly installed and capable of safely and adequately heating all habitable rooms, bathrooms, and water closet compartments to a temperature of 20 degrees Fahrenbeit.

 a. All gas and oil burning equipment existing on the premises shall be of a type approved and installed in accordance with the provisions of the North Carolina State Building. Code and and worther analieshle code.

 - outside temperature of 20 degrees Fahrenleit.

 a. All gas and on burning equipment existing on the premises shall be of a type approved and installed in accordance with the provisions of the North Carolina State Building Code and any other applicable codes.

 b. Fireplace(s) shall be used only for supplemental heat and not for primary heating, and shall have no loose mortar or damaged firebrick.

 Ventilation and Fresh Ait. There must be adequate air circulation in the dwelling unit.

 - a. Exhaust fin: A mechanical exhaust fan is one that is rated to exhaust 80 CFM minimum and capable of exhausting at a rate of 50 CFM minimum. Additionally, the fan should be expable of continuous, quiet (by homeowner preference) operation in conjunction with either a passive or mechanical filtered air intake system to provide fresh air. Existing fians in a home meeting this criteria are acceptable.

 b Vented to the outstide: All ventilation/exhaust ducts shall terminate at or beyond the exterior skin or the building. No exhaust air can be delivered to/terminated in the attic, crawl, enclosed/screened porch or other semi-

 - c. Fresh Air: Mechanical and gravity outdoor air intake openings shall be located not less than 10 feet (3048 mm) horizontally from any hazardous or noxious contaminant source, such as vents, chimneys, plumbing vents, sanitary sewer vent, streets, alleys, parking lots and loading docks, excep as specified in the current NC Residential Codes. Intakes shall be located

BUILDING Systems

- Zones 3&4 = provide cooling
- No unvented heaters
- No unsealed combustion equip.
- Combustion appliances = one CO detector outside each bedroom
- Gas & Oil equipment: type approved and properly installed
- Provide adequate air circulation
- Mechanical exhaust fans vent to outside + 80rated/50capable cfm

Property Standard





not less than 3 feet (914 mm) below contaminant sources where such sources are allowed by the NC Residential Code to be located within 10 feet of the opening. Intake openings on structures in flood hazard areas shall be at or above the 100 year flood plain. No intake air can be sourced from the attic, crawl, enclosed/screened porch or other semi-enclosed

d. Filters: The washable or throwaway filter for passive fresh air intake shall be designed to keep insects, pollens and dust mites out of the home but allow maximum infiltration (this is equivalent to a MERV rating of 3-4).

Protection: Fresh air intake openings in residential occupancies shall meet the following minimum and maximum opening sizes in touvers, grilles and screens, measured in any direction: not <1/4" and not >1/2 measured.

- trical <u>General</u>: The dwelling unit must have sufficient electrical sources so occupants can use essential electrical appliances. The dwelling unit shall be safely wired for existing or required electrical lights, convenience receptacles, central heating (and cooling when present) equipment, the major appliances/equipment and water pumps/septic systems when applicable.
 - Electrical fixtures and wiring must not pose a fire hazard. All electric wiring, devices, appliances and fixtures shall be installed in accordance with the North Carolina State Building Code and none shall be dangerous

 - or hazardous.

 Hanging light fixtures or outlets from electric wiring, missing cover plates on switches and outlets, badly cracked outlets or cover plates, exposed fuse box connections and, overloaded circuits are unacceptable. All receptacles, ceiling fixtures or other fixtures shall be securely attached. No flexible cords shall be used as a substitute for the fixed wiring of a structure, nor run through holes in walls, ceiling or floors; through doorways, windows or similar openings; attached to building surfaces, or concealed behind building walls, ceilings or floors.

 - concealed Definite Containing.

 Electrical Supple:

 a. Fuses and branch circuits shall be sized and installed property.

 b. The living room and each sleeping space must have at least two electrical outlets in proper operating condition. The kitchen must have at least one electrical outlet in proper operating condition. This outlet must be GFCI if
 - located within 6' of a water supply outlet/faucet, Outlet(s) that exist in the bathroom must be GFCL
 - Electrical Appliances:
 a. The dwelling unit must have an oven and a stove or range. A microwave
 - a. In covering unit must have an over an also stove or range. A metrower over irray be substituted for an over and stove or range.

 b. The dwelling unit must have a refrigerator. The refrigerator must be capable of maintaining a temperature low enough to keep food from spoiling. A counter-top or under-counter type refrigerator is not acceptable as the only refrigerator. The freezer space must be present and working, and the equipment must not present an electrical hazard.

BUILDING Systems

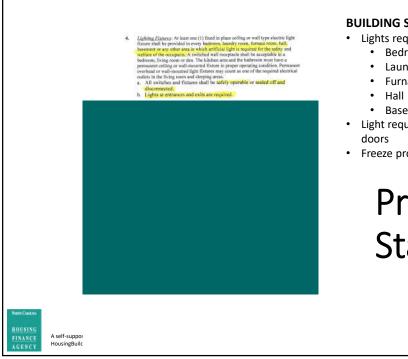
- Defines but doesn't require: passive air intake with filters and screens
- Electrical: does not pose a fire hazard
- Kitchen: 1 outlet required
- GFCI within 6' of water supply
- Unit has oven w/ stove or range
- Unit has refrigerator w/freezer

Property Standard



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BUILDING Systems

- · Lights required for safety:
 - Bedroom
 - Laundry
 - **Furnace**
 - Basement
- Light required for security at exterior
- Freeze protect water pipes

Property Standard







- B. Insulation . Insulation shall be installed in ceilings to the insulation manufacturer's specifications with no gaps, voids, compression or wind intrusion. Insulation and the air barrier shall be installed in physical contact with each other. Accessible attics-shall-be-insulated-to-R-38-or-greater; if attic-insulation-rated-at-R-30-or-betterexists-in-a-very-good-and-undisturbed-condition-and-no-construction-activity-willdamage the insulation, then no additional upgrading is required. Rooms where documentation is provided that the ceiling structure is connected to the roofstructure forming a panel with no additional space to provide insulation except between each joist are not required to meet this standard.
- C. Crawlspaces: All-crawlspace areas with 18" or more clearance from the bottom of the wood-structural-floor-and/or-with-12" or more-clearance-from the bottom of $wood \cdot girders \cdot shall \cdot have \cdot a \cdot 100 \cdot percent \cdot ground \cdot cover \cdot of \cdot 6 \cdot mil \cdot thickness \cdot or \cdot greater. \P$

Energy Efficiency

- VISIBLE Airtightness STANDARD for attics/ceilings; floors; walls; doors and windows
- Affixed items:
 - Insulation
 - Light/fan fixtures
 - Coverplates
 - HVAC grills/panels
 - Cabinets
 - Plumbing fixtures
- Attic insulated to R-38
- Crawlspace:100%% 6 mil groundcover

Property Standard



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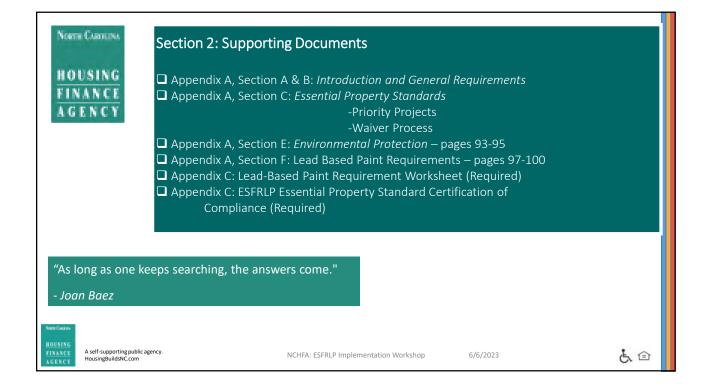
The Appendix Rehabilitation Specialist/Consultant



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Appendix A: Section A. Introduction

ESFRLP Goal:

 Make a positive impact on the state's stock of standard affordable housing by encouraging essential rehab of existing, single-family owneroccupied homes occupied by those with an AMI of 80% or less.

General Principles

- ☐ Do not throw good money after bad.
- ■Do not leave bad apples.
- ■Will an energy improvement pay for itself over its lifetime? Yes=Go, No=Stop.
- ☐ Home energy conservation includes winter heat gain, summer heat-loss, ventilation, shading, storm drainage, etc.
- ■When local utilities offer discount rates, make an effort to meet the energy standards, when possible.

Fair, Systematic, Uniform, Transparent = policies



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when

Appendix A: Section B. General Requirements

Final HOME Rule:

- Issued July 29, 2013
- Requires units to meet an (as yet) unpublished version of UPCS that replaces HQS
- Once published, this version may supersede the Essential Property Standard (EPS)
- NCHFA will issue a memo once we receive quidance

- □ All work must meet or exceed the NC Building code and local permitting/inspection requirements
- ☐ Use Minimum Housing Code requirements they exceed the EPS
- ■No units will retain threats to health or safety
- ■Meet or exceed the EPS
- ☐ Review all units for environmental effects
- Pay attention to manufacturer's installation instructions and workmanship
- Member's are responsible to advise clients of proper care and maintenance
- ☐ Use universal design principles when you can
- ☐ As much as practical, remove moisture from crawlspaces and basements
- □ Comply with the Essential Rehabilitation Standards

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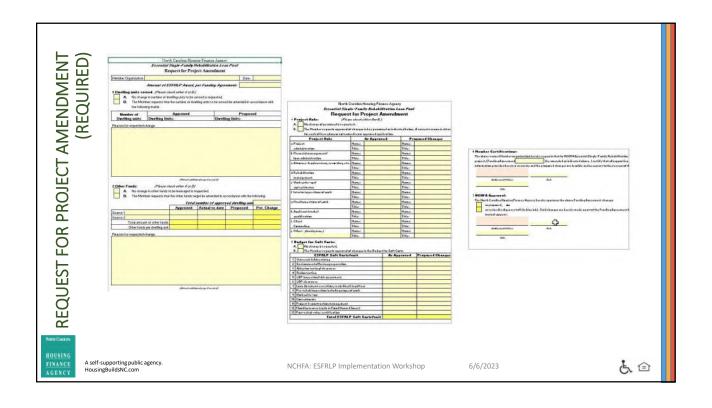
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C2. Waiver Process -Acts a feedback loop to suggest potential revisions.	C2. Request for Waiver of ESFRLP Property Standard Requirement	
	Date:	
-Acts similar to a Change	Agency:	
Order and must be	Contact:	I hereby acknowledge that by requesting this waiver, I will hold harmless any party providing
approved/signed by:	Phone:	funding, administration, or construction, due to omission of this provision of the North Carolina
homeowner	Owner:	Housing Finance Agency's ESFR Property Standard and that implementation of this request wi
Member – 2 persons	Phone:	not violate any state or local codes or ordinances.
(Maybe) contractor	Project Address: City/State/Zip:	
	County:	Homeowner's Name:
-Removes an Essential	5-5-daily.	Rehabilitation Specialist's Name:
Property Standard	By signing this document, the undersigned acknowledges NCHFA's Minimum Requirements of	Retubilitation Specialist's Name: (wirt fid name out tign)
requirement	the Essential Single-Family Rehabilitation Loan Pool (ESFRLP) are for the benefit of meeting	Funded Member/Community Partner Contact:
	and/or exceeding building codes and the design standard is intended to promote minimum	igenes full name and signi
-This is a required form	housing code construction for this project address.	Date:
that must be signed and	L affirm I am	
dated	the authorized representative of the funded entity for this project and do hereby request a waiver	For NCHE4 use only below this Lose
	of the following Minimum Requirement for my project:	NCHFA Case Manager Comments:
	[Enter ESFRLP Minimum Property Standard Section Reference Number's]	
		Case Manager: Date reviewed:
	Manager data has the union will make a small the data CSCDI D Manager	NCHFA Manager of Housing Rehab Comments:
	Prease state now this warver will meet or exceed the above ESFRLP Minimum Property Standard requirement for this project:	
	Please state how this waiver will meet or exceed the above ESFRLP Minimum Property Standard requirement for this project:	



Appendix C: Required Forms	ESFRLP Essential Property Standard Certification of Compliance* This certifies that	
 ESFRLP Essential Property Standard Certification of Compliance • What does this replace? 	Local Minimum Housing Code for [local jurisdiction] Essential Property Standard [ESFRLP Program Guidelines Appendix A, Section C.] Pre-Rehabilitation inspection by [print name of inspector]: [Signature of Rehabilitation specialist] on [month/day/year] to create a scope of work to meet the selected standard. Post-Rehabilitation inspection by [print name of inspector]: [Signature of Rehabilitation specialist] on [month/day/year] to continu conspletion of a scope of work to meet the selected standard. On this date, all work is complete and there are no 'punch-list' items. A one-year warranty begins on the Post-Rehabilitation inspection date above; the homeowner must	
The EPS Checklist	notify in writing the contractor and/or partner of any defects within one-year of this date. All corrective work performed eatends the warranty on the corrected work to one-year from the date corrected. Contractor: [name of organization and contact with address] Partner: [name of organization and contact with address] The following corrective work was performed (include item and date of the correction):	
	Hameowner Receipt of completed document: Homeowner signature: Homeowner Printed Name: Date:	
ROUSING FINANCE AGENCY A self-supporting public agency. HousingBuildsNC.com	"The project case the should continue to include a consisting our white inspection list. Surplings continue to STAIR Confidences Checkers, EXPERT Prediction Confidences and Confidence Checkers, EXPERT Prediction Confidence and Confidence Checkers	占



ESSENTIAL REHABILITATION STANDARDS

Part 1

Health & Safety
Site
Exterior Building Surfaces
Foundations & Structure



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ESFR repairs

- Repair a home to meet the <u>Essential Property Standard</u> (or local Minimum Housing Code)
 - Goal: Assist the homeowner in retaining a home's livability over the next five years.
- Make repairs to a home focused on a **Priority Project(s)** (C1).
- For example:
 - **Goal:** Modify a home so the homeowner can more easily function in the home.
 - Goal: Address making the home safer from possible environmental hazards.
 - Goal: Improve energy efficiency & reduce utility costs when feasible.



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D. Essential Rehabilitation Standards p.77

- These standards are based on the Sample NSP Single-Family Housing Rehabilitation Standard created for HUD's Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP). They have been adjusted to reflect the requirements of the ESFRLP as it is administered by NCHFA.
- Exceptions: On a case-by-case basis, deviations from the minimum requirements of this standard will be permitted with approval of an ESFRLP Waiver. See the Program Guidelines for the Waiver Process.
- Examine Repair vs. Replace



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Essential Rehabilitation Standards

Categories

- · Health & Safety
- Site
- Exterior Building Surfaces
- Foundations & Structure
- Windows & Doors
- Roofing
- Insulation & Ventilation
- Interior Surfaces
- Electric
- Plumbing
- HVAC
- Appliances



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Essential Rehabilitation Standards

- Repair Standard
- Replacement Standards
- Minimum Life
- •These are minimum standards!!



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Rehabilitation Standards

- Foundation for your scope of work
- Your expectations, create adequate specifications
- Know the products/process you are specifying Are all resilient sheet goods the same?
- Cost vs. Value cheapest is not always the best value.
- Default 5-year life minimum; certain replacement items higher, sometimes with warranty (AC, WH, Roof coverings, etc.)





Health & Safety

- Contaminants-Interior Only
 - All materials installed will meet the following standards to minimize the presence of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) and Formaldehyde
- Lead based paint (LBP)
 - All units rehabilitated with ESFRLP assistance are deemed "HUD-associated housing" for the purpose of the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention <u>Act</u> (42 U.S.C. 4821, and are, therefore, subject to <u>24 CFR part 35</u>
 - Members are responsible for ensuring that rehabilitation specialists, contractors and workers are trained and/or certified in accordance with 24 CFR part 35 and for rehab specialists at minimum specifically Subpart J sec 900-940 and Subpart R Sec 1300-1355 dealing with single-family homes, and RRP training.
 - Member to provide the pamphlet, "Renovate Right", to households occupying pre-1978 dwelling units. http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/lead/lhmp.html
 - Lead-safe work practices must be followed, and only certified abatement contractors can be used to perform certain work.
 - Lead Requirements Worksheet: Project cost, Abatement, Interim controls



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Health & Safety

- Asbestos
 - Non-friable intact Asbestos materials that are not creating a hazard such as cementitious exterior wall shingles or vinyl flooring may be left intact and encapsulated.
 - Friable asbestos components, such as badly deteriorated cementitious shingles or deteriorated flooring, will be removed and replaced with non-hazardous materials if necessary.
 - Applicable federal regulations are found at 40 CFR, Part 61, Subpart M.
 - The rehabilitation specialist should contact the <u>Asbestos Hazard</u> <u>Management Branch of the Division of Epidemiology</u> to discuss the treatment of any suspected asbestos hazard.
 - Resource website: http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/asbestos/ahmp.html
 - Type 1 Maintenance Training recommended https://www.epa.gov/asbestos/asbestos-training
 - HHCU



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Health & Safety

Radon

- All housing in this program will be subject to a "Short Term"
 Radon Test, and if the result is a reading of 4 pCi/L or higher, a
 follow-up "Short Term" test will be performed.
- When a <u>second test is required</u>, <u>average the results</u>. If the average is above 4 pCi/L, remediation is required.
- Remediation will be undertaken per the EPA guidance in their Consumer's Guide to Radon Reduction.
- Resource website: http://www.epa.gov/radon/pubs/consguid.html



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Health & Safety

Mold

- Any presence of mold is unacceptable and must be addressed
- All carpeting, drywall or other gypsum-based wall coverings or any other non-structural components with mold present will be removed and replaced.
- The National Center for Healthy Housing protocol "Creating a Healthy Home" will be followed for remediation.
- Lead, Asbestos, Radon, Mold, Well and Septic repairs may be eligible for additional funding above Max HC





Health & Safety

- Fire Safety
 - Egress- NC Residential Building Code
 - Fire/Smoke & CO Alarms
 - Existing alarms/detectors that meet the ESFR Property Standard will be repaired to operating condition.
 - Replacement requires directly wired smoke detectors to meet the NC Residential Building Code.
 - CO detectors are required with all fuel-burning furnaces and water heaters in sleeping rooms and on each floor level.



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Site

- Grading- Positive drainage away from structure
- Outbuildings-Unsafe, blight
- Fencing-Minor repairs for safety
- Paving and Walks-Trip hazards, accessibility
- Trees and Shrubs-Hazard to home or infrastructure
- Lawns-Repair of rehab related damage

CONSULT WITH YOUR CASE MANAGER





Exterior Building Surfaces

Cladding

- Siding and trim will be intact and weatherproof. Wood components will be painted or sealed.
- Vinyl siding of .042 gauge or better. Soffit material will be perforated vinyl of .05 gauge or better

Porches

- Porch repairs will be structurally sound, with smooth and even decking surfaces.
- Deteriorated wood structural components will be replaced with preservativetreated wood.
- Replaced wood structural components will be preservative-treated.

Railings

- Existing handrails will be structurally sound.
- Handrails on at least one side of all interior and exterior steps or stairways with more than two risers
- NC Residential Building Code



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Exterior Building Surfaces

Steps & Decks

- Steps, stairways, and porch decks will be structurally sound, reasonably level, with smooth and even surfaces. Repairs will match existing materials.
- Wood decking may be replaced with 5/4" X 6" preservative-treated material and new steps will be constructed from nominal 2" preservativetreated wood.
- Know when to apply gussets, angle bracing, x-bracing

House Numbers

• All houses will have minimum 4" house numbers clearly displayed and near the front entry.





Foundations & Structures

Foundations

- Foundation elements will be repaired to be sound, reasonably level, and free from movement.
- All crawlspaces will have a 100 percent ground cover of 6-mil plastic thickness or greater.

Structural Walls

- Structural framing and masonry will be free from visible deterioration, rot, or serious termite damage, and be adequately sized for current loads
- A newly installed or rebuilt section shall meet the current NC Residential Building Code.



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ESSENTIAL REHABILITATION STANDARDS

Part 2

Windows & Doors
Roofing
Insulation & Ventilation
Interior Surfaces
Electric
Plumbing
HVAC
Appliances

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Windows & Doors

Interior Doors

- Baths and occupied bedrooms will have operating doors and lock sets.
- Hollow-core, pressed-wood product consistent with the style of existing doors

Exterior Doors

- Exterior doors will be solid, weather-stripped and will operate smoothly. Include a peep site, a dead bolt, and an entrance lock set.
- Steel, six-panel replacement doors.
- All doors will be weather-stripped to be air tight (no visible light).

Windows

- All required operable windows will remain in place when opened & will lock when closed.
- Screens required for operating windows
- Windows replaced will meet the NC Residential Building Code



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Roofing

Flat/Low Slope

- Built-up roofing that is leak-free will be re-coated and flashing and accessories repaired if their minimum life is questionable.
- The most cost-effective roof either 3-ply, hot built-up or EPDM will be installed.

Pitched

- Missing and leaking shingles and flashing will be repaired on otherwise functional roofs
- At minimum, shingles with a prorated 30-year warranty with a continuous ridge vent over 15-lb. felt (or other weather resistant barrier as required by the mfr.) with new drip edge on all edges.

Gutter & Downspouts

- Gutters and downspouts must be leak free and installed to collect storm water from all lower roof edges.
- The system must move all storm water away from the building.
- Positive drainage away from the building, outlets will be a minimum of 5 feet away when a history of water problems.
- Splash blocks must be installed to assist water away from the foundation.



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Insulation & Ventilation

Infiltration

 Repair all visible cracks and holes with appropriate materials compatible with existing adjacent surfaces so that: no light is visible, no air is moving.

Insulation

• R-38 in the attic, installed as per mfr. & NC Residential Building Code

Ventilation

- All homes shall have a minimum of one mechanical exhaust fan per 1800 sf of floor space
- Rated for 80 cfm minimum, and <u>capable</u> of exhausting at a rate of 50 cfm minimum, while operating at a quiet noise level.
- · Terminate to the exterior

Roof Ventilation

Yes, as per NC Residential Code. No leaks.



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Interior Standards

- Interior Walls & Ceilings
 - Holes, cracks and deteriorated and un-keyed plaster will be repaired to match the surrounding surfaces.
 - When necessary plaster will be replaced by ½" gypsum board.

Flooring

- No flooring should be a trip hazard
- Bathroom, kitchen and other water-susceptible floor areas will be covered with water-resistant flooring.
- Deteriorated and/or damaged carpet with trip hazards shall normally be replaced with vinyl floor or other flooring with a cleanable surface.
- New flooring will be installed with a plywood underlayment



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Electric

Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter

 Kitchen counter, bath and laundry receptacles within 6' of a sink will be replaced with a GFCI-protected receptacle or protected by a GFCI device.

Passage lighting

- · All lights and switches in hallways, stairs and other passages will be operable and safe.ll
- All halls, stairs and rooms necessary to cross to other rooms must be well lit. Attics, basements and crawl spaces must have utility fixtures.

Kitchen Electric Distribution

- · GFCI as above.
- · Appliances on individual circuits

Interior Electric Distribution

- Exposed knob and tube will be replaced.
- NC Residential Code

Service & Panel

 Distribution panels will have a main disconnect, at least 10 circuit-breaker-protected circuits, a 100-amp minimum capacity and be adequate to safely supply existing and proposed devices. If a working central air conditioning system is present, the minimum service will be 150 amp.



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DM2

Plumbing

Drain, Waste, Vent Lines

• Lines should not leak. Waste and vent lines must function without losing the trap seal.

Fixtures

 All fixtures and faucets will have working, drip-free components. Toilets with greater that a 1.6 GPF rating will be replaced with a maximum 1.3 GPF model.

Minimum Equipment

 Every dwelling unit will have a minimum of one single bowl sink with hot and cold running water in the kitchen and at least one bathroom containing a vanity with a sink, and a shower/tub unit, both with hot and cold running water, and a toilet.

Water Heaters

Water heaters more than 5 years old may be repaired if it is clear that a repair will
make it operable. Provide a water heater with a 10-year warranty installed to the
current NC Plumbing code.

Supply

 The main shut off valve must be operable and completely stop the flow of water to the house. All fixtures must be leak-free and deliver sufficient cold water and, where applicable, hot water.



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DM2 Dan McFarland, 6/13/2019

HVAC

Air Conditioning

- Existing central air conditioning will be inspected, serviced and refurbished to operate safe
- New air conditioning systems for will have a SEER rating ≥ 15

HVAC Distribution Systems

• Repair & replace as per N.C. Mechanical Code

Heating Systems

- Workable existing heating systems will be inspected and serviced to operate in a safe manner.
- Gas-fired equipment will be rated at ≥ 90% AFUE or better; package units may be rated at ≥81% AFUE or better in zones 3 and 4. Heat pumps will be rated at ≥ 15 SEER and must have outdoor thermostat.

Chimney Repair

 Unused chimneys will be removed to below the roof line wherever roofing is replaced. Unsound chimneys will be repaired or removed. When chimneys must be used for combustion ventilation, they will be relined.



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HVAC New Federal standards in 2023

As of January 1, 2023, federal standards for minimum efficiency requirements for air conditioners and heat pumps changed as follows:

- New designation for cooling is SEER2 and EER2 (in lieu of SEER and EER)
- New designation for heating is HSPF2 (in lieu of HSPF)
- Will anything be grandfathered in? It needs to be rated for the same climate at SEER 15 at minimum to be installed if it was manufactured prior to Jan. 1, 2023.
- Designations for the Southeast:
 - · Air Conditioners:
 - 14 SEER is now upgraded to 14.3 SEER2 (equiv. to 15 SEER) for less than 3.75 ton units
 - 14 SEER is now upgraded to 13.8 SEER2 (equiv. to 14.5 SEER) for greater than 3.75 ton unit
 - Split System heat pumps
 - 8.2 HSPF/14 SEER is now upgraded to 7.5 HSPF2/14.3 SEER2 (equiv. to 8.8 HPSF/15.0 SEER)
 - Single package unit AC systems
 - 6.7 HSPF2/13.4 SEER2 is the new designation for 8 HSPF/14 SEER but no change



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HVAC New Federal standards in 2023



Resources:

- https://www.nahb.org/blog/2022/05/upcoming-changesefficiency-standards-ac-units-heat-pumps
- https://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=40232
- https://www.energystar.gov/most-efficient/me-certified-minisplit-heat-pumps/results?is most efficient filter=Most+Efficient Energy star also goes up
- https://seer2.com/region-southeast.html



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Appliances

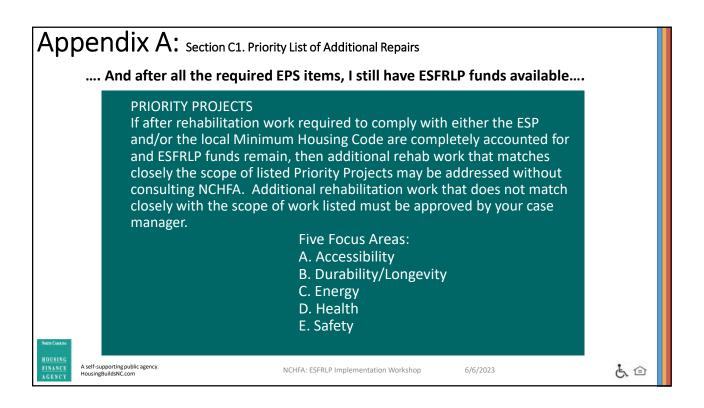
Kitchen Appliances

- Existing ranges will have a working and cleanable range (at least 3 functional burners);
- Refrigerators will maintain temperatures low enough to keep food from spoiling and have a freezer and not present an electrical hazard; repair of non-functioning ice and water delivery equipment is required for leaks and electrical hazards only.
- All replaced kitchen appliances will have ENERGY STAR-labeled appliances where applicable. All new cooking ranges will be electric.





Priority Projects NCHFA: ESFRLP Implementation Workshop 6/6/2023 & 🗘 🗅



Priority Projects

A. Accessibility

- Exterior entry path is improved to include one or more of the following: max. 6'x6' level landing at the door; area to support groceries/store outside shoes; 10' long mud walk-off area; entry landing is protected overhead by min. 2' deep overhang OR a maximum 7'x 7' covered entry roof.
- Rehab one bathroom to provide appropriate turn around space and human hygiene facilities to meet needs of the homeowner and the NC Accessibility Code.
- Increase entry door to 32" wide clear or better; add a vision panel (max. 144 square inches).





Priority Projects

B. <u>Durability/Longevity</u>

- Remediate the surrounding grade of the home so that no standing water occurs within 10 feet of the home and/or no plantings closer than 3'-0 to the home (measured from the center of the plant roots).
- 2. Exterior entry path is improved to include one or more of the following: max. 6'x6' level landing at the door; area to support groceries/store outside shoes; 10' long mud walk-off area; entry landing is protected overhead by min. 2' deep continuous overhang; create 5'x5' area of vinyl/wood/tile/solid surface flooring at all exterior entries with no trip hazards OR a maximum 7'x 7' covered entry roof.
- Remove any carpet in the home and replace with solid surface, easily cleanable flooring with a minimum 15 year life.
 Increase structural and occupant safety by one of the following improvements
- 4. Increase structural and occupant safety by one of the following improvements which meets the current NC Residential Building code: For a crawlspace, provide foundation venting OR crawlspace is semi-conditioned and weathertight OR other approved method.
- Increase the durability of the plumbing system or a specific subset of the system (supply, waste, venting) to meet the requirements of the current NC Residential Building Code.
- Extend the life of the roofing and structure by upgrading the roof soffit and ventilation system to meet the current NC Residential Building Code. This only applies when the existing roof appears to have 5 or more years of life in its current condition.
- Improve or extend the life of the exterior cladding system by reducing moisture penetration. Discussion of this project with your case manager prior to including it in the scope of work is highly recommended.

HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY



Priority Projects

- 1. The building envelope between exterior and interior air shall not leak greater than 8 ACH @ 50 PA or less than 3 ACH @ 50 PA. At the end of the project, choose one of the following protocols to perform a blower door test: WAP, BPI, RESNET. Contact your Case Manager if the home leakage is outside this range. All methods must properly deal with combustion appliances for occupant safety.
 - Install an outdoor thermostat for a home with a heat pump or any type of electronic strip backup heating.
 Floors over crawl spaces insulated to at least R-19 when a minimum clearance
- of 18" between the ground and the bottom of the floor joists exists.
- Heating and air conditioning delivery ducts shall be tested and remediated to meet current NC Residential Building Code airtightness and delivery
- Improve the weather tightness of the home by one of the following methods: certify to meet ENERGYSTAR (current version) OR certify to meet SystemVision for Existing Homes OR home has HERS score of 70 or lower OR home meets requirements of the current residential energy code. All scenarios must properly deal with combustion appliances and fresh air for occupant health and safety.
- Insulate exterior walls; insulation in contact with the air barrier.



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Priority Projects

Health

- Reduce moisture issues in the home by installing or upgrading an existing exhaust system as follows: a min. 70-80 cfm mechanical exhaust system in any bathroom with a tub or shower and a 100-150 cfm exhaust system in the kitchen. Both systems must be tested to insure proper air delivery as follows: 50-80 cfm in bathroom and 100-150 cfm in the kitchen.
- Heating and air conditioning delivery ducts shall be tested and remediated to meet current NC Residential Building Code airtightness and delivery
- Remove carpet and replace with solid surface easily cleanable flooring with a minimum 15 year life
- Encapsulate/abate potential lead hazards in the home especially in horizontal locations (floors, window sills) and areas where friction from operations (window jambs, door jambs) provide a higher potential for lead deterioration
- Encapsulate/abate potential asbestos hazards in the home especially in horizontal locations (floor coverings) and areas where household operations (wall compound/textured finishes) provide a higher potential for asbestos deterioration in the future.
- Exterior entry path is improved to include one or more of the following: max. 6'x6' level landing at the door; area to support groceries/store outside shoes; 10' long mud walk-off area; entry landing is protected overhead by min. 2' deep overhang OR a maximum 7'x 7' covered entry roof.
- Install air conditioning (cooling) or dehumidification system where none exists (applicable to zone 5 only).

 Provide a whole-house mechanical fresh air ventilation system in compliance
- with ASHRAE 62.2-2010. This ventilation system typically includes either a fresh air make-up duct to the return side of the air handler (the preferred approach) or a continuously running bathroom fan set at the calculated air flow rate in compliance with ASHRAE 62.2.





Priority Projects

E. Safety

- Install wired, interconnected smoke/CO detectors throughout the home to meet current NC Residential Building Code.
- Replace or provide new stairs or handrails/guardrails to increase safety, meeting the current NC Residential Building Code.
- Upgrade the electrical system or a specific subset of the system (service, panel or distribution) to meet the current NC Residential Building Code.
- Replace bedroom windows to meet current NC Residential Building Code for egress and energy efficiency [note: this is not considered an energy efficiency project].
- Increase entry door to 32" wide clear or better and add a vision panel (max. 144 square in.)
- Improve the safety of the property by removing a dilapidated outbuilding, repairing existing retaining walls or other physical site hazard. Note that no new construction or non-life threatening repair of existing structures is allowed.



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Appendix A: Section C1. Priority List of Additional Repairs

- Priority List guidance:
 - Improves Health, Accessibility, Safety, Durability and Resource Efficiency
 - Site Specific/Homeowner needs
 - Mission driven
 - Reduces potential Homeowner O&M costs
 - Be fair, equitable, and consistent in your efforts
 - Use close to \$40,000 for a unit on a consistent basis.



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Requisitions



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When can I pay... anybody?

Soft Costs

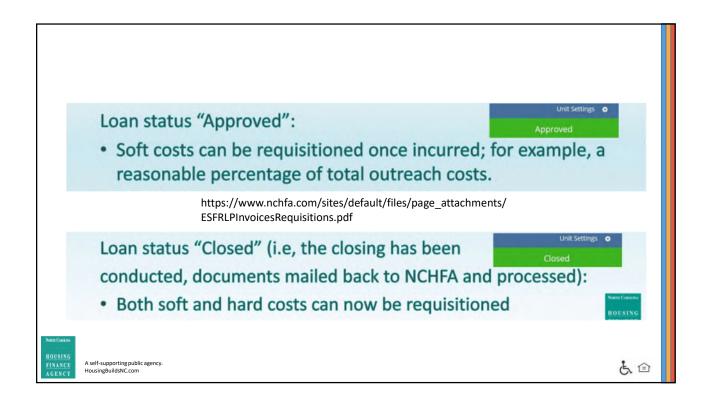
- A project must show as "Approved" in the portal
 - You can bill only the amounts that were approved in your Post-Approval Documentation (PAD) before the "Closed" status <u>except when...</u>
 - You submit a "Project Amendment Request" to change soft cost amounts for all projects and your case manager/the program manager approve the request.

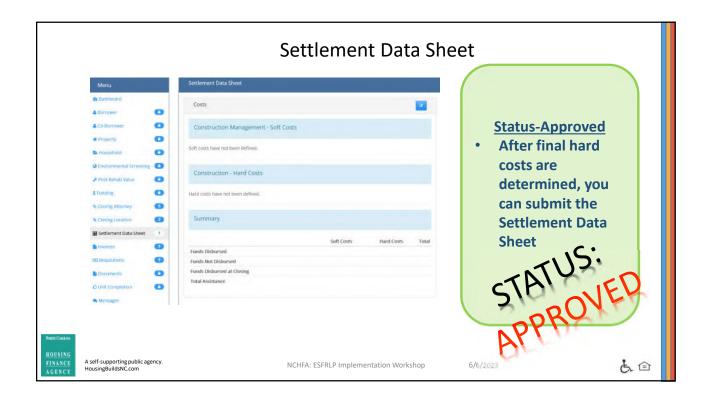
Hard Costs

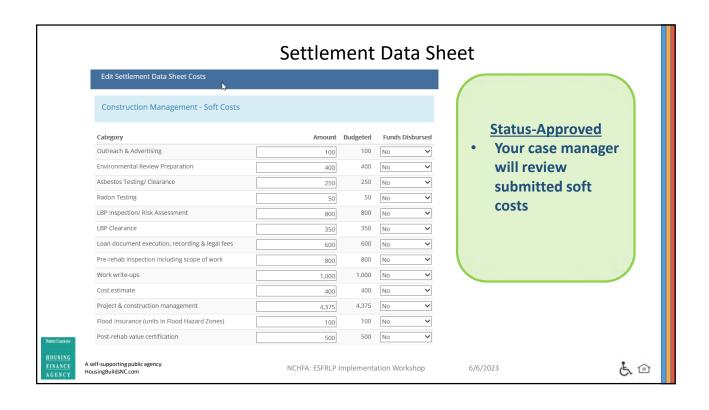
- A project must show as "Closed" in the portal
 - Once the Settlement Data Sheet (SDS) is submitted and complete, then you can bill for hard costs.
 - You can also adjust the soft costs for a specific project during the Settlement Data Sheet submittal process.













Settlement Data Sheet Closing Date Scheduled Your Case Manager will review the SDS and advise of any concerns. Once the SDS is approved: You will receive an approval message through the portal A Good Faith Estimate will be mailed to the homeowner with a copy emailed to you Closing documents with instructions will be generated by Liz Hair and e-mailed to you

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ESFR and the LBP Process PG Appendix F



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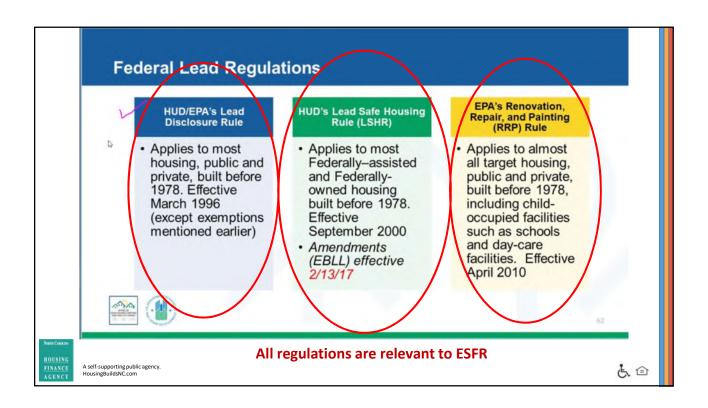
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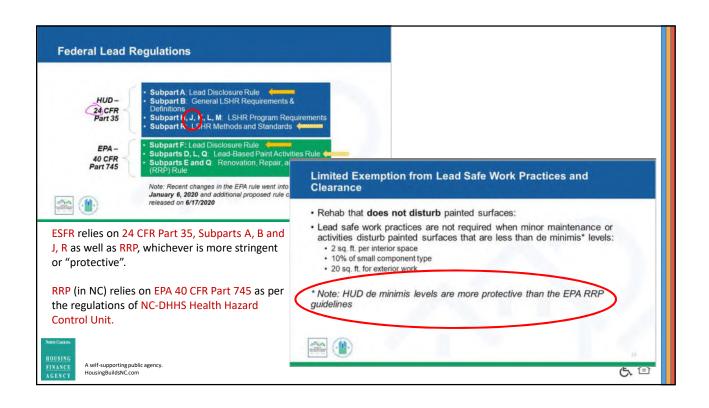
Important things to know

- Are ESFR homes ever exempt from the Lead Safe Housing Rule?
 - Only when the home was built in 1978 or after.
- All homes in this program built before 1978 are subject to the Lead Safe Housing Rule (LSHR). Why?
 - Because ESFR homes are owned by private citizens and are not government owned housing restricted to occupation by the elderly.
 - If children under the age of 6 can live in the homes now or in the future, LSHR applies.
 - What does this mean? The Rehab Specialist can never decide that the home is exempt because only elderly people live in the home.









LBP and ESFR efforts require follow through

• Consider how you manage LBP through each phase of the project

Stage 1: Application and Award Phase

Stage 2: Project Outreach and Scoping Phase

Stage 3: Household Participant Project Initiation Phase

Stage 4: Bidding Phase

Stage 5: Construction Phase

Stage 6: Monitoring and Close-Out Phase





Stage 1: Application and Award Phase

- Fill out the required paperwork
- Identify how you want to handle lead: 1. Testing or 2. Presumption
- 1. Testing Preparation Phase:
 - Review HUD & EPA requirements on what type of testing you need so you can write a scope of work to bid
 - · Inspection, Risk Assessment and Clearance
 - Insure that consultant is in the EPA database certified for the tasks they are doing
 - · De minimis requirements for HUD are less than for EPA, make sure consultant knows this
 - New lead dust testing levels, ensure the consultant knows this
 - Choose/Identify a testing consultant and write a contract
- 2. Presumption
 - Decide how you will replace components in each house.





Stage 2: Project Outreach and Scoping Phase

Partner Activities for LBP during outreach and scoping

- Ensure that your Assistance, Procurement & Disbursement Policies and any other program policies include LBP information and requirements
- In the initial data collection for a unit, collect the year built
 - Best practice: send notification to the homeowner that LBP is an issue for all pre-1978 units.
- Identify and pre-schedule expected, required LBP inspections





Stage 3: Household Participant Project Initiation Phase

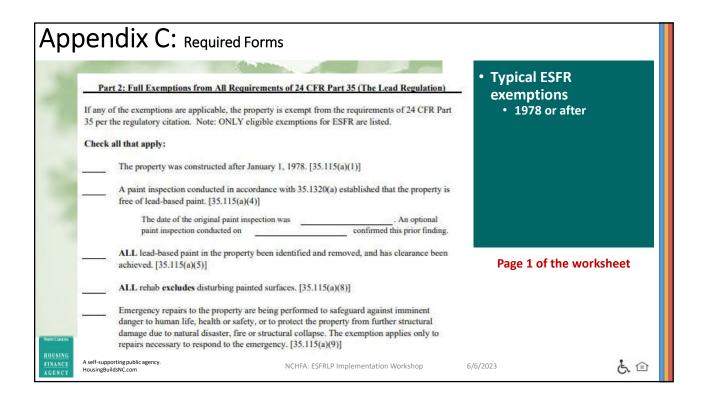
Partner Activities for LBP during project initiation

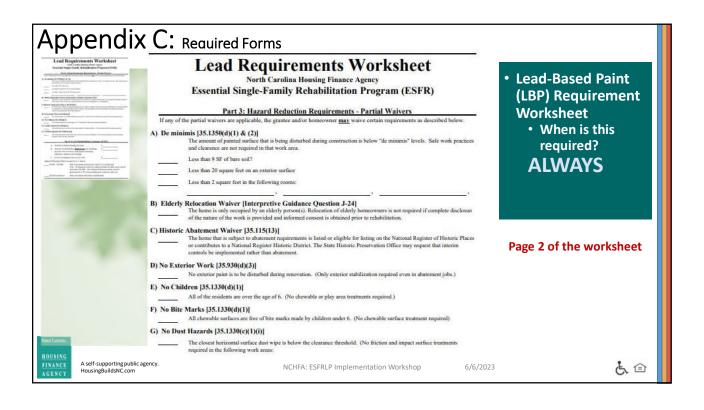
- Execute Lead Inspection/Risk Assessment and provide pamphlet to homeowner, Renovate Right, required for all pre-1978 units
- Fill out Lead Requirements Worksheet, required for all units
 - Use the numbers in your Settlement Data Sheet
 - Don't forget to add all Federal funding if you are using more than one source such as ESFR + CDBG
- Add <u>Year Built</u> to the project description on the Work Write Up, required for all units- PG 4.2.2
- Incorporate any needed remediation/abatement into the work scope based on the Lead Risk Assessment
- Place all completed, required documents into the Case File
- Process LBP inspection/assessment soft costs

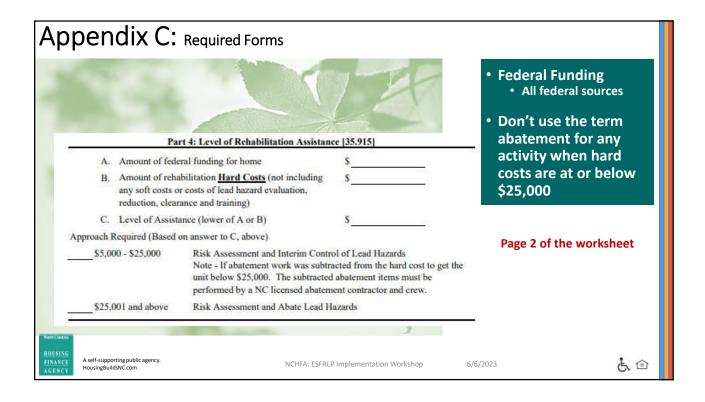












Stage 4: Bidding Phase

Partner Activities for LBP during bidding

- Confirm bidders have current Lead Renovation Firm Certification- you can look this information up online
- Confirm awardees have personnel on the job with Lead Renovator Certification; check to confirm date is not expired for project timeframe
 - This is provided by the OHHCU in the form of a letter, not a certificate- you <u>cannot</u> look these employees up online but you can call OHHCU
 - Best Practice: Provide Contractors with *Renovate* Right brochure
- Collect Firm and Renovator letters/certificates and place in file(s)
- Process LBP inspection/assessment soft costs

https://epi.dph.ncdhhs.gov/lead/rrp.html

Renovation, Repair and Painting

In order to obtain certification from the Health Hazards Control Unit (HCCU), discipline-specific training must be obtained from an accredited training provider.

- Application for Lead Renovation Firm Certification (9/16; PDF, 159KB) | Solicitud de Certificación de Empresas de Carolina del Norte (9/16; PDF, 218KB)
 Application for Lead Renovator Certification (9/16; PDF, 202KB) | Solicitud de Certificación de Renovador de Plomo (9/16; PDF, 109KB)
- Application for Lead Dust Sampling Technician Certification (8/10; PDF, 32KB)
- NC RRP Recordkeeping Guidance Document non mandatory RRP compliance assistance tool.





Stage 5: Construction Phase see Appendix F

Partner Activities for LBP during construction

- Discuss LBP at pre-construction including contractor strategies and specific items on the workscope, occupant protection plan, etc.
- Schedule and execute Lead Clearance Test
- Process LBP inspection/assessment soft costs and LBP hard costs
- Discuss at post-construction conference, including homeowner maintenance
- Provide the homeowner with LBP documents as required in Appendix A, Section F so that if homeowner sells home they can disclose LBP.



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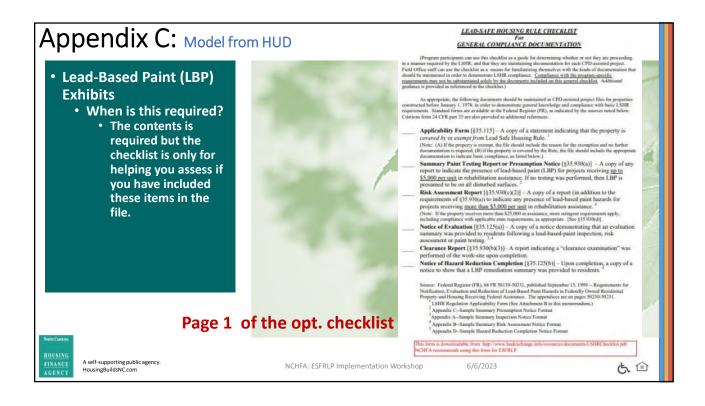
Stage 6: Monitoring and Close-Out Phase

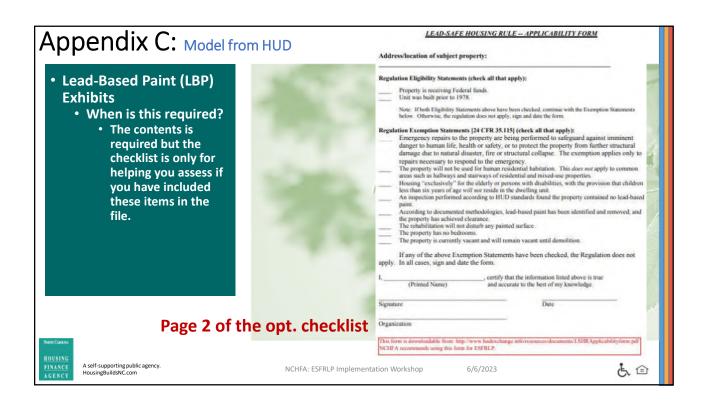
Partner Activities for LBP during monitoring and Close-Out

- Confirm all necessary documentation is in the file
- For monitored Units, upload LBP documents to the portal including:
 - Lead Requirements Worksheet (from Appendix C)
 - Lead Inspection/Risk Assessment (from testing vendor)
 - Lead Renovation Firm Certification (from contractor)
 - Lead Renovator Certification (from contractor/subcontractor)
 - Lead Clearance Test (from testing vendor)
 - Any other documents about LBP in the case file









Question and Answer Session
+ LBP
+Environmental Protection
+Asking for extra money
+ Field Observations



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