

ILLINOIS HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Standards for Architectural Planning and Construction

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Contents *in italic underlined* indicates a revision from a previous version



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Introduction

The Standards for Architectural Planning and Construction (Standards) are being provided as an aid for owners/developers, architects and contractors for the design and construction of quality affordable housing. These Standards shall be used as a reference in establishing Illinois Housing Development Authority's (Authority) minimum quality standards. The Authority will use these standards to evaluate the plans, specifications, and other relevant data of the proposed housing development, including new construction, rehabilitation, and the adaptive reuse of existing buildings. We encourage users to exceed these minimum requirements whenever possible, making projects more viable and extending their longevity. By increasing items such as the building's energy efficiency, utilizing environmentally friendly materials, and insuring projects are more cost effective to construct and operate, the owner/developer, taxpayer, and the end-user all benefit.

The Authority's design review will be based in-part by the following broad policy objectives:

- Compliance with the Standards to the greatest extent feasible per the scope of work, funding sources and Property Needs Assessment.
- The quality of the building(s) and other improvements must be consistent with the underwriting and program requirements.
- The project must comply with all local, state, and federal codes or regulations (including any applicable lead-based paint, mold, asbestos and environmental regulations and any other Authority requirement).
- The development must be consistent with the demands of the marketplace.
- The design and construction must be consistent with recognized standards and accepted practices in the construction industry.
- The Authority reserves the right to object to any proposed building system or material selection as being in conflict with the Authority's interests.
- Sponsors are encouraged to meet with the Authority Architectural staff prior to submitting rehabilitation projects seeking 4% Low Income Tax Credits to specifically discuss the intended project scope.

The Standards are subject to change and modification, this version supersedes and replaces any prior versions. In the following standards when referring to a published document it is referring to the most recent edition adopted by the local jurisdiction. The Authority will also evaluate certain aspects of the Standards that may require modification to meet the unique site, design or use of the development. In this event, the Authority will consider modification requests on a case-by-case basis. It is therefore highly recommended that Authority staff be involved in the design concept at the earliest stage possible to provide guidance through the review process. Lastly, the Authority or its agents shall have the right of access to the property.



1. Fees and Cost Coverage

The Authority reserves the right to require outside consultants or other professionals as it may deem appropriate, to conduct various aspects in conjunction with the Architecture and Construction Services functions related to the completion of the project. The Authority shall determine if some or all of these costs shall be funded by the borrower/developer.

The Authority shall review the architectural and general contracting fees associated with the development to insure they are proper, fair, and reasonable. The Authority has evaluated the fees from past Authority financed projects. These fees were based on the percentage of the construction costs (site work, general requirements, general contractor's overhead and profit, construction permits and fees). As such, the architectural and general contractor fees listed below reflect the maximum percentage the Authority will accept as a reasonable fee for services. Higher percentages for the architectural fees are acceptable but the owner/developer will be responsible to pay the difference between the higher percentage and the percentage in the table below. The fees shall include the following:

The "Architect of Record" shall be same individual who created the plans and specifications. Any on-site architectural observation shall be conducted by the "Architect of Record". The Architect is responsible for certifying that all the work requested for payment, at a minimum of one site visit per pay application, is accurate and has been completed.

Preparation of plans and specifications including consultations, estimates, and professional engineering services typically associated with the architectural portion of the plans, including structural design and Landscape Architecture. Architectural fees shall not include any work or contractual obligations of other professional services such as: surveys, soil borings, Civil

General administration, reimbursables as per the Contract between Architect and Sponsor and overall observation of construction.

Approving payment vouchers to the contractor.

Approval and acceptance of completed construction.

The "Architect of Record" will **NOT BE** permitted to act as the general contractor without the written approval of the Authority. If the "Architect of Record" sub-contracts any portion of his work, excluding professional engineering services, the difference between the architect's contract fee and the sub-contractors' fee will cause a reduction in the Developers' Fee.

Any project utilizing an Architect's "Self-Certification" permit review or Certified Revisions may be subject to design and construction costs after the design documents have been completed and approved by the Authority. Any related changes in cost as a result of code related requirements submitted for Authority review will be deemed as an error and omissions and will be handled as described in Section 18 of these standards.

Architectural Fee, in combination with building engineering fees for structural, mechanical, electrical and fire protections systems as well as Landscape Architecture fees in excess of the Authority limits listed below cannot be kept in basis and shall be paid from a non-Authority source.



Architectural and Civil Engineering fees in excess of the Authority limits listed below cannot be kept in basis and shall be paid from a non-Authority funding source.

AUTHORITY ARCHITECTURAL FEE LIMITS:

Total Construction Costs \$	% Architect Fee (New Construction)	% Architect Fee (Adaptive and Renovation)
0-1,000,000	7.2	8.4
1,000,001-5,000,000	6.2	7.3
5,000,001-10,000,000	4.8	6.7
10,000,001-15,000,000	4.1	5.9
15,000,001-25,000,000	3.4	5.1
Over 25,000,000	2.8	4.4

AUTHORITY CIVIL ENGINEERING FEE LIMITS:

Set Aside	\$/Gross Site Area
Non-Metro	\$0.35
Rural	\$0.35
Chicago Metro	\$1.00
City of Chicago	\$2.00

General Contractor

The **General Contractor** (GC) needs to obtain Authority approval prior to the commencement of any work. The Authority shall evaluate the GC's past performance in addition to the requirements as indicated on the General Contractor Certification (Addendum 1). The Authority reserves the right to deny a project's funding where a proposed contractor does not meet the standards established in this certification, or if the contractor's past history with the authority does not meet a high-quality standard of construction expected to be provided for all projects. The Authority shall review the Contract for Construction with the owner.

- a. All Contracts for General Construction must be a Stipulated Sum or Lump Sum contract. No project shall be completed with a Guaranteed Maximum Price or a Cost Plus style contract, without prior IHDA approval.
- b. The final sum contract must be agreed upon with the owner prior to Authority review and be in accordance with the approved project budget. Work started prior to Authority approval may put the proposed funding at risk. The Authority shall not be responsible for payment or compensation to the contractor if funding is lost because of unauthorized activity.



Pre-Construction Services performed by a General Contractor shall be considered as acting as a Construction Consultant to the Developer/ Sponsor. All direct costs and fees associated with this service is viewed as consultancy therefore is paid through the Developer Fee as defined in the QAP.

The general contractor is allowed "Profit" in the amount of 6%, "Overhead" in the amount of 2% and "General Conditions" (a.k.a. general requirements) in the amount of 6%, all of which are maximum amounts calculated from the hard construction costs. The percentage of each, Profit/Overhead/General Conditions as indicated in the CSS at Initial Closing, shall remain constant throughout the project including any change orders. General Conditions, Overhead and Profit shall be paid out equal to the completion of construction percentage as identified in the pay application. Related mobilization charges shall be evaluated on an as needed basis. *The total amount of the Profit/Overhead/General Conditions shall not exceed the prescribed maximums established on the CSS at Initial Closing, throughout the project including any change orders.*

Profit is defined as the proceeds of transaction minus the cost, including intangibles such as contract incentives. Individual mark-up is not allowed on GC supplied materials or the total "Profit" line item on the Contractors Sworn Statement will be reduced accordingly. If this is insufficient, then deductions will be made to the General Conditions and/or Overhead lines.

Overhead being the expenses necessary to conduct a business. Cost shall also include those specific to the project and include transportation, travel expenses, temporary housing etc.

In the event there is an identity of interest between the owner/developer and general contractor, the following will apply: (a) the developer fee will be reduced 2% through the Authority's underwriting process (via the Authority's Multifamily Application), or (b) the general contractor's 2% overhead shall be eliminated. Limited partnerships, joint ventures, and other types of associations between the owners and the general contractor shall be subject to the Authority's limitations on Overhead.



General Conditions are the functions needed to complete the construction phase and shall include the following costs: project manager and superintendent, draw related paperwork, layout, surveys, plans/printing, material testing, communications, mobilization, temporary heat and utilities, portable toilets, temporary fencing, OSHA protection, field office, hoisting equipment, security, small tools, disposal, construction photography, cost certifications, audits, mock-ups, daily construction site cleaning, final clean, general labor, etc., essentially including, but not limited to, items identified within Construction Specifications Institute (CSI) Master Format Divisions 0 and 1 within the project manual (when provided). As the GC is responsible for these functions any subcontracting of these out to lower tier subcontractors will be evaluated against the stated limit and may reduce the amount of the GC's General Conditions percentage a GC can collect accordingly. All General Conditions items listed above must be kept within the allowable percentages and the Authority prefers not to have individual GC related items broken out as separate trade lines on the CSS. If individual items are isolated, the GC line item must be reduced by the individual line value, so the sum of the GCs listed and individual line items do not exceed the allowable 6%. Values for these items, if identified by the Authority, are in excess of the allowable percentage, the individual line item values shall be removed from the budget. Redistribution of these values through the remaining trades after being removed from the contract is prohibited.

- c. Financing, holding charges or other types of construction related interest shall be included in the Overhead or General Conditions calculation.
- d. Payment for any shop drawings will be limited to 5% of the total cost for that line item. In addition, The Authority may authorize payment to begin ordering elevators for the project, up to 35% of the elevator contract amount, including installation. All requests for deposit payments must be substantiated by an invoice issued by the supplier or subcontractor requesting the deposit and included with the draw in which the request is made. Invoices are not required for all other shop drawing requests.
- e. The construction budget shall include any costs resulting from scheduling delays or seasonal constraints such as winter conditions, water extraction from recent rains, etc. These items are not considered unforeseen and will be determined to be an error and omission when presented to the Authority for CO Determination as defined in Section 18, Change Orders and Contingency Funds below.



- f. When a contractor is acting in the capacity of a “GC” they shall provide all the functions typically associated with the position. The GC is responsible for the overall construction management aspects and tasks involved from the project’s start-up through final completion. Functions include (but are not limited to): scheduling, coordination of the trades, supervision, safety, program compliance, monitoring, and all other means and methods required to complete the construction of the project. As such, the Authority will not allow for a “Straw” GC or a firm which reaps the benefits and fees associated with the GC title but in reality, subcontracts these functions to another GC or separately contracted individual to perform these duties in place of a primary employee of the GC. Subsequently the GC is expected to be on the site during construction and at least daily and maintain a daily log documenting the progress of the work to be available for review upon Authority request. Similarly, any side agreements to the contrary or kickbacks will result in forfeiture of any future work with the Authority.

Construction Performance Bonds and/or a Letters of Credit. The Authority will require either: (a) Payment and Performance Bond by a company approved by the Authority equal to one hundred (100%) percent of the cost of construction of the development or (b) Unconditional, irrevocable commercial letter of credit, issued by a financial institution approved by the Authority, in an amount equal to twenty-five (25%) of the cost of construction of the development. This is not required for projects receiving LIHTC financing only or seeking bond only financing with 4% Tax Credits. If a project is seeking additional financing in combination with these sources, the bond must be provided as described above.

All Construction Related Costs required to complete the project shall be determined by receiving bids from all trades identified in the construction tab of the application prior to the project obtaining Initial Closing by the Authority. Allowances are not allowed for biddable and definable portions of the project except where discussed and approved by the Authority’s Architectural staff prior to Initial Closing. Any allowances identified in the bid shall be indicated as such, and definition of how the allowance was created shall be provided to the Authority for consideration. Any increases to the allowance via change order shall be deemed as an error when presented to the Authority for CO Determination as defined in Section 18, Change Orders and Contingency Funds. The construction budget needs to be complete including all value engineering, permit review requirements, proper wages, etc. Any deletion of Authority required work items (as indicated the Authority’s Architectural and Construction Standards, QAP requirements, etc.) from the scope due to costs will not be approved, and any CO requests to reimburse the contractor for installing items related to these standards will be deemed as error when presented to the Authority for CO Determination as defined in Section 18.

- g. In all instances where any contract agreement results in cost savings at the completion of the Project, the disposition of any savings shall be in the sole discretion of the Authority.
- h. The General Contractor shall reduce of the 6% profit percentage listed above for any self-performed work. The reduction shall equal to the 2% of the trade cost identified as being self-performed. All self-performed work anticipated for the project must be identified on the originally submitted CSS for review prior to Initial Closing.



- i. Material suppliers for construction related products shall be identified on the contractors sworn statement accordingly. Draws for materials and/or, fixtures and equipment (FF&E) can only occur when they have been properly installed and inspected by the Authority's Field Construction Representative.

Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment (FF&E):

- j. Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment expenses are eligible for reimbursement. However, they must be for qualified items which mirror the FF&E designation.
- k. Furniture: Items which are generally used by the residents, guests, and staff for living and operating the project. Examples include beds, desks, chairs, couches, office file cabinets, etc.
- l. Fixtures: Items, which were once personal property, but due to permanent attachment is now considered as being part of the real estate. Examples include window blinds, built-in cabinetry, etc.
- m. Equipment: Items having a contributory association with the operation of the project. Equipment is usually considered personal property as it's not readily attached to the real estate. Examples include computers, laundry equipment, appliances, snow blowers, etc.
- n. Supplies: Items considered general purpose items and not eligible for reimbursement from the FF&E budget. Examples of supplies are hand and power tools, mops, cleaning solutions, trash cans, garden utensils, portable sports equipment, computer ink and paper, etc. Other related items that could be removed from the designated shop or location are considered supplies.
- o. None of the aforementioned items represents a complete list and payment of these items will be at the Authority's discretion. These items shall be in new condition or if refurbished will require Authority approval.

Subcontractor Bid Submittals

- p. When making application to the Authority, the GC shall provide bids from the proposed subcontractors to substantiate the total construction contract. These bids shall be required from all the major trades (Mechanical, Plumbing, Electrical, Carpentry, Excavation, Concrete, Roofing, Fire Suppression, etc.) and reconcile with the respective line items in the Contractors Sworn Statement.

2. Codes and Regulations

The project shall comply with applicable zoning ordinances (including variances or amendments), these Standards and building codes. The project shall obtain all necessary building permits and required inspections to obtain a certificate of occupancy for conversion/new construction, or a final approval for rehabilitation/renovation projects.

All jurisdictions in the state of Illinois shall comply with the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code with state amendments.



If there is a conflict between the requirements of the applicable codes and/or these Standards, the most stringent requirement will prevail. If there are any questions regarding the codes, the owner/developer or the Architect of Record shall consult with Authority Architectural Services staff to determine whether the proposed development would be subject to such requirements. During the construction process, owners/developers and/or architects will be asked to certify compliance with applicable regulations. The Authority or its representatives will check for compliance with standards set forth by federal, state and local regulations.

The following codes and regulations shall be used in preparation of the drawings and specifications:

The latest published edition of the Architectural Planning and Construction Standards apply to all buildings owned or financed in whole or in part by the Authority.

Local Building Codes: In areas where there is no local governing building code, the requirements indicated in the 2018 International Code Council Package will apply.

The Americans with Disabilities Act applies to the common areas open for public use, such as a property management or rental office and community room areas including the kitchen.

Federal Fair Housing Act applies to all new multi-family housing consisting of four or more dwelling units per building built for first occupancy after March 13, 1991.

The Architect of Record will be required to survey the entire project and certify compliance with the Federal Fair Housing Act for those buildings built for first occupancy after March 13, 1991 and buildings where the last building permit or renewal thereof was issued after June 15, 1990 before any new addition or alteration to those buildings will be approved by the Authority.

The Illinois Accessibility Code (latest edition) applies to all "public facilities" and "multi-story housing units" as defined and governed by the Environmental Barriers Act (EBA) and located, in whole or in part, within the legal geographic boundaries of the State of Illinois, unless specifically exempted. This Code is applicable when work involving new construction of projects containing five or more units, alterations, additions, historic preservation, restoration, or reconstruction in whole or in part begins after the effective date of this Code.

The Illinois Accessibility Code together with the Environmental Barriers Act and the standards incorporated by reference identified in Section 105 has the force of a building code and as such is law in the State of Illinois.

Elements not covered or clearly defined in the IAC, EBA, FFHA shall reference the ICC/ANSI A117.1 (latest version or version adopted by the local jurisdiction) for guidance.

The ICC/ANSI A117.1 referenced above applies to projects seeking Tax Credits, either through tax-exempt bonds (4% Tax Credits) or through the competitive round (9% Tax Credits).

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C 794) applies to recipients of federal financial assistance.



Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS): applies to recipients of federal financial assistance.

Illinois State Plumbing Code (latest version)

National Electrical Code (latest version or version adopted by the local jurisdiction)

2018 International Energy Conservation Code with Illinois amendments is mandatory in all jurisdictions in the state of Illinois

Minimum Property Standards for Housing (MPS) U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

24 CFR Parts 3280 of the Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards

Title 89 Illinois Administrative Code, Subpart B: Supportive Living Facilities

Lead Based Paint Hazards: The Project shall comply with the applicable lead-based paint regulations as outlined in the Authority's Lead Based Paint Compliance Guide which can be found in the developer resource center on the IHDA website. All federally assisted projects having units constructed before 1978 must comply with Title X of the Housing and Community Redevelopment Act of 1992 regulations found in HUD Title 24 CFR Part 35 and the Illinois Lead Poisoning Prevention Code, 77 IL. Admin. Code 845. In addition, all properties and/or units must comply with the Environmental Protection Agency, final rule developed under the Toxic Substances and Control Act specifically 40 CFR Part 745, as it relates to the Lead Renovation, Repair, and Painting Program.

Asbestos Containing Materials: All state and federally assisted projects must comply with EPA 40 CFR 61.145 and all other HUD, EPA, IEPA and Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) regulations.

Radon: All projects must comply with the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Radon program and the EPA's radon guidelines. When radon mitigation is either recommended or required, at a minimum, a passive-future active system shall be installed. For further information, visit:

- <http://radon.illinois.gov/>
- <https://www.epa.gov/radon>

Mold considerations:

- Fact Sheets from IDPH: <http://www.idph.state.il.us/envhealth/factsheets/mold.htm>
- EPA Mold Site: <http://www.epa.gov/mold/>

Illinois State Prevailing Wages or Federal Davis-Bacon Prevailing Wage requirements will be mandated on Authority financed projects having construction related activities. Section 3 will apply where required. See points below to access respective guidelines and websites.

- Authority Davis Bacon Compliance Guide PDF can be found on the IHDA website in the developer resources center.



- Section 3 Plan and Compliance Guide PDF can be found on the IHDA website in the developer resources center.
- Illinois Prevailing Wage Website: <https://www2.illinois.gov/idol/Laws-Rules/CONMED/Pages/Rates.aspx>

Broadband Infrastructure: Per Department of Housing and Urban Development Docket No. FR 5890–F–02 Narrowing the Digital Divide, HUD-Funded New Construction and Substantial Rehabilitation of Multifamily Rental requires installation of broadband infrastructure.

Design Phase

3. Plan Review Process

Once the Authority has determined the project is feasible, the owner/developer shall submit completed project drawings and specifications to Architectural Services for their respective review. This review and approval must take place prior to the project Initial Closing. Any major modifications to the project after architectural approval and before Initial Closing must be approved by the Authority and possibly the Authority's Board.

Before construction begins, submit a compiled, digitally sealed and signed, unlocked, editable PDF copy of the complete "For Construction" drawings, specifications and supporting documents to the Authority on a flash drive. This set shall incorporate all changes required by the municipal authorities, all applicable comments made by the Authority, all approved "value engineering" changes and any applicable comments made by other governmental agencies (HUD, IEPA, etc.). The Authority shall receive the review drawings, specs and supporting documents 60 days prior to the scheduled Initial Closing date. Please note, *the drawing submittal process requires contacting the plan reviewer and requesting a submittal link.*

The drawings and specifications must be prepared under direct supervision of an Illinois Licensed Architect in accordance with the Architectural Practice Act, bear the license number of the architect, and if the architect is part of any business structure other than a sole proprietorship, he or she must include the Project Design Firm registration number on the drawings. The drawings are required to be signed and sealed by the design architect ("Architect of Record"). A Professional Engineer licensed to practice their profession in the State of Illinois, when acting as a consultant to the Architect of Record or under a separate agreement with the owner/developer, must sign and seal his work and provide proof of professional liability insurance.

The Authority's acceptance of plans and specifications is limited to the Authority review and shall not constitute a general approval of the development. The review of the plans and specifications is solely for the benefit of the Authority and not that of any other party. Subsequent modifications to the plans and specifications after the Authority's acceptance must be approved by the Authority. Further, such acceptance shall not constitute a waiver of the Authority rights against those responsible for any error or omission or unauthorized changes.

The completed drawings must be coordinated between all design disciplines and the final contract for construction including all value engineering items and General Contractor exclusions. In addition, the project drawings must be current (≤ three months old) and include the following:



New Construction

- a. Complete Civil Engineering Drawings, including, but not limited to:
 - Location map.
 - Site erosion plan, site utilities plan, site grading plan and site drainage plan.
 - Site parking plan, pavement details, curbs details, curb ramp details, sidewalk details, and road profiles (if applicable).
 - Topographical survey.
 - Flood plain information.
 - Other necessary details that appear on a complete set of civil engineering drawings.
- b. Complete Landscape Drawings including but not limited to:
 - Location of all trees, shrubs, berms, and sod/grass areas.
 - Material schedules with selected plant species.
 - Other necessary details required for a complete set of landscape drawings.
- c. Complete Architectural Drawings, including, but not limited to:
 - Cover sheet, including index, project data, location map, building code and zoning information, table indicating unit schedule (including bathroom, accessible, adaptable, and sensory impaired units), types and sizes.
 - Site plan, including parking data and layouts and property lines.
 - Demolition Plans as applicable
 - Unit Matrix to minimally include, Unit Number, Unit Area, Number of Bedrooms, Number of Bathrooms, Matrix shall identify units designated to Accessible, Section 504 (UFAS), Type A, Type B/Adaptable and Hearing and Visually Impaired units.
 - Floor plans.
 - Reflected ceiling plans
 - Building elevations. Precast buildings shall be fully coordinated with panel module design, engineering constraints and MEP penetrations.
 - Interior Kitchen and Bath elevations, as well as other interior elevations required to identify areas receiving special design consideration. Including allowable space above range/stove to combustible surfaces and coordinated location of accessibility features. Cutsheets for all Appliances. Any proposed modifications complying with the applicable accessibility requirements.
 - Wall Sections and enlarged details. Large scale drawings shall be provided at all exterior openings depicting where architectural elements must be installed to prevent air, water, and pest intrusion.



- Delineate and label bulk storage allocations on enlarged plans conforming to IHDA Section 12, Community Facilities, Supportive Living Facilities.
- Stair, kitchens, and bathroom details.
- Door, hardware, windows, room finish and appliance schedules.
- Large scale drawings of the typical apartments and common areas, including accessibility compliance.
- Garage isolation strategies and details
- Integrated Pest Management Plan
- Other necessary details required for a complete set of architectural drawings.
- d. Complete Structural Engineering Drawings including, but not limited:
 - Demolition Plans as applicable
 - Foundation plan, footing and pier schedules, foundation and footing Sections
 - Floor framing plans, roof framing plan, wood truss and structural steel sizes and layout.
 - Column and lintel schedules, connection details.
 - Architectural Precast drawings and details
 - Truss and panel shop drawings shall be submitted to the Authority prior to installation.
 - Other necessary details required for a complete set of structural drawings.
- e. Complete Mechanical Drawings including, but not limited to:
 - Demolition Plans as applicable
 - Duct layouts.
 - Location of the HVAC equipment including condensing units and piping layouts. if there is local hot water heating, the Authority requests a large-scale boiler-room layout including duct sealing and insulation as required in the current IECC.
 - Equipment schedules.
 - Other necessary details required for a complete set of mechanical drawings.
- f. Complete Plumbing Drawings, including, but not limited to:
 - Demolition Plans as applicable
 - Location and size of incoming water service, hot and cold-water distribution piping, including insulation as required in the current IECC.
 - Storm water drainage piping, sanitary sewer piping.
 - Plumbing fixture and equipment schedules.
 - Soil waste and vent diagrams, water distribution diagrams.



- Other necessary details required for a complete set of plumbing drawings.
- g. Complete Electrical Drawings including, but not limited to:
 - Demolition Plans as applicable
 - Location and height of all switches and outlets, including ground-fault circuit-interrupter (GFCI) protection in the locations required by the NEC and other governing codes and ordinances.
 - Location of all lighting fixtures and compliance with all lighting levels for each usable space
 - Location of all electrical panels, location, and size of the incoming electric service.
 - Electric riser diagram, main distribution panel diagram, electric panel schedules.
 - Large scale floor plan of the electrical equipment room.
 - Location of all exit and emergency lighting, location of all fire alarm audio visual devices, including all pull stations.
 - Site lighting plan.
 - Other necessary details required for a complete set of electrical drawings.
- h. Complete Fire Protection Drawings (if applicable). Fire protection shop drawings shall be submitted to the Authority prior to installation.
- i. Verification that the drawings comply with the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code with Illinois Amendments. (REScheck, COMcheck or equal).
- j. *IHDA's Mandatory Green Checklist*
- k. Complete Soils boring (Geotechnical) report describing the subsurface exploration, analysis, mining hazards, including mining maps, and geotechnical recommendations for the site.
- l. A Structural Design Narrative prepared by the "Architect of Record" or Structural Engineer indicating the structural design data used for the site, including but not limited to live loads (e.g., floor and roof live loads), ground snow load, wind load (e.g., basic wind speed, wind exposure category, etc.), earthquake load (e.g., building seismic design category, site class, etc.), flood design data (if applicable) and any prescriptive construction detailing is considered.
- m. For new construction projects that fall within the New Madrid Seismic Zone, a certification statement attesting to the fact that the drawings meet the seismic design requirements for earthquake resistant buildings.
- n. Project specifications and design manual outlining the necessary material, installation, warranty, and other requirements to complete the scope of work for the successful construction of the project. This information shall be presented in the most current Construction Specifications Institute (CSI) format.
- o. A current (\leq six months old) ALTA/NSPS Land Title Survey.



- p. A current (\leq twelve months old) Phase I Environmental Site Assessment. This assessment must include, but not be limited to, the following considerations.
- Adjoining land use and zoning.
 - Soil conditions.
 - Slope conditions as related to soil erosion, parking, walks, drives, etc.
 - Storm water drainage.
 - Noise considerations.
 - Site plan showing all major site features, buildings, roads, walks, utilities, etc.
 - Flood plain information
 - Wetland information
 - Mining information
 - Seismic information
 - Radon information
 - Endangered Species
 - Vapor Intrusion information
 - Engineered barriers in place as part of environmental remediation.
 - Completion of the Authority's Phase I Environmental Consultant Report Requirements. This form may be found on the Authority's website in the developer resource center.

Rehabilitation and Adaptive Reuse Projects

- q. If the project consists of any existing structures, a Property Needs Assessment (PNA) dated within 6 months of application deadline must be submitted at the time of application. The PNA requirements will evaluate the current condition of the asset(s) and include a cost estimate for any critical, immediate, and long-term repairs. The Authority's PNA standards can be found on the Authority website in the developer resource center under general reference documents. The selected third-party vendor can be neither the Architect of Record for the project nor the preparer of the owners/developer's scope of work for the project.
- r. *In addition to the PNA report there shall be a scoping/camera report of underground sanitary for 20 percent of units to determine RUL of existing infrastructure and a crawlspace inspection required for applicable structures to determine potential environmental and structural hazards.*
- s. Any project including rehabilitation must contain at least a minimum hard cost budget of \$40,000 per unit for the area being updated, and include the following minimum project scope:
- i. Replacement of all unit and common area kitchen and bathroom cabinets and counter tops



- ii. Replacement of all plumbing fixtures within the entire project with fixtures meeting with the fixture criteria identified in Section 11, Energy Efficiency and Green Criteria.
- iii. Replacement of all light fixtures throughout the project with high efficacy light sources - 65 lumens per watt, or luminaires with an efficacy of not less than 45 lumens per watt.
- iv. Replacement of all flooring throughout the project with FloorScore certified flooring.
- v. Repair/Replacement of one additional major system beyond 90% of its useful life (furnaces, water heaters, central boilers, air conditioning equipment, elevator, windows, roofing, tuckpointing of exterior masonry, etc.) throughout the entire building
- vi. Painting of all units and Common areas.

The completed project drawings for rehabilitation and adaptive reuse project must be current (≤ three months old) and include the following:

- t. Complete Civil Engineering Drawings, including, but not limited to:
 - Location map.
 - Site erosion plan, site utilities plan, site grading plan (if re-grading work is required), and existing site drainage plan.
 - Site parking plan, pavement details (if new pavement or an overlay of the existing pavement is required), curb details (if repair or new curb work is required), curb ramp details (if new curb ramps are to be provided), sidewalk details (if new sidewalks are to be provided) and road profiles (if applicable).
 - Topographical survey
 - Indication of the flood plain limits (if applicable).
 - Other necessary details that appear on a complete set of civil engineering drawings.
- u. Complete Landscape Drawings including but not limited to:
 - Location of all trees, shrubs, berms, and sod/grass areas.
 - Material schedules with selected plant species.
 - Other necessary details required for a complete set of landscape drawings.
- v. Complete Architectural Drawings, including, but not limited:
 - Cover sheet, including index, project data, location map, building code and zoning information, table indicating unit schedule (including accessible, adaptable, and sensory impaired units), types and sizes.
 - Site plan, including parking data and layouts and property lines.
 - Demolition plans documenting the full scope of project demolition



- Unit Matrix to minimally include, Unit Number, Unit Area, Number of Bedrooms, Number of Bathrooms, Matrix shall identify units designated to Fully Accessible, Section 504 (UFAS), Type A, Type B/Adaptable and Hearing and Visually Impaired units.
- Floor plans of the typical building or if there are various types of buildings, floor plans of each type. These plans shall be dimensioned, indicate the rehabilitation work to be performed in each type of apartment, the type of existing floor framing and the direction of the span.
- Delineate and label bulk storage allocations on enlarged plans conforming to IHDA Section 12, Community Facilities. Other necessary details required for a complete set of architectural drawings.
- Building elevations (front, rear, and sides) indicating the location and type of work to be performed and the heights of the various floors from grade to finish first floor and finish floor to floor heights thereafter. Wall Sections indicating existing wall and floor construction and any work to be performed.
- Detail sheets including stair details (if replacing the stairs), kitchen details (if replacing cabinets), door schedules, room finish schedules, bathroom details (if renovation bathrooms), large scale drawings of the typical apartments, large scale drawings of the common areas, accessibility compliance, and all other necessary details required for a complete set of architectural drawings.
- Interior Kitchen and Bath elevations, as well as other interior elevations required to identify areas receiving special design consideration. Including allowable space above range/stove to combustible surfaces and coordinated location of accessibility features. Cutsheets for all Appliances. Any proposed modifications complying with the applicable accessibility requirements.
- w. Truss and panel shop drawings shall be submitted to the authority prior to installation. (If applicable.)
- x. Complete Structural Drawings, if applicable to the scope of work, including, but not limited to:
 - Foundation plan, footing and pier schedules, foundation, and footing Sections.
 - Floor framing plans, roof framing plan, structural steel sizes and layout.
 - Column and lintel schedules, connection details.
 - Other necessary details required for a complete set of structural drawings.
 - Truss and panel shop drawings shall be submitted to the Authority prior to installation.
- y. Complete Mechanical Drawings, including, but not limited to:
 - Demolition plans
 - Duct layouts (if altering the existing duct layout or installing new ducts).



- Location of the HVAC equipment including condensing units, piping layouts (if applicable), if new hot water heating system, large-scale boiler room layout including duct sealing and insulation as required in the current IECC.
- Equipment schedules.
- Roof penetration details (if applicable).
- Other necessary details required for a complete set of mechanical drawings.
- z. Complete Plumbing Drawings, including, but not limited to:
 - Location of the existing incoming water service, new hot and cold-water distribution piping (if applicable).
 - Existing storm water drainage piping (if applicable), new sanitary sewer piping (if applicable).
 - Definition of demolition scope as required for the project
 - New plumbing fixture and equipment schedules.
 - New soil waste and vent diagrams (if applicable), and new water distribution diagrams (if applicable).
 - Other necessary details required for a complete set of plumbing drawings.
- aa. Complete Electrical Drawings including, but not limited to:
 - Location and height of all existing switches and outlets, including ground-fault circuit-interrupter (GFCI) protection in the locations required by the NEC and other governing codes and ordinances.
 - Location of all existing lighting fixtures.
 - Location of all existing electrical panels, location of the incoming electric service, size of the incoming electric service.
 - Definition of demolition scope as required for the project
 - Electric riser diagram (if providing a new building service), main distribution panel diagram (if providing a new main panel), electric panel schedules (if applicable).
 - Large scale floor plan of the electrical equipment room (if applicable). Location of all existing or new exit and emergency lighting, location of all existing or new fire alarm audio visual devices, location of all existing or new pull stations
 - For all permanently installed lighting fixtures, interior and exterior, install high - efficiency lighting that is capable of meeting recommended light levels (weighted average footcandle) in the Illuminating Engineering Society Lighting Handbook, 10th Edition.
 - Site lighting plan and separate site lighting photometric confirming minimum required site lighting levels.
 - Lighting Fixture Schedules minimally providing; Fixture Types, Lamping Types, Manufacturer, and model series



- Other necessary details required for a complete set of electrical drawings.
- bb. Complete Fire Protection Drawings (if applicable). Fire protection shop drawings shall be submitted to the authority prior to installation.
- cc. Green Development Plan outlining the integrated design approach used for this development. Green program Certification Checklist could be an alternative for this Plan. In conjunction, coordination of the contract documents shall reflect the ASHRAE Level 2 Energy Audit report's recommended components included in the Property Needs Assessment.
- dd. For projects that fall within the New Madrid Seismic Zone, a certification statement attesting to the fact that the buildings meet the seismic design requirements for earthquake resistant buildings.
- ee. Project specifications and design manual outlining the necessary material, installation, and other requirements to complete the scope of work for the successful construction of the project. This information shall be presented in the most current Construction Specifications Institute (CSI) format.
- ff. A current (\leq six months old) ALTA/NSPS Land Title Survey. Current IHDA ALTA/NSPS requirements can be found on the Authority's website in the developer resource center.
- gg. A current (\leq twelve months old) Phase I Environmental Site Assessment. Please include all the assessment requirements under "New Construction" above, including as applicable:
 - i. All rehabilitation projects must comply with the Authority's Lead Based Paint Construction Guidelines.
 - ii. Asbestos considerations (HUD, IEPA and EPA 40 CFR 61.145 and Illinois Department of Public Health regulations).
 - iii. Mold considerations:

Fact Sheets from Illinois Department of Public Health, which are linked above in Section 2.21. On smaller projects such as a single-family home, multifamily building with less than 5 units, etc., (in lieu of the above rehabilitation requirements) the Authority may accept the following: a home inspection report by a licensed state inspector, radon report, asbestos inspection, termite report, lead based paint risk assessment and Housing Quality Standards (HQS) Report unless HOME funded which may require additional documentation. The scope of work shall address all listed deficiencies. If contemplating this approach, please contact Authority Staff for approval prior to conducting any work or third-party reports.

4. Design and Planning

The following Section is being provided as an aid in the development and design process. These requirements represent the minimum standards as imposed by the Authority. In addition to the previously mentioned Codes and Regulations, the construction must also be consistent with recognized standards and accepted practices in the construction industry.



These standards are primarily for new construction. However, any new work done in any rehabilitation or adaptive reuse shall comply with the standards for new materials. If unsure as to which standards shall apply, consult with Authority's Architectural Services staff.

- a. As these Projects will sustain affordable housing over the loan term, the Authority encourages the incorporation of innovation and cost effectiveness whenever possible. The Authority recommends careful consideration of the material selection for the project, as long lasting and durable materials that will minimize unnecessary maintenance and replacement are preferred.

Required Project Amenities:

- a. Secured building features, such as security staff, cameras, alarm systems, secure common hallways, entrances and exits, access control for circulation, etc. Keyed or fobbed door hardware only will not satisfy this amenity.
- b. The capability for each unit to access high-speed internet either through wireless service to all residents or hard-wire connection.
- c. The installation of a broadband infrastructure for HUD-funded projects.
- d. Window treatments for each unit, such as mini blinds or curtains and insect screen.
- e. On-site laundry facilities that will include, at a minimum, one of the following:
 - i. Quantities of washers and dryers in a common laundry area equal to the more stringent number of washers and dryers required by either the most current version of local or state plumbing codes
 - ii. Washers and dryers installed and maintained in every unit. The provision of washer/dryer hook-ups will not fulfill the requirement for on-site laundry.
 - iii. In Section 504, Type A and B units shall be provided with front loading washer and dryer.

Healthier Material Selection (M)

f. Use interior paints, coatings, primers, and wallpaper:

- i. VOC content less than or equal to the thresholds provided by the most recent version of SCAQMD 1113 available at time of product specification for all interior paints, coatings, and primers.
- ii. VOC emissions verified as compliant with CDPH Standard Method for all wall finish paints.
- iii. All wallpaper, phthalate free.

g. Interior adhesives and sealants

- i. VOC content less than or equal to the thresholds provided by the most recent version of SCAQMD 1168 available at time of product specification for all interior adhesives and sealants.

h. Flooring



- i. All flooring products (whether carpet or hard surface) must comply with CDPH emission requirements.
- ii. No flexible PVC with phthalates may be installed, whether the phthalates were intentionally added or added via recycled content.
- iii. No carpet in the project may be installed in building entryways, laundry rooms, bathrooms, kitchens/kitchenettes, or utility rooms.
- iv. Fluid applied finish floors may only be installed in non-occupied spaces, such as mechanical rooms.

i. Insulation

- i. If fiberglass or mineral wool batts are used, these must be formaldehyde-free.

j. Composite wood

- i. Formaldehyde emissions less than or equal to the thresholds provided by CARB Phase 2 and/or TSCA Title IV for plywood, particleboard, MDF, and these materials within other products like cabinets and doors. For any other composite wood products not covered by CARB/TSCA requirements, but used in interior spaces, these must at minimum be NAUF (have no added urea formaldehyde)

Recreation space:

- k. Elderly, Supportive Housing and SLF projects: include a furnished multipurpose or activity room sized as indicated in Section 14, Recreational Facilities of these standards.
- l. All non-elderly projects: include a fully equipped indoor or outdoor playground or tot lot appropriately sized for the Project unless otherwise approved by the Authority.

Bathrooms

- m. For three-bedroom units: The units must contain at least one full bathroom and a three-quarters bathroom consisting of a toilet, sink and shower.
- n. For four or more bedroom units: The units must contain at least two full bathrooms.

Bath, Kitchen, Laundry Surfaces (M)

- o. Use materials that have durable, cleanable surfaces throughout bathrooms, kitchens, and laundry rooms. Materials installed in these rooms should not be prone to deterioration due to moisture intrusion or encourage the growth of mold

Commercial Storefront

- p. For new construction and major rehabilitation, shafts for make-up air ducts and black iron shall be planned into the building, to exit at the roof line. No noxious exhaust shall be allowed to expel below the second-floor level.



5. Building Standards

Foundations:

The owner/developer must submit a soils report including a boring log. In projects composed of one building exceeding 2000 SF, there shall be a minimum of three borings within the building footprint and 2 borings along sidewalks and roadways. In projects with multiple buildings exceeding 2000 SF, there shall be a minimum of nine borings within the building footprints and evenly distributed throughout the project or as otherwise directed by the structural engineer. In addition, for both single family and multi-family, on previously developed lots at a minimum one boring is required within the footprint of each former structure. Borings shall extend to a minimum of 15 feet below the natural grade. For high-rise buildings at least one boring shall extend down to 100' below the natural grade or hardpan.

Wall and column support footings shall be constructed of cast-in-place concrete. They shall be reinforced to accommodate the design loads. Timber, steel grillage, or other material used for footings will not be permitted. Wall and column footings shall extend to the appropriate frost depth for the site, or bear on suitable soil meeting the specified soil bearing capacity identified by the soils report.

Cast-in-place concrete, precast concrete and masonry foundation walls will be permitted and shall be designed to meet the requirements of the local building code. Steel sheet piles or helical pier foundations shall be allowed, with Authority approval, prior to board submission. Wood foundation systems, rubble stone or any other similar materials used for foundation walls will not be permitted.

An under slab drainage system must be installed when the water table is 5-feet or less below the bottom of the floor slab to prevent hydrostatic pressure build-up from groundwater fluctuation.

Beneath Concrete Slabs (M) (including those in basements and crawl spaces; Rehab projects leaving slabs intact are exempt)

- a. Install a capillary break as follows: 4-inch layer of ½-inch diameter or greater clean aggregate. OR
- b. Install a 4-inch uniform layer of sand, overlain with a layer or strips of geotextile drainage matting installed according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Beneath Crawl Spaces without Slabs (M) (projects on raised pier foundations with no foundation walls are exempt)

- c. Install at least 8-mil cross-laminated polyethylene on the crawl floor, extended up at least 12 inches on piers and foundation walls, and with joints overlapping at least 12 inches. The 8-mil and the cross-lamination ensure longevity of the poly.
- d. Line the likely "high-traffic" areas of the crawl space with foam board, so the polyethylene beneath will not be disturbed

Roofing and Wall Systems (M)



- e. Provide water drainage away from walls, windows, and roofs by implementing the following techniques: Water Management: Wall Systems
- f. Provide a continuous housewrap /weather-resistive barrier with sheets lapped shingle-style to prevent bulk water that penetrates the finished exterior cladding system from entering the wall assembly or being introduced through window or door openings or through other penetrations. Alternatively, install a fluid applied weather-resistive barrier in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Taped systems such as Zip, Force Field, and others are acceptable.
- g. Flashings at roof /wall intersections and wall penetrations (i.e., plumbing, electrical, vents, HVAC refrigerant lines and the like in addition to windows and doors) must be integrated with the weather-resistive barrier and drainage plane prior to any exterior finish being installed to prevent bulk water from entering the exterior wall assembly. This includes kick-out flashing where a sloped roof eave terminates in a wall with siding, stucco, or other applied finish apart from brick veneer.

Flashing installed at bottom of exterior walls with weep holes included for masonry veneer and weep screed for stucco cladding systems or equivalent drainage systems.

Exterior Walls:

Exterior wall facings shall consist of 4-inch face brick, stone, concrete masonry units, aluminum siding, vinyl siding, metal lath and cement stucco, glass and aluminum curtain wall systems, prefinished metal panels, cementitious siding, treated engineered wood siding, insulated precast concrete decorative panels, wood siding or Authority approved equal.

Exterior Insulation and Finish Systems (EIFS) are permitted in limited areas as an exterior facing with the approval of the Authority only and shall not be allowed as a primary building facing. EIFS shall not be allowed as a finish material to be placed over the face of exterior cladding on existing buildings.

Special attention shall be given to a review of the lintels and mortar joints when rehabilitating masonry structures. A detailed repair scheme must be incorporated in the plans and specifications including the clearly defined areas where lintel repair and tuckpointing work is to be performed.

All steel lintels shall be galvanized and repaired if scraped during installation. All exposed surfaces of steel lintels shall be finished to match adjacent finish.

Stairs:

Open risers are not permitted.

Outdoor stairs and their approaches shall be designed so that water will not accumulate on walking surfaces.

When stairs are installed along routes that are required to be accessible, there must be an alternative way to get between levels:

- h. If the alternative option chosen is elevator or lift, the stairs do not need to comply with the "Stairways" Section outlined in ICC/ANSI A117.1- 2009 edition or most recent version adopted by jurisdiction.



- i. If the alternative option chosen is a ramp, the stairs must comply with the “Ramps” section outlined in of ICC/ANSI A117.1 - 2009 edition or most recent version adopted by jurisdiction.

When an accessible route consists of both a ramp and stairs, it is recommended they are located in close proximity so people who can use only one of the two (such as the ramp), need not travel an unreasonable additional distance.

Exterior fire escapes shall not be permitted in new construction projects but will be acceptable as a means of egress component in existing buildings only.

6. Dwelling Unit Standards

The following table indicates the Authority’s minimum acceptable dwelling unit size:

Dwelling Type	Area (Inside dimensions)
Efficiency (Studio) Unit not including SRO Unit (see below)	300 SF (New Construction) 250 SF (Rehabilitation)
Supportive Living Facility	300 SF (for one occupant) 450 SF (for two occupants)
One Bedroom Unit	525 SF (New Construction) 500 SF (Rehabilitation)
Two Bedrooms/One Bath Unit	700 SF
Two Bedrooms/One One-Half or Two Bath Unit	750 SF
Three Bedrooms/One Three-Quarters Bath Unit	950 SF
Four Bedrooms/Two Bath Unit	1100 SF
Five Bedrooms/Two Bath Unit	1250 SF

Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Unit:

- a. A SRO unit shall contain no more than one habitable room consisting of not less than 180 square feet and not more than 250 square feet of floor area (for one occupant) / 400 square feet of floor area (for two occupants) for new construction projects and not less than 150 square feet for rehabilitation projects, excluding the floor areas for bathrooms, toilet rooms, laundries, pantries, foyers, corridors, storage spaces, stairways and closets.
- b. Any SRO project must include both a private bathroom including a sink, toilet and bathing facilities and a kitchen within the unit



- c. Exception: When financial assistance also includes the Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services, the SRO unit shall have a minimum of 300 SF for a single occupant unit and 450 SF for a two-occupant unit. This is required for both new construction and rehabilitation projects.

Room Sizes: Unit living rooms (excluding Efficiency, Studio, SLF units, or combined living areas) shall contain a minimum of 150 SF (120 SF for rehabilitation) and have a minimum dimension of 10-feet in any horizontal dimension. Units other than Efficiency or Studios must have bedrooms of at least 100 SF, not including closets, and a minimum dimension of 9-feet in any horizontal dimension. Clearly provide overall dimensions on enlarged plans.

The minimum ceiling height in all habitable rooms shall be 7-feet 6-inches. Soffits may be dropped to 7'-0" A.F.F. if soffit area does not exceed 20% of room area.

Carpet shall not be permitted as a floor finish in laundry areas, kitchens, and bathrooms.

Prefabricated shower and/or bathtubs units shall be specified and provided with factory installed integral reinforcing, cast into the unit for installation of grab bars at code compliant locations of the unit walls. When prefabricated units are installed in multi-unit apartments, they must have a single layer of water-resistant wall sheathing installed prior to the unit being placed behind the unit, along with a cover layer of sheathing installed over the unit wall flange.

The installation of grab bars at all water closets, bathtubs and shower units complying with ICC/ANSI A117.1 (2009 or latest Version adopted by jurisdiction) shall be required in dwelling unit bathrooms to be occupied by elderly, severely disabled people, and units required to be fully access.

7. Site Standards

All projects shall include proper stormwater design for the site meeting with local jurisdictional requirements, and an approved plan shall be submitted to the Authority with the final plans and specifications prior to the start of construction. All permits must be received by the State of Illinois Environmental Protection Agency prior to closing. If no jurisdictional requirements apply (city or county), all stormwater must be managed within the project site and be connected into a clearly identified storm sewer system (dedicated or combined).

- a. Treat or retain, on-site, the precipitation volume from the 60th percentile precipitation event as defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in the Technical Guidance on Implementing the Stormwater Runoff Requirements for Federal Projects under Section 438 of the Energy Independence and Security Act.
- b. On sites in which retaining the 60th percentile precipitation event is not feasible due to geotechnical issues (e.g., high groundwater elevations, contamination, underground utilities, underground transportation networks), soil conditions (e.g., clay soils) or the size of the site (e.g., zero lot line), the project must treat or retain the maximum possible up to the 60th percentile precipitation event.



Finished grade at the exterior perimeter of the building shall be not less than 4-inches below the top of the exterior face of the foundation wall and slope away from the building at a slope of 5% for a minimum of 10-feet measured perpendicular to the wall.

Buildings located within the 1% flood plain shall be avoided and may not be financed. All projects located on the flood plain shall submit proof of flood insurance. Federally funded projects located in the flood plain are subject to the 8-step process as determined by HUD.

Projects shall not be located in proximity to environmental hazards.

Sites that are divided by a heavily traveled major traffic artery shall be avoided and may not be financed.

All projects must specify method of irrigation (automated or manual) provided for the project for proper maintenance of planted material (e.g., trees, shrubs, sod, seeded areas, etc.).

- c. If irrigation is utilized, install an efficient irrigation system. System shall include but not limited to irrigation zones to respond to weather conditions, timer, and controls to minimize evaporation, soil moisture sensors.

Non-freeze wall hydrants or hose bibs shall be provided minimally 200' apart along the perimeter of a multi-family building and at the front and rear of a each 1- 4 unit scattered site development.

Parking Areas and Sidewalks:

The design of private internal roadways and sidewalks must meet the local design requirements to enable them to be acceptable to the municipality in order to qualify for future dedication to the municipality. Parking areas must be paved and graded for proper drainage as set forth in the HUD Minimum Property Standards.

A link can be found at:

http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/administration/hudclips/handbooks/hsg/4910
.1

Parking spaces shall be provided as per local zoning ordinance but in no case be less than one parking space per dwelling unit for family housing, and 0.75 spaces per unit for senior housing except for the following:

- a. Supportive Living Facilities for the Frail Elderly (Illinois Department of Public Aid)- one (1) parking space shall be provided for each 10 units plus one (1) parking space for every two staff members and ten percent (10) of the total number of units for visitor parking or as per local ordinance, whichever is greater.
- b. Single Room Occupancy (SRO): one (1) parking space shall be provided for each 10 units or as per local ordinance, whichever is greater.
- c. Supportive Family Housing: one (1) parking space shall be provided for each 5 units or as per local ordinance, whichever is greater.
- d. Transit Oriented Development: Reduction of parking requirement as allowed by local zoning codes meeting with distance to transit requirements.



Parking areas shall be designed to meet the minimum parking space and drive aisle requirements within the local zoning or building codes. The following minimum dimensions shall be provided if there are no local standards:

- e. Double loaded 90-degree parking areas shall be a minimum width of 60-feet
- f. Single loaded 90-degree parking areas shall have a minimum width of 42-feet.
- g. Intermediate and access aisles shall be a minimum of 24-feet in width for two-way traffic, and 12-feet in width for one-way traffic.

A minimum number of accessible parking and accessible van parking stalls shall be provided meeting with local and state accessibility code requirements. When accessible parking spaces are provided, one space in every 6, or fraction thereof, shall be van accessible.

Exception: Where parking is provided for all residents, one accessible parking space shall be provided for each accessible dwelling unit. Where parking is provided for only a portion of the residents, an accessible parking space shall be provided on request of the occupant of an accessible dwelling unit.

- h. Each accessible parking space must be adjacent to an access aisle as allowed by the Illinois Accessibility Code, applicable federal and local codes, whichever is most restrictive, and all access aisles shall blend to a common level with an accessible route.
- i. In multi-family developments, when covered parking is provided a minimum of two percent (2%) of the covered parking spaces shall be accessible. If garages are provided, the minimum dimensions shall be per applicable code and the door shall be 9' wide. Covered parking shall be defined as either an indoor parking garage or an outside parking lot carport.
- j. Accessible parking spaces and access aisles shall be designed so that cars and vans, when parked, cannot obstruct the required clear width of adjacent accessible routes. They shall not have a slope greater than 2% in all directions.

In single family developments with single car garages, the minimum garage dimension will be 11' wide by 20' deep with an 8' wide door.

Concrete curbs at all access drives and parking lots must be provided. A single-family driveway is not considered a parking lot or an access drive and therefore does not require a curb. However, any parking lot provided at public use spaces in single family developments will require a curb per this requirement. If a site is developed within an existing neighborhood where curbs are not provided for the existing roads, new roadways shall be allowed to meet existing conditions, and shall be built per local municipality requirements.

Access for fire-fighting equipment must be provided in accordance with the requirements of the local authorities.

All sidewalks along the accessible route must be a minimum of 5-feet in width with the exception of service walks which may be 3-feet in width.



- k. A minimum 6-foot-wide sidewalk is required when parking spaces abut sidewalks and the edge of the sidewalk becomes the wheel stop. If pre-cast concrete wheel stops are provided and set a minimum of 30-inches from the edge of the sidewalk to the centerline of the wheel stop, then a 5-foot-wide sidewalk will be permitted.
- l. Public sidewalks provided for multi-unit single family developments shall be designed to meet local municipality requirements for public sidewalks for neighborhoods.

Refuse collection stations must be on an accessible route and screened with permanent enclosures. Paved areas adjacent to the collection stations must be designed to provide adequate bearing for heavy garbage trucks.

8. Mechanical, Plumbing, Fire Protection and Electrical Systems

All HVAC, plumbing, Fire Protection and electrical floor and wall penetrations must be properly sealed to maintain both the proper fire rating as required by the applicable building code, and/or acoustic control of adjacent spaces.

Heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning systems:

All units shall be heated and air-conditioned. Design of the system shall be such to maintain a consistent temperature in all habitable spaces evenly throughout the day. Heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning systems shall be designed and installed according to the requirements of the local building code. If no building code is adopted within the jurisdiction the International Mechanical Code, 2018 edition shall apply. They shall also comply with the efficient utilization of energy in accordance with the 2018 edition of the International Energy Conservation Code with Illinois Amendments. Lastly, the United States Department of Energy REScheck or COMcheck compliance verification and code requirements must be submitted to the Authority for review.

Size and select heating and cooling equipment in accordance with the Air Conditioning Contractors of America (ACCA) Manuals J and S or in accordance with the most recent ASHRAE Handbook of Fundamentals available at time of specification.

The installation and approval of fuel gas distribution piping and equipment, fuel gas-fired appliances, and fuel gas-fired venting systems shall be in accordance with the 2018 edition of the International Fuel Gas Code or the local building code whichever is most stringent.

Any change orders submitted requiring changes to mechanical room design as a result of layouts not complying with code or equipment manufacturer clearance requirements will be determined to be errors and omissions, and subject to the requirements of Section 18, Change Orders and Contingency Funds. It is expected coordination of all equipment clearances is complete prior to submitting design documents for review.



A local mechanical exhaust system, in full accordance with ASHRAE 62.2-2010, shall be installed in each bathroom and kitchen. Also, a whole-house unit shall accompany the local systems. For Historic projects, consult Appendix A of ASHRAE 62.2-2010 on options for compliance.

- a. Building of four stories or more, in full accordance with ASHRAE 62.1-2010, shall also install a mechanical ventilation system for all hallways and common spaces.

Plumbing

The Illinois State Plumbing Code, the local plumbing code, and these standards shall govern all plumbing work performed on new construction and new work on the renovation, rehabilitation, or preservation of existing buildings. Whenever there is a conflict in the requirements between the regulations, the more stringent requirement will prevail.

No project shall be served by a well or septic system.

All plumbing work shall be performed only by Illinois licensed plumbers and apprentice plumbers under the direction of a licensed plumber.

All equipment used for heating water or storing hot water shall be provided, at the time of installation of such equipment, with an appropriate relief valve or valves to protect against excessive or unsafe temperature and/or pressure.

On renovation, rehabilitation or preservation projects, replacement of the lead pipe incoming water service shall be required.

Water distribution piping from the water meter throughout the building shall be "Types K or M" or ductile iron for below ground piping, and copper or PEX for above ground piping. CPVC or Polybutylene water distribution pipe shall not be permitted. PEX piping below grade shall be allowed to be installed following industry best practices) and code requirements.

Dielectric isolation shall be provided between ferrous and non-ferrous metals. Provide dielectric unions at points of connection of copper piping to ferrous piping and equipment or fittings.

Hose bib shall be installed in refuse receiving rooms

Electrical

The National Electrical Code, the local electrical code, and these standards shall govern all electrical work performed on new construction and new work on the renovation, rehabilitation, or preservation of existing buildings. Whenever there is a conflict in the requirements between the regulations, the more stringent requirement shall prevail.

The electric service to each dwelling unit shall be metered separately in all new construction projects. One central meter shall only be permitted with a letter of approval from the electric utility company.

The minimum electric service to a dwelling unit shall be 60-amperes. Appropriately sized and rated, existing electrical service may be allowed to remain for apartment unit rehabilitations. A load calculation for each unit of the proposed design should be provided to ascertain if the service is properly sized for the project.



Copper wiring is required in all branch circuits and within all units. Aluminum and aluminum clad copper wiring is ONLY allowed in feeders 60 amps or larger terminating in disconnects and electrical panels with lugs that are rated and suitable for aluminum wiring. The line from the transformer to the meter is regulated by the National Electrical Code and/or the local utility company whichever is most stringent.

In existing buildings that have existing aluminum wiring, all switches and outlets rated 20-ampere or less directly connected to aluminum conductors must be marked CO/ALR.

Every dwelling unit in buildings serviced by natural gas shall be equipped with at least one approved carbon monoxide (CO) alarm meeting the installation and operational requirements of the Carbon Monoxide Alarm Detector Act (Public Act 094-0741) and the local municipal requirements, whichever is more restrictive. All CO alarms shall be hard wired in new construction with appropriate battery back-up. Rehabilitation project may utilize battery powered or plug in CO detectors if allowed by local Authority Having Jurisdiction

Every dwelling unit shall be equipped with at least one approved smoke detector in accordance with the location and operation requirements of the Smoke Detector Act (Public Act 425 ILCS 60/) and local code requirements, whichever is more restrictive.

Exposed conduit is prohibited unless concealment of the conduit is not physically possible. Contact The Authority in the design stage for prior approval. If approved, the conduit or Wiremold must be painted to match the mounting surface.

Family projects shall have tamperproof receptacles in all rooms except for utility rooms and garage. In renovation projects receptacles shall be replaced were technically feasible.

Fire Protection Systems

Fire protection systems, if required by code, must be properly priced to include all equipment and accessories required for a fully operational system for the building. This value shall be represented on the CSS submitted for review prior to Initial Closing of the project.

The price of the system included on the CSS must meet all applicable code requirements. Change orders requiring additional expenses related to the fire protection system, if as a result of code compliance after Initial Closing, will be classified as errors and omissions.

Exposed piping of fire protection systems is prohibited unless concealment is not physically possible. Contact the Authority in the design stage for prior approval. If approved, the pipe must be painted to match the mounting surface.

9. Accessibility Standards

Accessibility Codes and Acts: One or more of the following accessibility Codes and Acts shall be applicable to any development funded by the Authority. When there is a conflict in the design requirements of the various Acts and Codes, the most stringent requirements will prevail. If unsure as to which standards shall apply, Authority Architectural Services staff should be consulted.

Federal Fair Housing Act:



All new construction projects of four or more dwelling units and all buildings constructed for first occupancy after March 13, 1991 are required to comply with accessibility standards and design requirements mandated by Federal Fair Housing Act and ICC/ANSI A117.1, 2009 or latest version required by jurisdiction.

Housing units that are owned or financed by a governmental unit (Authority) that consist of five or more dwelling units on each project site, shall comply with all requirements of Section 223, Requirements for Adaptable Dwelling Units of The Illinois Accessibility Code.

Renovation projects must comply with Section 233.3.4 of the Illinois Accessibility Code to determine the level of accessibility required.

ICC/ANSI A117.1- latest edition or edition adopted by local jurisdiction:

Projects seeking Tax Credits, either through tax-exempt bonds (4% Tax Credits), through the competitive round (9% Tax Credits) or other Authority financial resources must provide the percentage of Accessible and Sensory Impaired units as specified in the LIHTC Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP). Section 504 of the 1973 Rehabilitation Act:

Projects that receive federal financial assistance (HOME, National Housing Trust Fund, Risk Share, Section 811, etc. must comply with Section 504 of the 1973 Rehabilitation Act and 1984 Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS): <https://www.access-board.gov/aba/ufas.html>

The Americans with Disabilities Act:

The common areas open for public use, such as a property management or rental office, community room kitchen, public toilet rooms, lobbies and corridors, etc. shall comply with the requirements of The Americans with Disabilities Act (latest edition): <https://www.ada.gov/regs2010/2010ADASTandards/2010ADASTandards.htm>

Local Codes: Projects must comply with the adopted local building and accessibility code.

Technical Requirements:

- a. For new constructed buildings that do not have an elevator, 100% of the total number of Ground Floor units must comply with the requirements of the Federal Fair Housing Act and 20% of the total number of dwelling units must comply with the Requirements for Adaptable Dwelling Units, Section 233.6.5, of the Illinois Accessibility Code.
- b. For new constructed buildings equipped with an elevator, 100% of the total number of units must comply with the requirements of the Federal Fair Housing Act and 20% of the total dwelling units must comply with the Requirements for Adaptable Dwelling Units, Section 233.6.5, of the Illinois Accessibility Code.



- c. New construction projects that are recipients of Authority financial assistance, in whole, or in part, shall have a minimum of 10%, of the total number of units or at least one unit (whichever is greater) constructed in compliance with ICC/ANSI A117.1 section Type 'A' Units for persons with mobility impairments. A minimum of an additional 2% of the total number of dwelling units or a least one unit (whichever is greater) must be suitable for occupancy by people with hearing or visual impairments. The number of hearing and visual impaired units shall not be included in the required unit count for accessible units. In projects where there is a variety of units are offered, at least one of each type of unit, including town houses, must be designed to the Type 'A' unit standard. The development must offer the same choices of unit location and variety of units to persons with mobility impairments as those who are not mobility impaired. This requirement will overlap some of the other required code requirements and together will satisfy all the accessibility code requirements.
- d. For rehabilitation projects, Section 202 of the 2018 Illinois Accessibility Code will determine the level of accessibility required. In addition, projects that receive federal financial assistance will also be required to comply with HUD Title 24 CFR § 8.23, Alterations of existing housing facilities.
- e. Unless technically infeasible, existing buildings where a change of occupancy occurs shall comply with the requirements for new construction mandated by the Illinois Accessibility Code and local building codes.
- f. For projects renovating existing buildings, special accommodations to these standards may be allowed with approval from the Authority. Approval of conditions must be received prior to project board approval by submitting a written statement clarifying why accessible accommodations cannot be provided. Any request submitted must be based on code definitions, and adequate documentation must be provided for evaluation. A statement outlining the approval must be submitted with the final plans and specifications for plan review. Accommodations will only be granted if a development is deemed to be providing reasonable accommodation for accessible units as determined by the Authority.
- g. Common use areas exclusively for tenants and their guests must meet the requirements the Illinois Accessibility Code; ICC/ANSI A117.1, 2009 or latest version adopted by jurisdiction, and the American with Disabilities Act.
- h. The requirements described in Section 202.5 of the 2018 Illinois Accessibility Code will govern renovation of buildings of a historic nature and any requirements of the State of Illinois Historical Agency.
- i. For Multi-unit Single Family Home developments the committed number of accessible and adaptable units shall be designed to meet the minimum requirements of the codes above as defined by the selected funding source(s).



10. Visitability

Visitability design criteria allow persons with disabilities access to residential units by providing them with the opportunity to visit friends and family. It incorporates the following in all new construction, additions, alterations, and whenever practical. It feasible the following should be incorporated in rehabilitation projects as well. Visit ability design criteria will be required in all single-family, townhomes, single story dwelling units and multi-story dwelling units. In multi-story elevator buildings, every unit shall be visitable. In multi-family non-elevator buildings only the ground floor units shall be visitable. Visit ability shall not be used as a substitute for accessible or adaptable requirements described above.

Design Considerations

An accessible route must be provided from the point of arrival to the main entrance of each unit with a clear width of 36 inches and a running slope of not greater than 5% with a cross slope of not greater than 2%. For single family and townhome units, Point Of Access (POA) does not include an attached garage. Access should be from the public walk or public parking. Main entrance is the front door.

Each unit must have at least one zero-step entrance with a 36" wide *clear* entrance door. A zero-step entrance is one without a step at the entrance door and with less than ½" difference between the inside and outside surfaces, or with a threshold with less than a ½" rise. An overhang or porch roof is recommended to protect the entrance from the elements.

The main entrance door to each unit must be a minimum of 36 inches wide. All other doors on the main level shall be a minimum of 34 inches wide.

Provide an accessible powder room or a full bathroom on the main entrance floor in compliance with the requirements of Section 4.34.5 of the Uniform Federal Accessibility Code or requirements per latest version of ICC/ANSI A117.1.

11. Energy Efficiency and Green Criteria

This Section outlines some of the energy code compliance requirements based upon the prescriptive option of the Illinois 2018 IECC for single family and low-rise residential buildings, 3 stories or less. The full code, information on the performance option and the provisions for buildings 4 stories and over can be found at: www.ildceo.net/energycode or www.iccsafe.org

The energy efficiency and green criteria below apply to all Authority financed projects.

Minimum 2018 Illinois Energy Conservation Code Design Requirements



A quick reference guide for the 2018 IECC can be found at: www.reca-codes.com Single Family and Low Rise Residential Buildings, 3 Stories or Less

2018 IECC: Table R402.1.2 for climate zones 4 and 5

Climate Zone	Windows			Insulation				Foundation		
	Fenestration U-Factor	Skylight U-Factor	Glazing Fenestration Factor	Ceiling R-Value	Wood Frame Wall R-Value	Mass Wall R-Value	Floor R-Value	Basement Wall R-Value	Slab R-Value And Depth	Crawl Space Wall R-Value
Zone 5	0.32	0.55	NR	49	20 or 13 + 5	13/17	30	15/19	10, 2 ft.	15/19
Zone 4	0.35	0.55	0.40	49	20 or 13 + 5	8/13	19	10/13	10, 2ft	10/13

NR indicates No Requirements

Air Leakage - Blower Door Testing to use ASTM E779 Standard. (IECC Section R402.4 Air Leakage, *shall be used to guide all MF buildings*)

- a. The building is required to be properly sealed, tested and verified as having an air leakage rate no higher than allowed by state amendments to the IECC.
- b. The Authority shall allow all exceptions identified in Sections R503.1 or C503.1 (for defined buildings) of the IECC for renovation projects. The listed exemptions are based upon individual components. Meeting a single exemption does not exempt the remaining components, or an entire project, from testing.
- c. Tests shall be provided in all units of projects containing buildings with 4 units per building or less, and in each unit configuration type on every floor of any multi-unit apartment building containing more than 4 units. *Buildings with more than 15 units, 15% sampling, testing a minimum of 6 units, may be targeted for testing. Configuration selection priorities shall be given to corner units and those with the greatest exterior exposure.*

Documentation

- d. Maintenance instructions shall be furnished for equipment and systems as applicable as defined by the IL Energy Conservation Code.
- e. A permanent certificate listing all energy efficiency material and equipment values as required by the IL Energy Conservation Code shall be posted on or in the electrical panel.
- f. Blower door test reports shall be provided to the Authority for review prior to approval of the final closing pay out.
- g. Duct leakage test reports, where applicable, shall be provided to the Authority for review prior to approval of the final closing pay request.

Additional Mandatory Design Requirements above the 2018 Illinois Energy Conservation Code



- h. All projects seeking funding from the Authority must comply with the following criteria. If projects are seeking 3rd party certification from Enterprise Green Communities, U.S. Green Building Councils LEED certification or ICC 700 – 2012 National Green Building Bronze Level or higher certification, the specific 3rd party certification’s more stringent requirements may supersede the mandatory requirement outlined below.

Authority Mandatory Requirements	
Requirement	Mandatory Section
Site Improvements	<p>Landscaping: Provide a tree or plant list certified by the architect or landscape architect that the selection of new trees and plants are at least 50 percent native and/or adaptive species, 100 percent appropriate to the site’s soils and microclimate and do not include invasive species. The minimum cost for the landscaping shall be 2% of the hard construction cost of the project.</p> <p>Landscaping hard cost include vegetation, <i>decorative</i> hardscape, fencing, irrigation, <i>path</i> lighting <i>not required for code</i> and <i>site</i> furnishings.</p> <p>Exception: Authority approval will be required for the amount of landscaping provided for projects where the open land for landscaping is limited.</p>
Water Conserving Fixtures	<p><i>New Construction and Rehab Projects</i>: Indicate on the drawings that water-conserving fixtures with the following minimum specifications will be used: toilets-1.28 GPF with MaP Score >800, urinals – 0.5 GPF, showerheads - 1.7 GPM, kitchen faucets - 1.5 GPM, bathroom faucets – 0.5 GPM</p>
Energy Efficiency	<p><i>Energy Star Appliances</i>: Install Energy Star Certified clothes washers, dishwashers, range hoods, refrigerators, bathroom exhaust and electric dryers. Certification shall be provided. If appliances will not be installed or replaced at this time, specify that, at the time of installation or replacement, ENERGY STAR models must be used via Criterion 8.1 and Criterion 8.4.</p>
Operation and Maintenance	<p><i>Building Maintenance Manual</i>: Provide a manual that includes the following: a routine maintenance plan, operations and guidance for all appliances, HVAC operation, water-system turnoffs, lighting equipment, paving materials, landscaping, green cleaning products and schedule, pest control, and other systems that are part of each occupancy unit; and an occupancy turnover plan</p>
Warranty Matrix	<p>Provide a matrix outlining the warranty period for all items and systems covered</p>



New technologies: New technologies (items such as: alternative building systems, new design components and/or materials, etc.) for the purposes of decreasing operating costs must be proven and not experimental. Any new technology incorporated for energy savings will need to be justified through a cost benefit analysis. Applicable new technologies shall include any proposed efficiencies in excess of those indicated in the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code, ASHRE Standard 90.1-2019, the Authority Green Criteria or beyond those typically employed in similar housing. New technologies shall have a payback period within 15 years. Simple payback analysis shall at a minimum be utilized, or: the initial cost of the technology (or differential cost over its equivalent) divided by the annual energy savings due to the new technology. The payback period shall be calculated using the current Authority underwriting forecasting assumptions and shall incorporate maintenance costs, adjustments for any needed life cycle repairs and/or reserves.

Facility Design

12. Community Facilities

Where a community room is provided it shall have a kitchen that at a minimum has a sink, range/oven, refrigerator, base and overhead storage and complies with the requirements of Section 9 "Accessibility Standards" of this Standard. In municipalities requiring a commercial range hood above any community room range, the range/oven may be omitted, but a letter confirming this requirement as part of the municipal code must be provided to the Authority for review. Other than for SRO occupancies, a microwave is not a substitute for a range/oven.

Common-use laundry facilities, if provided, should be in accordance with the Illinois Plumbing Code and shall be on an accessible route.

- a. Five percent (5%) of the total automatic washing machines and clothes dryers in laundry rooms, or a minimum of one (1) each, shall be front loading.
- b. When common-use laundry facilities are not provided on-site, automatic washers and clothes dryers must be provided within all the dwelling units by the owner/developer. Utility hook ups alone are not considered compliant with this requirement, except as per Section 0 below.

When common-use laundry facilities are provided on-site to satisfy the requirements of Section 0 above, washer and dryer hook-ups may be provided within individual dwelling units without the need to supply the automatic washer and clothes dryer.

All projects must include bulk storage areas within closets in the apartment unit or in a common tenant storage room. If provided within a closet, the provided volume must be free and clear from the floor to the ceiling without any shelving. The total volume provided within all bulk storage areas shall be as follows:



Dwelling Type	Volume
Efficiency/ Single Room Occupancy SRO	32 cubic feet
1-bedroom unit	72 cubic feet
2-bedroom unit	128 cubic feet
3-bedroom unit	200 cubic feet
4-bedroom unit	288 cubic feet

If provided, bicycle storage facilities shall be located in exterior areas with bicycle racks, and/or in a separate room in the building or in a separate storage building. Exterior bike racks, if used, must be anchored and have the requisite space for a parked bike which will not reduce the required width of an accessible path or parking stall.

13.Management, Office and Maintenance Spaces

If the size of the project warrants a separate common space for the management staff and rental office, it shall include an office large enough to accommodate a secretarial space, a waiting /reception area, at least one accessible public restroom, and a storage/coat closet. These areas must be located on an accessible route from the point of arrival and accessible to persons with disabilities. These areas may be in separate buildings, such as a clubhouse, or on the ground floor to allow for maximum site and building surveillance.

When a separate workroom or repair shop having vehicular access is provided, it shall be appropriately sized and include storage facilities, a utility sink, toilet facilities, and work bench.

Refuse collection and compactor rooms shall be mechanically ventilated and be in a room completely separated from the remainder of the building with walls and ceiling meeting code defined fire separation requirements. Where the room is serviced by a trash chute, code required and maintenance sprinkler heads shall be provided. All openings to trash rooms shall meet code requirements in terms of fire rating and hardware. A concrete slab shall directly link access from this area to the exterior pick up point. Floor drains and hose bibs shall be provided at these trash termination locations.

Refuse and laundry chutes shall not be used for any other purpose. The chutes shall have a fire resistive rating of not less than what is required by the applicable building code. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed as required by code. Chutes extending three or more floors shall have additional sprinkler heads installed within the chute on alternate floors and be accessible for servicing. Trash chute access doors shall have lever operating device and closers if not automatically actuated.

Office facilities within the Project are substantially restricted by various rules and regulations. If office space is contemplated, it must be for the exclusive use of the tenants or for the operation of the building. The sponsor shall discuss the plans with Authority's staff at the earliest opportunity.



14.Recreational Facilities

Indoor recreational facilities, if provided, shall be located within the project, and shall comply with the following minimum size requirements:

Dwelling Type	Area
5-100 dwelling units	600 square feet
101-300 dwelling units	800 square feet
301-500 dwelling units	1200 square feet

Outdoor recreation facilities, if provided must be on an accessible route. Swimming pools and wading pools must meet the Minimum Sanitary Regulations for the Design and Operation of Swimming Pools and Bathing Beaches by the Department of Public Health, State of Illinois, any local Public Health Department regulations and the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Play areas for younger children shall be centrally located and surrounded by dwelling units. An accessible route must be provided to the play area. The ground surface of the play area shall be stable, firm, and slip resistant. Where play components are provided, they shall be ADA approved.

Special Construction

15.Supportive Living Facilities (SLF)

An SLF is a residential setting in Illinois that provides or coordinates flexible personal care services, 24 hour supervision and assistance (scheduled and unscheduled), activities, and health related services with a service program and physical environment designed to minimize the need for residents to move within or from the setting to accommodate changing needs and preferences; has an organizational mission, service programs and a physical environment designed to maximize residents' dignity, autonomy, privacy and independence; and encourages family and community involvement.

Building Construction

All SLF developments must be approved by the State of Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services. Written approval from DHFS must be provided to the Authority at the time the application is submitted. The SLF's architectural plans shall conform to Title 89, Social Services, Chapter 1: Department of Healthcare and Family Services, Subchapter d: Medical Programs, Part 146.210 Structural Requirements, An SLF's architectural plans shall conform to the current State building codes for the respective building type, local Fire and Life Safety Standards for health care occupancy or the 2000 National Fire Protection Association Life Safety Code (NFPA) 101, Chapter 32, Residential Board and Care Occupancies, National Fire Protection Association, 1 Battery march Park, Quincy MA 02269 (March 11, 2003, no later amendments or editions included) or local building codes if more stringent.



Each SLF shall meet accessibility standards as related to the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Illinois Accessibility Code, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (if applicable), the Fair Housing Act and the local building code.

16. Factory Built Homes

This Section refers to both pre-manufactured and modular housing. The proposed manufacturer must have at least five-years of experience in manufacturing similar housing units. In addition, the installer/general contractor must have prior experience in setting and finishing factory-built housing. Factory-built housing units for multi-family applications will only be allowed for up to one-story in height unless approved by the Authority prior to having the design coordinated by the fabricator. Please contact Authority architectural staff for review of potential fabricators prior to commencing work. Factory built housing units for single-family, detached units will be allowed for up to two-stories in height. The design, construction and installation of the Factory Built Homes must incorporate all applicable wind, live, dead, snow and seismic design loads including geotechnical characteristics based on the specific geographical site conditions.

As applicable, all factory-built housing must comply with the requirements of Title 24, Part 3280 Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards, Housing and Urban Development, the Authority Standards including the following modifications. Factory built housing must also comply with the Illinois Department of Public Health requirements including: [Approved Manufacturers](#), [Regulations for Factory Built Structures in Illinois](#), and [Guidelines for Installing Manufactured Homes in Illinois](#). The last link, "Guidelines for Installing." is only intended to be used for installations where the manufacturer's installation instructions are not available.

The minimum ceiling height in all habitable rooms shall be 7-feet 6-inches.

All exterior doors shall have a 32-inch clear width measured from the face of the door to the opposing stop when the door is open at 90-degrees and a minimum height of 80-inches.

All interior doors shall have a nominal 32-inch clear width measured from the face of the door to the opposing stop when the door is open at 90-degrees and a minimum height of 80-inches.

Living rooms shall contain a minimum of 150 SF and a minimum dimension of 10-feet in any horizontal dimension. All other habitable rooms shall have a minimum size of 100 SF not including closets and a minimum dimension of 9-feet in any horizontal dimension.

Hallways shall have a minimum horizontal dimension of 36 inches measured from the interior finished surface to the interior finished surface of the opposite wall. *If hallway is restricted by a continuous apparatus, installed or future application, such as a handrail, the measurement shall be from the face of the apparatus.*

Carbon monoxide detectors shall comply with the State of Illinois Carbon Monoxide Detector Act and shall be hardwired. Smoke detectors shall be hardwired with battery back-up.

All manufactured housing must comply with the energy conservation requirements of the International Energy Conservation Code, latest edition, and the energy conservation measures outlined in these standards.



Water distribution piping from the water meter throughout the building shall be “Type K” for below ground piping, and “Types L or M” copper or PEX for above ground piping. CPVC and Polybutylene water distribution pipe shall not be permitted. PEX piping shall be allowed to be installed below floor slabs as allowed by code and industry best practices.

Water distribution piping from the water meter throughout the building shall be “Type K” for below ground piping, and “Type L” copper or PEX for above ground piping. CPVC and Polybutylene water distribution pipe shall not be permitted. PEX piping shall be allowed to be installed below floor slabs as allowed by code and industry best practices.

All plumbing shall comply with the State of Illinois Plumbing Code and the HUD regulations, If there is a conflict, the more stringent requirement will prevail.

Copper wiring is required in all branch circuits and within all units. Aluminum and aluminum clad copper wiring is ONLY allowed in feeders 60 amps or larger terminating in disconnects and electrical panels with lugs that are rated and suitable for aluminum wiring. The line from the transformer to the meter is regulated by the National Electrical Code and/or the local utility company whichever is most stringent.

The minimum electric service to the dwelling unit shall be 60-amperes.

Construction Phase

17. Pre-Closing and Preconstruction Meetings

The Authority will convene two meetings prior to the construction start. It is expected the sponsor and general contractor will be present in the Pre-closing meeting. The Sponsor, their Architect, the General Contractor must attend the Preconstruction meeting. In addition, the Sponsor’s, and GC’s representative responsible for completing and forwarding the various documents should be present at the preconstruction meeting as well.

The following items will be reviewed at these meetings:

- a. Payout Procedures for both sponsor and GC.
- b. Retail stores and other commercial space shall not be included as part of the Authority financing and must be tracked on a separate contractor’s sworn statement provided as part of each draw request
- c. The Authority will allow advanced payments for on-site stored materials custom fabricated solely for installation for the funded project. The GC must identify these materials they expect to make early payment requests for prior to Initial Closing for Authority review. Each item shall be included as a special endorsement on the GC’s Builder’s Risk Insurance policy. Common materials such as gypsum board, plumbing piping, lumber, steel studs, hardware, off-the-shelf items, etc. are not considered custom materials and will only be approved for payment after installation. Proper invoices indicating the quantity of the material stored on site must be provided at the time of the payment request in order to allow the field representative to verify the quantity matches the request.



- d. The Authority will not allow for early payment of materials stored off-site without approval from the Construction Services Staff prior to Initial Closing. Any material granted advanced payment are subject to the following additional requirements.
 - i. Evidence that the Stored Materials are in the care, custody and control of the Owner, or the Owner's General Contractor on behalf of and under the direction of the Owner.
 - ii. Allow the Authority's field representative to confirm the Stored Materials are stored and cared for in a safe and secure location.
 - iii. Endorsement or other applicable amendment to the builder's risk insurance policy for the Development insuring for the theft and damage to materials on site, installed, at a temporary location and/or transit.
 - iv. The Guarantors shall guaranty to the Authority payment for replacement of stored materials in the event of theft or damage
- e. The Authority will deny any request where the owner and general contractor does not agree to these terms at the time of the request. All fees associated with these requirements must be included in the development cost of the project, and if a change order is received to pay for expenses related to them will be deemed as an error and omission once the CO is reviewed. Proper invoices indicating the quantity of the material stored must be provided at the time of the payment request in order to allow the field representative to verify the quantity matches the request.
- f. Furniture, fixtures and equipment (FF&E) will not be paid for until installed and observed to be in place by the Authority's Construction Field Representative and does not qualify for the advance deposit payment policy listed above.
- g. Retention: 10% retention must be retained up to 95% completion, then may be reduced to 5% if the building is occupiable, has a C of O, a completed AIA form G704, Authority's Permission to Occupy, Authority's Completion Certificate and the Authority's Field Representative approval. Retention shall apply to all trade labor and material costs, General Conditions, Overhead and Profit and all change orders, but does not apply to insurance, bonds and permits. For single family and scattered site projects only, The Authority will consider retention reduction based upon individual site completion as identified on an individual Contractors Sworn Statement for each individual site. Retention shall be reduced from 10% to 5% for the individual site after it has achieved an individual C of O, and completed the Authority's Permission to Occupy, and the Authority's Field Representative's approval for that particular property/site.
- h. The GC will submit a Contractors Sworn Statement (as approved by the Authority). In addition, the GC and all subcontractors must submit G702's and G703's. All documents must be submitted to the Authority's Field Representative at least five days prior to the draw inspection.
- i. Wage Guidelines (Davis Bacon or Illinois Prevailing Wage whichever is applicable).
- j. Section 3 Hiring Guidelines, if applicable.
- k. Change Order Process



- I. Lead Based Paint and Asbestos Containing Material Regulations, if applicable.

Contract Exclusions and Value Engineering

- m. Any Exclusion, Clarifications and Qualifications introduced into a GC's or subcontractor's contract shall be reviewed and coordinated with the Architect of Record prior to execution of the Contract. All items shall be discussed, acknowledged, and coordinated with the Contract documents prior to Initial Closing.
- n. The project team must address the potential for additional General Contractor exclusions or value engineering on the project during the plan review process and prior to the pre-closing meeting.
- o. The Authority shall receive a list of all such items including stated values for each item.
- p. Exclusions or value engineering items deemed acceptable to the Authority must be fully coordinated with the final set of construction documents received by the Authority prior to issuance of the plan review approval.
- q. The final contract lump sum value, at Initial Closing of the project, must reflect inclusion of these items. Excluded items may return to the project scope after construction has started as project betterments, but only for the value equal to the credit received at the time of removal from the project prior to Initial Closing.

Payout Procedures

- r. All parties must comply with the Authority's current policies and procedures for processing draw requests.

18. Change Orders and Contingency Funds

A Change Order (CO) can originate from the project Sponsor, Architect or General Contractor. When a Sponsor receives or creates a request for a CO, they shall direct their Architect and GC to certify the requested items are not already included in the approved plans, specifications, or various contract documents. The Authority will review the CO following the procedure outlined below.

- a. The Sponsor will submit the following complete Change Order Packet (CO Packet) to the Field Representative:
 - i. An unexecuted copy of the AIA G701 Change Order form
 - ii. A letter from the Architect clearly explaining the reasons for the CO
 - iii. Any other documents to justify the change, including the GC's documentation of before and after conditions, with photos, if applicable
 - iv. Any other documents to support the value of the change
- b. The Construction Field Representative will:
 - i. Verify the pre-existing condition
 - ii. Review the proposed change to the scope of work



- iii. Forward the CO Packet to the Authority's Construction Services Staff for review
- c. The Field Representative will:
 - i. Review the CO Packet to make a Change Order Determination (CO Determination) as to whether the change is either:
 - ii. an unforeseen condition, or
 - iii. a project betterment, or
 - iv. miscoordination, or
 - v. credit
 - vi. The Construction Field Representative will make the determination and then notify the Sponsor and Contractor.
 - vii. It is estimated the determination will be levied within 15 days from when a completed CO Packet is received by the Construction Field Representative.
- d. After receiving the CO Determination, the Sponsor will:
 - i. Follow the General CO Provisions, as stated in 18.1.
 - ii. Submit a CO Packet including the fully executed version of the AIA G701 and all required pricing back up included to achieve the CO Determination with the next draw package
 - iii. Allocate funds as necessary, including the use of construction Contingency, to fund the CO on the next draw.
 - iv. Properly show the CO value on the on the OSS and CSS.

General Change Order and Construction Contingency Provisions

Sponsors must comply with the following CO and Construction Contingency usage provisions:

- e. COs must be submitted 30 days prior to inclusion within a construction draw package.
- f. Contingency exists solely to support the trade costs incurred with the construction of the project, and only to fund project related construction, rehabilitation or related site work after receiving the CO Determination.
- g. Contingency does not exist to fund items including, but not limited to, off-site improvements, soft costs, vehicles, developer fees, resident services, management and operations, items not related to the project, or other non-construction items.
- h. The Sponsor assumes all risk (both monetary and construction rework) in completing CO work without prior CO Determination.
- i. The Sponsor is responsible to pay for any CO submitted after exhausting all Contingency funds.
- j. The Authority will not provide any additional project funding after expending all Contingency funds



- k. Contingency funds are available only to the Sponsor and shall be reflected accordingly on the OSS.
- l. Contractors shall not include any Contingency amount in their bid whatsoever.
- m. Contractors and Sponsors shall not enter into any agreement accessing or splitting Sponsor Contingency or trade line savings. There shall be no utilization of cost savings without Authority approval.
- n. The Authority will maintain a log of CO Determinations for every project and will evaluate future funding awards based on the criteria listed below.
- o. The Authority retains the right to deny funding for any CO not consistent with construction best practices, not in alignment with the rules listed above or any Sections outlined in The Standards.

The following criteria will be used for a CO Determination of an unforeseen condition:

- p. Concealed Condition – Unforeseen items revealed as a part of normal construction activity either underground, within walls or hidden from view prior to removal of existing items not anticipated as part of the original design and are not shown within the approved construction documents. The Authority expects the design team to have completed an adequate amount of selective demolition for renovation projects to properly anticipate concealed conditions prior to the completion of the construction documents.
- q. Construction Cost Increases – If the cost increases are proven to be caused by market uncertainty and the rapid rise in construction material costs, the funds from the construction Contingency may be used to pay for the cost increases

The following criteria will be used for a CO Determination of a project's Upgrade (Betterments):

- r. Improvement made in the design material quality, quantity or performance to provide a better environment for the residents than what is represented in the approved construction documents
- s. Additional scope items to improve the project not shown on the approved construction documents

The following criteria will be used for a CO Determination of a Miscoordination:

- t. Contractor Negligence – Any damage or neglect by the Contractor occurring as part of the general construction of the project, or during delivery of materials.
- u. Building Code Related Issues – are foreseeable costs, which should have been included within the project's original design to meet local code restrictions.
- v. Architects, Engineers and Contractors Errors and Omissions and Additional Architectural and Engineering Fees – design items which are not coordinated within the approved construction documents, or missing materials which would be necessary to complete proper construction or maintain a product warranty.



- w. Building Inspector or any Municipal Official Requirements – if not required by the Building Code but are required for building occupancy by a field inspector. These are items the Sponsor would normally be responsible to pay for regardless of the timing of the requirements, but should have been investigated prior to construction commencing by either the architect or contractor.
- x. Separate contracts outside of the General Contract: When a separate contract is let by the Sponsor for work to be performed outside of the General Contractor's Scope of work resulting in additional incurred costs. A separate Contingency is required for separate contracts *and a separate contingency for Commercial uses shall be denoted where this work is completed in conjunction with a Residential project.*
- y. Damage or theft: The Developer and/or GC are primarily responsible for having sufficient insurance coverage to fund any losses due to damage, theft or other occurrences covered in their policy. This includes cost to cover insurance deductibles, as the responsible party is responsible to cover their own insurance deductibles as their cost of doing business.
- z. Seasonal Constraints- such as winter conditions, water extraction from recent rains or other costs that could result in scheduling delays. These items should be anticipated and included in the original construction budget or paid through available General Conditions costs.
- aa. Other: Any additional architectural, engineering, or other services outside of the scope of work that may be required. This includes construction related delays or time extensions resulting from additional scope, extended warranties, contractor incentives, or overtime or premium time.
- bb. If an item classified as a miscoordination, it is the Authority's position the Sponsor should review the CO and reconsider if it is worthy of an increase in the contract value. We encourage the project Sponsor to review their contract as well as the General Conditions to the Contract and take proper action under these documents prior to agreeing to funding the CO through Contingency funds.
- cc. The Authority retains the right to penalize the project team under the participant scoring Section of the QAP for all future applications if any project allocates a total equal to or greater than 20% of the Contingency for items deemed as errors and omissions.

19. Construction Close Out

Prior to final project close out, several criteria must be met for the Authority's construction and architectural staff to give their final approval.

When the project is 95% complete, prior to final project close out, several criteria must be met in order for Construction Services to give their approval to reduce retention to 5%.

- a. The building must be occupiable.
- b. Certificate of Occupancy or Final Inspection from the governing jurisdiction (if applicable).



- c. Signed PDF copy of the A.I.A. G704 must be submitted to the Construction Field Representative and any punch list items (Punch list cost multiplied by 150% to be held in escrow).
- d. Digital Signed PDF copy of the Authority's Permission to Occupy must be submitted to the Construction Field Representative. This form can be found in the Architectural, Environmental, and Construction Review tab under the developer section.
- e. Digital Signed PDF copy of the Authority's Construction Completion Form with the Authority's Construction Field Representative approval.
- f. All Prevailing Wage, Davis Bacon, Certified Payrolls & Section 3, Compliance requirements are met and satisfied.
- g. Environmental clearance required by Demolition – i.e. Asbestos and Lead Base Paint clearance report & O&M manual – are received by the Authority.
- h. Environmental No Further Remediation Letter recorded by all jurisdictions
- i. Blower Door and Duct Leakage tests.
- j. For projects receiving tax credits for Universal Design and/or Green Initiatives, the Authority's Architectural Services final inspection approval of the items identified for scoring.
- i. At final project closeout: Projects awarded funding based on scoring in any green category must submit the applicable 3rd party certification, green maintenance, tenant manual, Operations and Maintenance manual, and videos (if applicable).

When the project is 100% complete, including punch list items, the Authority's Construction Field Representative will verify and inform the Authority Manager of Construction. The Authority Manager of Construction will review validity of the final 5% retention release.



ADDENDUMS

Addendum 1 General Contractor Certification

The General Contractor (GC) needs to comply with the following minimum requirements and provide a written response as indicated below:

Resume of the GC's experience that demonstrates a history of having performed similar work and type required for this development (number of projects, number of units, location of projects, contract value and capacity of the involvement).

The developments proposed project manager and site superintendent each has at least 5-years' experience with multifamily residential construction/rehabilitation.

A statement identifying all identities of interest with the project and subcontractors/vendors for this development. Provide the names of any other construction companies in which the GC had an affiliation.

A statement indicating the GC has not failed to construct or rehabilitate a project. That the GC has never started a project which was completed by another GC. That the GC was not a party to any project where a bonding, insurance or surety company claim was instituted against the GC due to lack of performance.

A statement that the GC has no legal or creditor related concerns. Specifically indicating that the GC entity, in addition to the individual members (owners, partners, officer, etc.) do not have any pending lawsuits, pending unresolved claims and has not declared bankruptcy within the past three years.

A statement that the controlling persons (owners, partners, officer, etc.) have not been convicted, are not in custody, are not under parole or under any other non-custodial supervision resulting from conviction in a court of any jurisdiction for the commission of a felony or criminal offense of whatever degree.

A statement that the controlling person (owners, partners, officer, etc.) is not currently under indictment or has not been charged under any State or Federal laws with the crime of bribery.

A statement that the GC is not debarred from working with the Federal government.

A statement that the GC has no past projects which were cited by HUD, the local or state agency for any wage/labor compliance issues.

If applicable, evidence of the firm's status as a Minority Business Enterprise (MBE) /Women Business Enterprise (WBE).

The GC is capable of obtaining either: (a) Payment and performance bond by a company approved by the Authority equal to one hundred (100%) percent of the cost of construction of the development or (b) Unconditional, irrevocable commercial letter of credit, issued by a financial institution approved by the Authority, in an amount equal to twenty-five (25%) of the cost of construction of the development.

The GC must be able to provide evidence of the following insurance coverage amounts: Commercial General Liability Insurance in the minimum amounts of \$1,000,000 for each occurrence and \$2,000,000 in the aggregate. Evidence of Automobile Liability Insurance, Statutory Worker's Compensation and Excess/Umbrella Liability Insurance in the amount of \$5,000,000. The Owner and Illinois Housing Development Authority must be listed as Additional Insured on the Liability Insurance

I, _____ am duly authorized to execute this document and as the General Contractor certify that the statements in this certification are true, correct and complete. I understand that any misrepresentation, false information, or omission may result in disqualification of this and future projects.

Name _____ Position _____ Date _____



Addendum 2 HOME Provisions

In addition to the Standards noted above, for all projects having Authority provided HOME funding the following provisions will be applicable as per The Department of Housing and Urban Development, 24 CFR Parts 91 and 92, HOME Investment Partnerships Program: Improving Performance and Accountability; Updating Property Standards, Effective August 23, 2013.

Article I. §92.251 Property standards.

(A) New construction projects.

- 1) State and local codes, ordinances, and zoning requirements. Housing that is newly constructed with HOME funds must meet all applicable State and local codes, ordinances, and zoning requirements. HOME-assisted new construction projects must meet State or local residential and building codes, as applicable or, in the absence of a State or local building code, the International Residential Code or International Building Code (as applicable to the type of housing) of the International Code Council. The housing must meet the applicable requirements upon project completion.
- (2) HUD requirements. All new construction projects must also meet the requirements described in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (v) of this Section:
 - a. Accessibility. The housing must meet the accessibility requirements of 24 CFR part 8, which implements Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), and Titles II and III of the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. 12131-12189) implemented at 28 CFR parts 35 and 36, as applicable. Covered multifamily dwellings, as defined at 24 CFR 100.201, must also meet the design and construction requirements at 24 CFR 100.205, which implements the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601-3619).
 - b. [Reserved]
 - c. Disaster mitigation. Where relevant, the housing must be constructed to mitigate the impact of potential disasters (e.g., earthquakes, hurricanes, flooding, and wildfires), in accordance with State and local codes, ordinances, or other State and local requirements, or such other requirements as HUD may establish.
 - d. Written cost estimates, construction contracts and construction documents. The Authority (or its sub recipient) will ensure the construction contract(s) and construction documents describe the work to be undertaken in adequate detail so that inspections can be conducted. The Authority (or its sub recipient) will review and approve written cost estimates for construction and determine that costs are reasonable
 - e. Construction progress inspections. The Authority (or its sub recipient) will conduct progress and final inspections of construction to ensure that work is done in accordance with the applicable codes, the construction contract, and construction documents.
 - f. Broadband infrastructure. For new commitments made after January 19, 2017, for a new construction housing project of a building with more than 4 rental units, the construction must include installation of broadband infrastructure, as this term is defined in 24 CFR 5.100, except where the participating jurisdiction determines and, in accordance with § 92.508(a)(3)(iv), documents the determination that:
 - 1) The location of the new construction makes installation of broadband infrastructure infeasible; or
 - 2) The cost of installing the infrastructure would result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of its program or activity or in an undue financial burden.

(B) Rehabilitation projects. All rehabilitation that is performed using HOME funds must meet the requirements of this paragraph (B)



- (1) Rehabilitation standards. The Authority has established rehabilitation standards for all HOME-assisted housing rehabilitation activities that set forth the requirements that the housing must meet upon project completion (Addendum #3). The Authority's (or its sub recipient) description of its standards must be in sufficient detail to determine the required rehabilitation work including methods and materials. The standards may refer to applicable codes or they may establish requirements that exceed the minimum requirements of the codes. The rehabilitation standards must address each of the following:
- i) Health and safety. life-threatening deficiencies must be identified as per the UPCS inspection and if present must be addressed immediately if the housing is occupied.
 - ii) Major systems. Major systems are: structural support; roofing; cladding and weatherproofing (e.g., windows, doors, siding, gutters); plumbing; electrical; and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning. For multifamily housing projects, a capital needs assessment shall be used to determine the remaining useful life of major systems. For rental housing, if the remaining useful life of one or more major system is less than the applicable period of affordability, the Authority will ensure that a replacement reserve is established either through capitalization from an eligible fund source, and/or that monthly payments are made to the reserves that are adequate to repair or replace the systems as needed. For homeownership housing, upon project completion, each of the major systems shall have a remaining useful life for a minimum of 5 years or for such longer period specified by the Authority, or the major systems must be rehabilitated or replaced as part of the rehabilitation work.
 - iii) Lead-based paint. All applicable housing will meet the lead-based paint requirements at 24 CFR part 35.
 - iv) Accessibility. All applicable housing will meet the accessibility requirements in 24 CFR part 8, which implements Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), and Titles II and III of the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. 12131-12189) implemented at 28 CFR parts 35 and 36, as applicable. Covered multifamily dwellings, as defined at 24 CFR 100.201, must also meet the design and construction requirements at 24 CFR 100.205, which implements the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601-3619). Rehabilitation may include improvements that are not required by regulation or statute that permit use by a person with disabilities.
 - v) [Reserved]
 - vi) Disaster mitigation. Where relevant, the housing to be improved will mitigate the impact of potential disasters (e.g., earthquake, hurricanes, flooding, and wildfires) in accordance with State and local codes, ordinances, and requirements.
 - vii) State and local codes, ordinances, and zoning requirements. The rehabilitated portion of the housing shall meet all applicable State and local codes, ordinances, and requirements or, in the absence of a State or local building code, the International Existing Building Code of the International Code Council.
 - viii) Uniform Physical Condition Standards. Upon completion, the HOME-assisted project and units will be decent, safe, sanitary, and in good repair as described in 24 CFR 5.703. HUD will establish the minimum deficiencies that must be corrected based on inspectable items and inspected areas from HUD-prescribed physical inspection procedures (Uniform Physical Conditions Standards) pursuant to 24 CFR 5.705.
 - ix) Capital Needs Assessments. For multifamily rental housing projects of 26 or more total units, the Authority will determine all work that will be performed in the rehabilitation of the housing and the long-term physical needs of the project through a capital needs assessment (a.k.a. physical needs assessment) of the project.



- x) Broadband infrastructure. For new commitments made after January 19, 2017 for a substantial rehabilitation project of a building with more than 4 rental units, any substantial rehabilitation, as defined in 24 CFR 5.100, must provide for installation of broadband infrastructure, as this term is also defined in 24 CFR 5.100, except where the participating jurisdiction determines and, in accordance with § 92.508(a)(3)(iv), documents the determination that:
 - a. The location of the substantial rehabilitation makes installation of broadband infrastructure infeasible;
 - b. cost of installing broadband infrastructure would result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of its program or activity or in an undue financial burden; or
 - c. The structure of the housing to be substantially rehabilitated makes installation of broadband infrastructure infeasible.
- (2) Construction documents and cost estimates. The Authority (or its sub recipient) will ensure that the work to be undertaken will meet the rehabilitation standards. The construction documents (i.e., written scope of work to be performed) must be in sufficient detail to establish the basis for a uniform inspection of the housing to determine compliance with the standards. The Authority (or its sub recipient) will review and approve a written cost estimate for rehabilitation after determining that costs are reasonable.
- (3) Frequency of inspections. The Authority (its sub recipients or third parties) will conduct an initial property inspection to identify the deficiencies that must be addressed including progress and final inspections to determine that work was done in accordance with work write-ups.
- (4) Acquisition of standard housing.
 - a. Existing housing that is acquired with HOME assistance for rental housing, and that was newly constructed or rehabilitated less than 12 months before the date of commitment of HOME funds, must meet the property standards of paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of this Section, as applicable, of this Section for new construction and rehabilitation projects. The Authority (or its sub recipient) must document this compliance based upon a review of approved building plans and Certificates of Occupancy, and an inspection that is conducted no earlier than 90 days before the commitment of HOME assistance.
 - b. All other existing housing that is acquired with HOME assistance for rental housing must meet the rehabilitation property standards requirements of paragraph (b) of this Section. The participating jurisdiction (or its sub recipient) must document this compliance based upon an inspection that is conducted no earlier than 90 days before the commitment of HOME assistance. If the property does not meet these standards, HOME funds cannot be used to acquire the property unless it is rehabilitated to meet the standards of paragraph (b) of this Section.
 - c. Existing housing that is acquired for homeownership (e.g., down payment assistance) must be decent, safe, sanitary, and in good repair. The participating jurisdiction (or its sub recipient) must establish standards to determine that the housing is decent, safe, sanitary, and in good repair. At minimum, the standards must provide that the housing meets all applicable State and local housing quality standards and code requirements and the housing does not contain the specific deficiencies proscribed by HUD based on the applicable inspectable items and inspected areas in HUD-prescribed physical inspection procedures (Uniform Physical Condition Standards) issued pursuant to 24 CFR 5.705. The participating jurisdiction (or its sub recipient) must inspect the housing and document this compliance based upon an inspection that is conducted no earlier than 90 days before the commitment of HOME assistance. If the housing does not meet these standards, the housing must be rehabilitated to meet the standards of this paragraph (4) (c) or it cannot be acquired with HOME funds.
 - d. Occupied housing by tenants receiving HOME tenant-based rental assistance. All housing occupied by tenants receiving HOME tenant-based rental assistance must meet the standards in 24 CFR 982.401, or the successor requirements as established by HUD.



- e. Manufactured housing. Construction of all manufactured housing including manufactured housing that replaces an existing substandard unit under the definition of “reconstruction” must meet the Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards codified at 24 CFR part 3280. These standards preempt State and local codes which are not identical to the federal standards for the new construction of manufactured housing. Participating jurisdictions providing HOME funds to assist manufactured housing units must comply with applicable State and local laws or codes. In the absence of such laws or codes, the installation must comply with the manufacturer's written instructions for installation of manufactured housing units. All new manufactured housing and all manufactured housing that replaces an existing substandard unit under the definition of “reconstruction” must be on a permanent foundation that meets the requirements for foundation systems as set forth in 24 CFR 203.43f(c)(i). All new manufactured housing and all manufactured housing that replaces an existing substandard unit under the definition of “reconstruction” must, at the time of project completion, be connected to permanent utility hook-ups and be located on land that is owned by the manufactured housing unit owner or land for which the manufactured housing owner has a lease for a period at least equal to the applicable period of affordability. In HOME-funded rehabilitation of existing manufactured housing the foundation and anchoring must meet all applicable State and local codes, ordinances, and requirements or in the absence of local or state codes, the Model Manufactured Home Installation Standards at 24 CFR part 3285. Manufactured housing that is rehabilitated using HOME funds must meet the property standards requirements in paragraph (b) of this Section, as applicable. The Authority (or its sub recipient) will document this compliance in accordance with inspection procedures that the participating jurisdiction has established pursuant to §92.251, as applicable.

[78 FR 44670, July 24, 2013, as amended at 81 FR 92635, Dec. 20, 2016]

Article II. §92.352 Environmental review.

(A) General. The environmental effects of each activity carried out with HOME funds must be assessed in accordance with the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321) and the related authorities listed in HUD's implementing regulations at 24 CFR parts 50 and 58. The applicability of the provisions of 24 CFR part 50 or part 58 is based on the HOME project (new construction, rehabilitation, acquisition) or activity (tenant-based rental assistance) as a whole, not on the type of the cost paid with HOME funds.

(B) Responsibility for review.

- (1) The jurisdiction (e.g., the participating jurisdiction or State recipient) or insular area must assume responsibility for environmental review, decision making, and action for each activity that it carries out with HOME funds, in accordance with the requirements imposed on a recipient under 24 CFR part 58. No funds may be committed to a HOME activity or project before the completion of the environmental review and approval of the request for release of funds and related certification, except as authorized by 24 CFR part 58.
- (2) A State participating jurisdiction must also assume responsibility for approval of requests for release of HOME funds submitted by State recipients.
- (3) HUD will perform the environmental review, in accordance with 24 CFR part 50, for a competitively awarded application for HOME funds submitted to HUD by an entity that is not a jurisdiction.

[61 FR 48750, Sept. 16, 1996, as amended at 78 FR 44678, July 24, 2013]

Article III. §92.354 Labor.



- (1) Every contract for the construction (rehabilitation or new construction) of housing that includes 12 or more units assisted with HOME funds must contain a provision requiring the payment of not less than the wages prevailing in the locality, as predetermined by the Secretary of Labor pursuant to the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. 3141), to all laborers and mechanics employed in the development of any part of the housing. Such contracts must also be subject to the overtime provisions, as applicable, of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 3701).
- (2) The contract for construction must contain these wage provisions if HOME funds are used for any project costs in §92.206, including construction or non-construction costs, of housing with 12 or more HOME-assisted units. When HOME funds are only used to assist homebuyers to acquire single-family housing, and not for any other project costs, the wage provisions apply to the construction of the housing if there is a written agreement with the owner or developer of the housing that HOME funds will be used to assist homebuyers to buy the housing and the construction contract covers 12 or more housing units to be purchased with HOME assistance. The wage provisions apply to any construction contract that includes a total of 12 or more HOME-assisted units, whether one or more than one project is covered by the construction contract. Once they are determined to be applicable, the wage provisions must be contained in the construction contract so as to cover all laborers and mechanics employed in the development of the entire project, including portions other than the assisted units. Arranging multiple construction contracts within a single project for the purpose of avoiding the wage provisions is not permitted.
- (3) Participating jurisdictions (or their sub recipients), contractors, subcontractors, and other participants must comply with regulations issued under these acts and with other Federal laws and regulations pertaining to labor standards, as applicable. Participating jurisdictions (or their sub recipients) shall be responsible for ensuring compliance by contractors and subcontractors with labor standards described in this Section. In accordance with procedures specified by HUD, participating jurisdictions shall:
 - i) Ensure that bid and contract documents contain required labor standards provisions and the appropriate Department of Labor wage determinations;
 - ii) Conduct on-site inspections and employee interviews;
 - iii) Collect and review certified weekly payroll reports;
 - iv) Correct all labor standards violations promptly;
 - v) Maintain documentation of administrative and enforcement activities; and
 - vi) Require certification as to compliance with the provisions of this Section before making any payment under such contracts.
 - a. Volunteers. The prevailing wage provisions of paragraph (a) of this Section do not apply to an individual who receives no compensation or is paid expenses, reasonable benefits, or a nominal fee to perform the services for which the individual volunteered and who is not otherwise employed at any time in the construction work. See 24 CFR part 70.
 - b. Sweat equity. The prevailing wage provisions of paragraph (a) of this Section do not apply to members of an eligible family who provide labor in exchange for acquisition of a property for homeownership or provide labor in lieu of, or as a supplement to, rent payments.

[61 FR 48750, Sept. 16, 1996, as amended at 78 FR 44678, July 24, 2013]

Article IV. §92.355 Lead-based paint.

Housing assisted with HOME funds is subject to the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. 4821-4846), the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 4851-4856), and implementing regulations at part 35, subparts A, B, J, K, M and R of this title.

[64 FR 50224, Sept. 15, 1999]



Addendum 3 HOME Rehabilitation Standards

In addition to the current Authority's "Standards for Architectural Planning and Construction" and the "HOME Rehabilitation and Construction Guidelines" the following Rehabilitation Standards (Standards) shall be included when financed with Authority provided HOME funds. These Standards shall include the "Property Standards" as noted above to be part of the Rehabilitation Standards, additional clarification is provided below:

These Standards are hereby incorporated into the scope of work, the sub-recipient, owner, general contractor and Architect shall ensure compliance with the applicable HOME provisions as noted. The Standards represent the minimum acceptable levels for construction completed through the rehabilitation and is the basis for a uniform inspection of the rehabilitated housing.

The project shall obtain a HUD Uniform Physical Condition Standards (UPCS) inspection (using the most current format) which shall identify all Observable Deficiencies and Health and Safety Concerns. The scope of work shall address all noted deficiencies and life threatening concerns so that at the completion of the rehabilitation the noted deficiencies and concerns have been cured.

Please visit the HUD Real Estate Assessment Center for information and documents to complete the UPCS inspections. HUD can be accessed at the following underlined hyperlinks: [HUD Physical Inspection Training Materials and Documents](#) and [Physical Inspection Training Materials](#) the [UPCS Comprehensive Listing Inspectable Area](#) form is available in Excel. In addition, the HOME Project Checklist (Addendum #4) is recommended to insure all applicable items are addressed.

If any Health and Safety Concern is identified as a Life Threatening Concern it needs to be addressed immediately. Life threatening deficiencies such as the potential for electrical shock, structural failure, carbon monoxide poisoning or noxious fumes, fire safety concerns, etc. needs to be addressed immediately if housing is occupied.

Major Systems (as noted above) must be inspected to determine the condition and if it warrants replacement or repair. The Life Expectancy of Housing Components (Addendum #5) provides estimates of the effective life of the various building components. In the event where a Major System component is in satisfactory condition but has a remaining contributory life of less than the affordability period for multifamily/rental projects, or 5 years or less for single family units

In this instance these items need to be completed in the scope of work or if for rental housing an appropriately determined replacement reserve needs to be funded so as to address the repair or replacement of the component when it becomes due. The determination of the reserve amounts will be ascertained on a case by case basis and by using the following formula.

Cost of repair at time of replacement ÷ Remaining useful life estimate (years) of component = Annual reserve amount.

In the event the project does not include approved building plans and specifications, the scope shall provide adequate description of the materials including quantity and cost. All materials shall be new and free from defect. They shall be at a minimum "construction" or "builder" grade quality. The materials shall be installed as per the manufacturer, applicable code or trade standard. Specific methods, techniques or sequential procedures shall be included when required. Descriptions should also contain manufacturer cut sheets when available. Materials and methods should be in adequate detail so there is no confusion between owner and general contractor, that the Authority or sub recipient inspector know exactly what is being constructed and to eliminate the need for change orders due to lack of specification.



Addendum 4 HOME Project Checklist

New Construction

- Project meets State and local codes, ordinances, and zoning requirements
- Accessibility
- Disaster mitigation
- Broadband Infrastructure
- Written cost estimates, construction contracts and construction documents
- Construction progress inspections

Rehabilitation

- Rehabilitation standards
- Health and safety
- Major systems
- Lead-based paint
- Inspections
- Accessibility
- Disaster mitigation
- Broadband Infrastructure
- State and local codes, ordinances, and zoning requirements
- Uniform Physical Condition Standards
- Construction documents and cost estimates
- Frequency of inspections
- Acquisition of standard housing

Miscellaneous

- Occupied housing by tenants receiving HOME tenant-based rental assistance
- Manufactured housing
- 90-day inspection before HOME commitment or no less than 30 days for newly constructed/rehabilitated
- Environmental Review
- General
- Responsibility for review

Labor

- General- Davis Bacon for 12 or more HOME assisted units in contract (IHDA Construction Rider)
- Volunteers
- Sweat equity

Lead-Based Paint

- Compliance with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. 4821-4846), the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992.



Addendum 5 Life Expectancy of Housing Component

Life Expectancy in Years

APPLIANCES									
Compactors	10	Dishwashers	10	Dryers	14	Disposal	10	Freezers - compact	12
Freezers - standard	16	Microwave ovens	11	Electric ranges	17	Gas ranges	19	Gas ovens	14
Refrigerators - compact	14	Refrigerators - standard	17	Washers - automatic and compact	13	Exhaust fans	20		

BATHROOMS							
Cast iron bathtubs	50	Fiberglass bathtub and showers	10-15	Shower doors - average quality	25	Toilets	50

CABINETRY					
Kitchen cabinets	15-20	Medicine cabinets and bath vanities	20	Closet Systems - Closet shelves	Lifetime

COUNTERTOPS					
Laminate	10-15	Ceramic tile - high-grade installation	Lifetime	Quartz	Lifetime
Wood/butcher block	20+	Granite	20+	Solid Surface	20+

DOORS							
Screen	25-50	Interior, hollow core Less than	30	Interior, solid core	30-lifetime	Exterior, protected overhang	80-100
Exterior, unprotected and exposed	25-30	Folding	5	Garage doors	20-50	Garage door opener	10

ELECTRICAL							
Copper wiring, copper plated, copper clad aluminum, and bare copper	100+	Armored cable (BX)	Lifetime	Conduit	Lifetime		

Finishes Used for Waterproofing			
Paint, plaster, and stucco	3-5	Sealer, silicone, and waxes	1-5

INSULATION	
For foundations, roofs, ceilings, walls, and floors	Lifetime

FLOORS					
Oak or pine	Lifetime	Slate flagstone	Lifetime	Vinyl sheet or tile	20-30
Terrazzo	Lifetime	Carpeting	11 (depends on installation, amount of traffic, and quality of carpet)	Marble	Lifetime (depends on installation, thickness of marble, and amount of traffic)

FOOTINGS AND FOUNDATION			
Poured footings and foundations	200	Concrete block	100
Waterproofing, bituminous coating	10	Termite proofing	(may have shorter life in damp climates)

HOME SECURITY			
Intrusion systems	14	Smoke detectors	12
Smoke/fire/intrusion systems	10		



HEATING VENTILATION AND AIR CONDITIONING									
Central air conditioning unit	15 (newer units should last longer)	Window unit	10	Air conditioner compressor	15	Humidifier	8	Electric water heater	14
Rooftop air conditioners	15	Gas water heater	depends on type 11-13 of water heater lining and quality of water	Ventilating roof-mounted fans	20	Forced air furnaces, heat pump	15	Radiant heaters, hot water or steam	25
Radiant heaters, electric	10	Boilers, hot water or steam	30(depends on quality of water)	Furnaces, gas- or oil-fired	18	Unit heaters, gas or electric	13	Baseboard systems	20
Induction and fan coil units	20	Dampers	20	Centrifugal fans	25	Axial fans	20	Diffusers, grilles, and registers	27

LANDSCAPING					
Wooden decks	15	Brick and concrete patios	24	Tennis courts	10
Concrete walks	24	Gravel walks	4	Asphalt driveways	10
Swimming pools	18	Sprinkler systems	12	Fences	12

MILLWORK			
Stairs, trim	50-100	Disappearing stairs	30

MASONRY					
Chimney, fireplace, and brick veneer	Lifetime	Brick and stone walls	100+	Stucco	Lifetime

PAINTS AND STAINS			
Exterior paint on wood, brick, and aluminum	7-10	Interior wall paint	(depends on 5-10 the acrylic content)
Interior trim and door paint	5-10	Wallpaper	7

ROOFING					
Asphalt, wood shingles and shakes	30-50	Tile	50 (depends on quality of tile and climate)	Slate	50-100 (depends on grade)
Sheet metal	(depends on gauge of 20-50+metal and quality of fastening and application)	Built-up roofing, asphalt	12-25	Built-up roofing, coal and tar	12-30
Asphalt composition shingle	15-30	Asphalt overlay	25-35		

PLUMBING					
Waste piping, cast iron	75-100	Sinks, enamel steel	5-10	Sinks, enamel cast iron	25-30
Sinks, china	25-30	Faucets, low quality	13-15	Faucets, high quality	15-20

ROUGH STRUCTURE			
Basement floor systems	Lifetime	Framing, exterior and interior walls	Lifetime

SHUTTERS									
Wood, interior	Lifetime	Wood, exterior	5 (depends on weather conditions)	Vinyl plastic, exterior	7-8	Aluminum, interior	35-50	Aluminum, exterior	3-5

SIDING									
Gutters and downspouts	30	Siding, wood	10-100 (depends on maintenance)	steel	50-Lifetime	Siding, aluminum	20-50	Siding, vinyl	50

WINDOWS							
Window glazing	20	Wood casement	20-50	Aluminum and vinyl casement	20-30	Screen	25-50

WALLS AND WALL TREATMENTS			
Drywall and plaster	30-70	Ceramic tile, high grade installation	Lifetime



Addendum 6 Housing Trust Fund (HTF) Provisions

In addition to the Standards noted above, for all projects having Authority provided HTF funding the following provisions will be applicable as per The Department of Housing and Urban Development, 24 CFR Part 93, Housing Trust Fund, Subpart G: Project Requirements; Effective September 1, 2016. In addition, it shall be required of all General Contractors for HTF funded projects, submit the certification form provided in Addendum #1 of the Authority's Standards for Planning and Construction.

Article I.§93.301 Property standards.

A. New construction projects.

- a. State and local codes, ordinances, and zoning requirements. Housing that is newly constructed with HTF funds must meet all applicable State and local codes, ordinances, and zoning requirements. HTF-assisted new construction projects must meet State or local residential and building codes, as applicable or, in the absence of a State or local building code, the International Residential Code or International Building Code (as applicable to the type of housing) of the International Code Council. The housing must meet the applicable requirements upon project completion.
- b. HUD requirements. All new construction projects must also meet the requirements described in paragraphs (A)(b)(i) through (vi) of this Section:
 - i. Accessibility. The housing must meet the accessibility requirements of 24 CFR part 8, which implements Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), and Titles II and III of the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. 12131-12189) implemented at 28 CFR parts 35 and 36, as applicable. "Covered multifamily dwellings," as defined at 24 CFR 100.201, must also meet the design and construction requirements at 24 CFR 100.205, which implements the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601-3619).
 - ii. Energy efficiency. The housing must meet the energy efficiency standards established pursuant to Section 109 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 12709)
 - iii. Disaster mitigation. Where relevant, the housing must be constructed to mitigate the impact of potential disasters (e.g., earthquakes, hurricanes, flooding, and wildfires), in accordance with State and local codes, ordinances, or other State and local requirements, or such other requirements as HUD may establish.
 - iv. Written cost estimates, construction contracts and construction documents. The Authority (or its sub recipient) will ensure the construction contract(s) and construction documents describe the work to be undertaken in adequate detail so that inspections can be conducted. The Authority (or its sub recipient) will review and approve written cost estimates for construction and determine that costs are reasonable.
 - v. Construction progress inspections. The Authority (or its sub recipient) will conduct progress and final inspections of construction to ensure that work is done in accordance with the applicable codes, the construction contract, and construction documents.
 - vi. Broadband infrastructure. For new commitments made after January 19, 2017 for a new construction housing project of a building with more than 4 rental units, the construction must include installation of broadband infrastructure, as this term is defined in 24 CFR 5.100, except where the grantee determines and, in accordance with § 93.407(a)(2)(iv), documents the determination that:
 - 1) The location of the new construction makes installation of broadband infrastructure infeasible; or
 - 2) The cost of installing broadband infrastructure would result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of its program or activity or in an undue financial burden.



B. Rehabilitation projects.

- a. All rehabilitation that is performed using HTF funds must meet the requirements of this paragraph (B)
 - i. The Authority has established rehabilitation standards for all HTF- assisted housing rehabilitation activities that set forth the requirements that the housing must meet upon project completion (Addendum #7). The Authority's (or its sub recipient) description of its standards must be in sufficient detail to determine the required rehabilitation work including methods and materials. The standards may refer to applicable codes or they may establish requirements that exceed the minimum requirements of the codes. The rehabilitation standards must address each of the following:
 - ii. Health and safety. life-threatening deficiencies must be identified as per the UPCS inspection and if present must be addressed immediately if the housing is occupied.
 - iii. Major systems. Major systems are: structural support; roofing; cladding and weatherproofing (e.g., windows, doors, siding, gutters); plumbing; electrical; and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning. For rental housing, an estimate (based on age and condition) of the remaining useful life of these systems, upon project completion of each major system must be provided. For multifamily housing projects of 26 units or more, a capital needs assessment of the project must be completed to determine the useful life of major systems. For rental housing, if the remaining useful life of one or more major system is less than the applicable period of affordability, a replacement reserve must be established and monthly payments must be made to the reserve that are adequate to repair or replace the systems as needed. For homeownership housing, upon project completion, each of the major systems to have a remaining useful life for a minimum of 5 years or for such longer period specified in the CNA, or the major systems must be rehabilitated or replaced as part of the rehabilitation work.
 - iv. Lead-based paint. All applicable housing will meet the lead-based paint requirements at 24 CFR part 35.
 - v. Accessibility. All applicable housing will meet the accessibility requirements in 24 CFR part 8, which implements Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), and Titles II and III of the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. 12131-12189) implemented at 28 CFR parts 35 and 36, as applicable. Covered multifamily dwellings, as defined at 24 CFR 100.201, must also meet the design and construction requirements at 24 CFR 100.205, which implements the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601-3619). Rehabilitation may include improvements that are not required by regulation or statute that permit use by a person with disabilities.
 - vi. [Reserved]
 - vii. Disaster mitigation. Where relevant, the housing to be improved must mitigate the impact of potential disasters (e.g., earthquake, hurricanes, flooding, and wildfires) in accordance with State and local codes, ordinances, and requirements, or such other requirements as HUD may establish.
 - viii. State and local codes, ordinances, and zoning requirements. The rehabilitated portion of the housing shall meet all applicable State and local codes, ordinances, and requirements or, in the absence of a State or local building code, the International Existing Building Code of the International Code Council.
 - ix. Uniform Physical Condition Standards. Upon completion, the HTF-assisted project and units will be decent, safe, sanitary, and in good repair as described in 24 CFR 5.703. HUD will establish the minimum deficiencies that must be corrected based on inspectable items and inspected areas from HUD-prescribed physical inspection procedures (Uniform Physical Conditions Standards) pursuant to 24 CFR 5.705.



- x. Capital Needs Assessments. For multifamily rental housing projects of 26 or more total units, the Authority will determine all work that will be performed in the rehabilitation of the housing and the long-term physical needs of the project through a capital needs assessment (a.k.a. physical needs assessment) of the project.
- xi. Broadband infrastructure. For new commitments made after January 19, 2017 for a substantial rehabilitation project of a building with more than 4 rental units, any substantial rehabilitation, as defined in 24 CFR 5.100, must provide for installation of broadband infrastructure, as this term is also defined in 24 CFR 5.100, except where the grantee determines and, in accordance with § 93.407(a)(2)(iv), documents the determination that:
 - (1) the location of the substantial rehabilitation makes installation of broadband infrastructure infeasible
 - (2) The cost of installing broadband infrastructure would result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of its program or activity or in an undue financial burden; or
 - (3) The structure of the housing to be substantially rehabilitated makes installation of broadband infrastructure infeasible.
- b. Construction documents and cost estimates. The Authority (or its sub recipient) will ensure that the work to be undertaken will meet the rehabilitation standards. The construction documents (i.e., written scope of work to be performed) must be in sufficient detail to establish the basis for a uniform inspection of the housing to determine compliance with the standards. The Authority (or its sub recipient) will review and approve a written cost estimate for rehabilitation after determining that costs are reasonable.
- c. Frequency of inspections. The Authority (its sub recipients or third parties) will conduct an initial property inspection to identify the deficiencies that must be addressed including progress and final inspections to determine that work was done in accordance with work write-ups.
- d. Acquisition of standard housing.
 - i. Existing housing that is acquired with HTF assistance for rental housing, and that was newly constructed or rehabilitated less than 12 months before the date of commitment of HTF funds, must meet the property standards of paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of this Section, as applicable, of this Section for new construction and rehabilitation projects. The Authority (or its sub recipient) must document this compliance based upon a review of approved building plans and Certificates of Occupancy, and an inspection that is conducted no earlier than 90 days before the commitment of HTF assistance.
 - ii. All other existing housing that is acquired with HTF assistance for rental housing must meet the rehabilitation property standards requirements of paragraph (b) of this Section. The Authority (or its sub recipient) must document this compliance based upon an inspection that is conducted no earlier than 90 days before the commitment of HTF assistance. If the property does not meet these standards, HTF funds cannot be used to acquire the property unless it is rehabilitated to meet the standards of paragraph (a) of this Section.



- iii. Existing housing that is acquired for HTF ownership (e.g., down payment assistance) must be decent, safe, sanitary, and in good repair. The participating jurisdiction (or its sub recipient) must establish standards to determine that the housing is decent, safe, sanitary, and in good repair. At minimum, the standards must provide that the housing meets all applicable State and local housing quality standards and code requirements and the housing does not contain the specific deficiencies proscribed by HUD based on the applicable inspectable items and inspected areas in HUD-prescribed physical inspection procedures (Uniform Physical Condition Standards) issued pursuant to 24 CFR 5.705. The participating jurisdiction (or its sub recipient) must inspect the housing and document this compliance based upon an inspection that is conducted no earlier than 90 days before the commitment of HTF assistance. If the housing does not meet these standards, the housing must be rehabilitated to meet the standards of this paragraph (d) (3) or it cannot be acquired with HTF funds.

C. Manufactured housing

- a. Construction of all manufactured housing including manufactured housing that replaces an existing substandard unit under the definition of “reconstruction” must meet the Manufactured HTF Construction and Safety Standards codified at 24 CFR part 3280. These standards preempt State and local codes which are not identical to the federal standards for the new construction of manufactured housing. Participating jurisdictions providing HTF funds to assist manufactured housing units must comply with applicable State and local laws or codes. In the absence of such laws or codes, the installation must comply with the manufacturer's written instructions for installation of manufactured housing units. All new manufactured housing and all manufactured housing that replaces an existing substandard unit under the definition of “reconstruction” must be on a permanent foundation that meets the requirements for foundation systems as set forth in 24 CFR 203.43f(c)(i). All new manufactured housing and all manufactured housing that replaces an existing substandard unit under the definition of “reconstruction” must, at the time of project completion, be connected to permanent utility hook-ups and be located on land that is owned by the manufactured housing unit owner or land for which the manufactured housing owner has a lease for a period at least equal to the applicable period of affordability. In HTF-funded rehabilitation of existing manufactured housing the foundation and anchoring must meet all applicable State and local codes, ordinances, and requirements or in the absence of local or state codes, the Model Manufactured HTF Installation Standards at 24 CFR part 3285. Manufactured housing that is rehabilitated using HTF funds must meet the property standards requirements in paragraph (a) of this Section, as applicable. The Authority (or its sub recipient) will document this compliance in accordance with inspection procedures that the participating jurisdiction has established pursuant to § 92.301, as applicable.

D. Ongoing property condition standards: Rental housing

- a. The grantee must establish property standards for rental housing (including manufactured housing) that apply throughout the affordability period. The standards must ensure that owners maintain the housing as decent, safe, and sanitary housing in good repair. The grantee's description of its property standards must be in sufficient detail to establish the basis for a uniform inspection of HTF rental projects. The grantee's ongoing property standards must address each of the following:
- b. At a minimum, the grantee's ongoing property standards must include all inspectable items and inspectable areas specified by HUD based on the HUD physical inspection procedures (Uniform Physical Condition Standards (UPCS)) prescribed by HUD pursuant to 24 CFR 5.705.
- c. Health and safety. The grantee's standards must require the housing to be free of all health and safety defects. The standards must identify life-threatening deficiencies that the owner must immediately correct and the time frames for addressing these deficiencies.



- d. Lead-based paint. The grantee's standards must require the housing to meet the lead-based paint requirements in 24 CFR part 35.
- (1) Inspections. The grantee must undertake ongoing property inspections, in accordance with § 93.404.
 - (2) Corrective and remedial actions. The grantee must have procedures for ensuring that timely corrective and remedial actions are taken by the project owner to address identified deficiencies.
 - (3) Inspection procedures. The grantee must establish written inspection procedures. The procedures must include detailed inspection checklists, description of how and by whom inspections will be carried out, and procedures for training and certifying qualified inspectors. The procedures must also describe how frequently the property will be inspected, consistent with Section § 93.404(d).

E. Environmental provisions

- a. New construction projects environmental requirements
 - i. Historic preservation
 - ii. Standards. The project activities (including demolition) must not be performed on properties that are either listed in or determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, unless the project activities meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, either as certified through the Federal and/or State historic rehabilitation tax credit programs or as verified by someone that meets the relevant Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards;
 - iii. Archaeological resources. If archaeological resources or human remains are discovered on the project site during construction, the grantee must consult with affected tribes and/or descendant communities and comply with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001-3013), State law and/or local ordinance (e.g., State unmarked burial law).
 - iv. Farmland. Project activities must not result in the conversion of unique, prime, or statewide or locally significant agricultural properties to urban uses.
 - v. Airport zones. Projects are not permitted within the runway protection zones of civilian airports, or the clear zones or accident potential zones of military airfields.
- b) Coastal Barrier Resource System. No projects may be assisted in Coastal Barrier Resource System (CBRS) units. CBRS units are mapped and available from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- c) Coastal zone management. Development must be consistent with the appropriate State coastal zone management plan. Plans are available from the local coastal zone management agency.
- d) Floodplains. Except as modified below, definitions for terms used below can be found at 24 CFR part 55.
- e) Construction and other activities in the 100-year floodplain are to be avoided when practicable. If there are no practicable alternatives to new construction or substantial improvement in the 100-year floodplain, the structure must be elevated at least the base flood elevation (BFE) or floodproofed to one foot above the BFE. Elevated and floodproofed buildings must adhere to National Flood Insurance Program standards. The primary sources of floodplain data are Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs). When FEMA provides interim flood hazard data, such as Advisory Base Flood Elevations (ABFE) or preliminary maps or studies, the latest of these sources shall be used.
- f) No HTF assistance may be approved with respect to:
 - a. Any action, other than a functionally dependent use, located in a floodway;
 - b. Any new construction critical action located in a coastal high hazard area, 100- or 500-year floodplain; or



- c. Any non-critical new construction action in a coastal high hazard area, unless the action is reconstruction following destruction caused by a disaster and is designed for location in a coastal high hazard area consistent with the FEMA National Flood Insurance Program requirements for V-Zones.
- d. Wetlands.
 - (1) No draining, dredging, channelizing, filling, diking, impounding, or related grading activities are to be performed in wetlands. No activities, structures, or facilities funded under this program are to adversely impact a wetland.
 - (2) A wetland means those areas that are inundated by surface or ground water with a frequency sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances, does or would support a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas such as sloughs, potholes, wet meadows, river overflows, mud flats, and natural ponds. This definition includes those wetland areas separated from their natural supply of water as a result of activities, such as the construction of structural flood protection methods or solid-fill road beds, or mineral extraction and navigation improvements. This definition is independent of the definition of jurisdictional wetland used by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.).
- ii. Explosives and hazards. Projects must be in compliance with the standards for acceptable separation distance, as set forth at 24 CFR part 51, subpart C.
- iii. Contamination. All properties assisted with HTF funds must be free of hazardous materials, contamination, toxic chemicals and gases, and radioactive substances, where a hazard could affect the health and safety of occupants or conflict with the intended use of the property.
- iv. All proposed multifamily (more than four housing units) HTF projects require a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA-ASTM). If the Phase I ESA identifies recognized environmental concerns (RECs), a Phase II (ESA-ASTM) will be required. ASTM reports shall be prepared in accordance with the most current ASTM standard. Single family housing does not require a Phase I ESA.
- v. HTF projects must avoid sites located within 0.25 miles of a Superfund or CERCLIS (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System) site or other contaminated site reported to Federal, State, or local authorities without a statement in writing from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or the appropriate State agency that there is no hazard that could affect the health and safety of the occupants or conflict with the intended use of the property.
- vi. Noise.
 - a. Internal noise levels: All activities will be developed to ensure an interior noise level of no more than 45 decibels (dB).
 - b. External noise levels:
 - (1) Project sites exposed to less than or equal to 65 dB of environmental noise are acceptable.
 - (2) Sites between 65 dB and less than 75 dB are acceptable with mitigation (e.g., noise walls, careful site planning) that result in an interior standard of 45 dB.
 - (3) Locations with environmental noise levels of 75 dB or greater may not have noise sensitive outdoor uses (e.g., picnic areas, tot lots, balconies, or patios) and require sound attenuation in the building shell to achieve the 45 dB interior standard.



- vii. Endangered species. The grantee must avoid all actions which could jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species, as designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service, or would result in the destruction or adversely modify the designated critical habitat of such species.
- viii. Wild and scenic rivers. The grantee must avoid activities that are inconsistent with conservation easements, land-use protections, and restrictions adjacent to wild and scenic rivers, as designated/listed by the Departments of Agriculture or Interior. Maps for the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System are available at the governing departments.
- ix. Safe drinking water. Projects with a potable water system must use only lead-free pipes, solder, and flux.
- x. Sole-source aquifers. Project activities should avoid sites and activities that have the potential to contaminate sole source aquifer areas (SSAs). EPA defines a sole or principal source aquifer as an aquifer that supplies at least 50 percent of the drinking water consumed in the area overlying the aquifer. If the project overlies an SSA, EPA must review the project. EPA review is designed to reduce the risk of ground water contamination that could pose a health hazard to those who use it.
- b. Rehabilitation projects environmental requirements
 - i. Historic preservation.
 - a. The project activities (including demolition) must not be performed on properties that are either listed in or determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, unless the project activities meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, either as certified through the Federal and/or State historic rehabilitation tax credit programs or as verified by someone that meets the relevant Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards;
 - ii. Archaeological resources. If archaeological resources or human remains are discovered on the project site during construction or rehabilitation, the grantee must consult with affected tribes and/or descendant communities and comply with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001-3013), State law, and/or local ordinance (e.g., State unmarked burial law).
 - iii. Farmland. Project activities must not result in the conversion of unique, prime, or locally significant agricultural properties to urban uses.
 - iv. Airport zones. Projects are not permitted within the runway protection zones of civilian airports, or the clear zones or accident potential zones of military airfields.
 - v. Coastal Barrier Resource System. No projects may be assisted in Coastal Barrier Resource System (CBRS) units. CBRS units are mapped and available from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
 - vi. Coastal zone management. Development must be consistent with the appropriate State coastal zone management plan. Plans are available from the local coastal zone management agency.
 - vii. Floodplains. Except as modified below, definitions for terms used below can be found at 24 CFR part 55.
 - a. Construction and other activities in the 100-year floodplain are to be avoided when practicable. If there are no practicable alternatives to new construction or substantial improvement in the 100-year floodplain, the structure must be elevated at least to the base flood elevation (BFE) or floodproofed to one foot above the BFE. Elevated and floodproofed buildings must adhere to National Flood Insurance Program standards. The primary sources of floodplain data are Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMS). When FEMA provides interim flood hazard data, such as Advisory Base Flood Elevations (ABFE) or preliminary maps or studies, the latest of these sources shall be used.
 - ii. No HTF assistance may be approved with respect to:



- a. Any action, other than functionally dependent uses, located in a floodway;
- b. Any critical action located in a coastal high hazard area, 100- or 500-year floodplain; or
- c. Any non-critical action located in a coastal high hazard area, unless the action is designed for location in a coastal high hazard area consistent with the FEMA National Flood Insurance Program requirements for V-Zones. "Any non-critical action in a coastal high hazard area, unless the action is reconstruction following destruction caused by a disaster and is designed for location in a coastal high hazard area consistent with the FEMA National Flood Insurance Program requirements for V-Zones."
- d. Wetlands. No rehabilitation of existing properties that expands the footprint into a wetland is allowed. A wetland means those areas that are inundated by surface or ground water with a frequency sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances, does or would support a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas such as sloughs, potholes, wet meadows, river overflows, mud flats, and natural ponds. This definition includes those wetland areas separated from their natural supply of water as a result of activities such as the construction of structural flood protection methods or solid-fill road beds and activities such as mineral extraction and navigation improvements. This definition is independent of the definition of jurisdictional wetland used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.).
- e. Explosives and hazards. If the rehabilitation of the building increases the number of dwelling units, then the project must be in compliance with the standards for acceptable separation distance as set forth at 24 CFR part 51, subpart C.
- f. Contamination. All properties assisted with HTF funds must be free of hazardous materials, contamination, toxic chemicals and gases, and radioactive substances, where a hazard could affect the health and safety of occupants or conflict with the intended use of the property:
 - (1) All proposed multifamily (more than four housing units) HTF project activities require a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA - ASTM). If the Phase I ESA identifies recognized environmental concerns (RECs), a Phase II (ESA-ASTM) will be required. ASTM reports shall be prepared in accordance with the most current ASTM standard. Single family housing does not require a Phase I ESA.
 - (2) HTF projects must avoid sites located within 0.25 miles of a Superfund or CERCLIS (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System) site or other contaminated site reported to Federal, State, or local authorities without a statement in writing from EPA or the appropriate State agency that there is no hazard that could affect the health and safety of the occupants or conflict with the intended utilization of the property.
- ix. Noise
 - a. Internal noise levels. All activities will be developed to ensure an interior noise level of no more than 45 decibels (dB).
- x. Endangered species.
 - (1) The grantee must avoid all actions that could jeopardize the continued existence of any species designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service as endangered or threatened.
 - (2) The grantee must avoid all actions that adversely modify the critical habitat of such species.



- x. Wild and scenic rivers. The grantee must avoid activities that are inconsistent with conservation easements, land-use protections, and restrictions adjacent to wild and scenic rivers, as designated/listed by the Departments of Agriculture and Interior. Maps for the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System are available at the governing departments.
 - xi. Safe drinking water. Projects with a potable water system must use only lead-free pipes, solder, and flux.
 - xii. Sole-source aquifers. Project activities should avoid sites and activities that have the potential to contaminate sole source aquifer areas (SSAs). The EPA defines a sole or principal source aquifer as an aquifer that supplies at least 50 percent of the drinking water consumed in the area overlying the aquifer. If the project overlies an SSA, the EPA must review the project. The EPA review is designed to reduce the risk of ground water contamination, which could pose a health hazard to those who use it.
- c. Acquisition projects environmental requirements
- a. Existing housing that is acquired with HTF funds and has been newly constructed or rehabilitated less than 12 months before the commitment of HTF funds must meet the property standards at paragraph (f)(1) of this Section.
 - b. All other existing housing that is acquired with HTF assistance must meet the property standards requirements of paragraph (f)(2) of this Section.
 - c. If under paragraph (f)(3)(i)(A) or paragraph (B) of this Section, the property does not meet these standards, with the exception of the noise standards in paragraph (f)(2) of this Section, HTF funds cannot be used to acquire the property.
 - d. Manufactured housing environmental requirements.
 - (1) Manufactured housing is subject to the environmental standards in paragraph (f)(1) of this Section for new construction or paragraph (f)(2) of this Section for rehabilitation, as applicable. If an existing property does not meet these standards, HTF funds cannot be used to acquire the property unless it is rehabilitated to meet the standards in paragraph (f)(2), as applicable, with the exception of noise standards in paragraph (f)(2)(x).

[80 FR 5220, Jan. 30, 2015, as amended at 81 FR 92636, Dec. 20, 2016]

Article II. §92.354 Labor.

A. Every contract for the construction (rehabilitation or new construction) of housing that includes 12 or more units assisted with HTF funds must contain a provision requiring the payment of not less than the wages prevailing in the locality, as predetermined by the Secretary of Labor pursuant to the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. 3141), to all laborers and mechanics employed in the development of any part of the housing. Such contracts must also be subject to the overtime provisions, as applicable, of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 3701).

B. The contract for construction must contain these wage provisions if HTF funds are used for any project costs in §92.206, including construction or non-construction costs, of housing with 12 or more HTF-assisted units. When HTF funds are only used to assist HTF buyers to acquire single-family housing, and not for any other project costs, the wage provisions apply to the construction of the housing if there is a written agreement with the owner or developer of the housing that HTF funds will be used to assist HTF buyers to buy the housing and the construction contract covers 12 or more housing units to be purchased with HTF assistance. The wage provisions apply to any construction contract that includes a total of 12 or more HTF-assisted units, whether one or more than one project is covered by the construction contract. Once they are determined to be applicable, the wage provisions must be contained in the construction contract to cover all laborers and mechanics employed in the development of the entire project, including portions other than the assisted units. Arranging multiple construction contracts within a single project for the purpose of avoiding the wage provisions is not permitted.



C. Participating jurisdictions (or their sub recipients), contractors, subcontractors, and other participants must comply with regulations issued under these acts and with other Federal laws and regulations pertaining to labor standards, as applicable. Participating jurisdictions (or their sub recipients) shall be responsible for ensuring compliance by contractors and subcontractors with labor standards described in this Section. In accordance with procedures specified by HUD, participating jurisdictions shall:

- a. Ensure that bid and contract documents contain required labor standards provisions and the appropriate Department of Labor wage determinations;
- b. Conduct on-site inspections and employee interviews;
- c. Collect and review certified weekly payroll reports;
- d. Correct all labor standards violations promptly;
- e. Maintain documentation of administrative and enforcement activities; and
- f. Require certification as to compliance with the provisions of this Section before making any payment under such contracts.
- g. Volunteers. The prevailing wage provisions of paragraph (a) of this Section do not apply to an individual who receives no compensation or is paid expenses, reasonable benefits, or a nominal fee to perform the services for which the individual volunteered and who is not otherwise employed at any time in the construction work. See 24 CFR part 70.
- h. Sweat equity. The prevailing wage provisions of paragraph (a) of this Section do not apply to members of an eligible family who provide labor in exchange for acquisition of a property for HTF ownership or provide labor in lieu of, or as a supplement to, rent payments.

[61 FR 48750, Sept. 16, 1996, as amended at 78 FR 44678, July 24, 2013]



Addendum 7 NHTF Rehabilitation Standards

In addition to the current Authority's "Standards for Architectural Planning and Construction" and the "HTF Rehabilitation and Construction Guidelines" the following Rehabilitation Standards (Standards) shall be included when financed with Authority provided HTF funds. These Standards shall include the "Property Standards" as noted above to be part of the Rehabilitation Standards, additional clarification is provided below:

These Standards are hereby incorporated into the scope of work, the sub-recipient, owner, general contractor and Architect shall ensure compliance with the applicable HTF provisions as noted. The Standards represent the minimum acceptable levels for construction completed through the rehabilitation and is the basis for a uniform inspection of the rehabilitated housing.

The project shall obtain a HUD Uniform Physical Condition Standards (UPCS) inspection (using the most current format) which shall identify all Observable Deficiencies and Health and Safety Concerns. The scope of work shall address all noted deficiencies and life threatening concerns so that at the completion of the rehabilitation the noted deficiencies and concerns have been cured.

Please visit the HUD Real Estate Assessment Center for information and documents to complete the UPCS inspections. HUD can be accessed at the following underlined hyperlinks: [HUD Physical Inspection Training Materials and Documents](#) and [Physical Inspection Training Materials](#) the [UPCS Comprehensive Listing Inspectable Area](#) form is available in Excel. In addition, the HTF Project Checklist (Addendum #4) is recommended to insure all applicable items are addressed.

If any Health and Safety Concern is identified as a Life Threatening Concern it needs to be addressed immediately. Life threatening deficiencies such as the potential for electrical shock, structural failure, carbon monoxide poisoning or noxious fumes, fire safety concerns, etc. needs to be addressed immediately if housing is occupied.

Major Systems (as noted above) must be inspected to determine the condition and if it warrants replacement or repair. The Life Expectancy of Housing Components (Addendum #5) provides estimates of the effective life of the various building components. In the event where a Major System component is in satisfactory condition but has a remaining contributory life of less than the affordability period for multifamily/rental projects, or 5 years or less for single family units

In this instance these items need to be completed in the scope of work or if for rental housing an appropriately determined replacement reserve needs to be funded so as to address the repair or replacement of the component when it becomes due. The determination of the reserve amounts will be ascertained on a case by case basis and by using the following formula.

Cost of repair at time of replacement ÷ Remaining useful life estimate (years) of component = Annual reserve amount.

In the event the project does not include approved building plans and specifications, the scope shall provide adequate description of the materials including quantity and cost. All materials shall be new and free from defect. They shall be at a minimum "construction" or "builder" grade quality. The materials shall be installed as per the manufacturer, applicable code or trade standard. Specific methods, techniques or sequential procedures shall be included when required. Descriptions should also contain manufacturer cut sheets when available. Materials and methods should be in adequate detail so there is no confusion between owner and general contractor, that the Authority or sub recipient inspector know exactly what is being constructed and to eliminate the need for change orders due to lack of specification.



Addendum 8 NHTF Project Checklist

New Construction

- Project meets State and local codes, ordinances, and zoning requirements
- Accessibility
- Disaster mitigation
- Broadband Infrastructure
- Written cost estimates, construction contracts and construction documents
- Construction progress inspections

Rehabilitation

- Rehabilitation standards
- Health and safety
- Major systems
- Lead-based paint
- Inspections
- Accessibility
- Disaster mitigation
- Broadband Infrastructure
- State and local codes, ordinances, and zoning requirements
- Uniform Physical Condition Standards
- Construction documents and cost estimates
- Frequency of inspections
- Acquisition of standard housing

Miscellaneous

- Occupied housing by tenants receiving NHTF tenant-based rental assistance
- Manufactured housing
- 90-day inspection before NHTF commitment or no less than 30 days for newly constructed/rehabilitated

Environmental Review

- General
- Responsibility for review

Labor

- General- Davis Bacon for 12 or more NHTF assisted units in contract (IHDA Construction Rider)
- Volunteers
- Sweat equity

Lead-Based Paint

- Compliance with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. 4821-4846), the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992.



Addendum 9 Property Needs Assessment

The purpose of a Property Needs Assessment is to observe, analyze and document readily visible materials and building system defects, which might significantly affect the value of the property, and determine if conditions exist which may have a significant impact on the continued operation of the facility during the evaluation period. This assessment shall not be used by the developer as his scope of work. It shall be viewed as an addendum to the scope of work prepared by the developer's design architect.

This is only an overview of what is expected in a complete PNA report. The full report standards can be found on IHDA's website in the developer resource center.

Property Needs Assessment:

- Executive Summary
- Introduction
 - Reliance
 - Evaluation Definitions
 - Common Abbreviations
- General
 - Interviews
 - Property Information
 - Building History
- Project Assessment
 - Site Development
 - Building Structure
 - Building Exterior
 - Building Interior
 - Mechanical System
 - Electrical System
 - Building Plumbing System
 - Conveyance System
 - Life Safety/ Fire Protection
 - Amenities
 - Other Structures
- Wood Boring Pests Considerations
- Accessibility Code Compliance
 - Illinois Accessibility Code
 - Section 504 of the rehabilitation act (1973)
 - The Americans With Disabilities Act (2010)
 - FHA
 - ANSI A117.1
- Project Energy Audit
- Exhibits
- Photographs



Definitions

Unless otherwise expressly stated, the following terms shall, for the purposes of the Standards, have the meaning shown in this . Where terms are not defined in this Section, they shall have ordinarily accepted meanings such as the context implies.

Accessible Dwelling Unit: A unit that is approached, entered, and used by physically challenged people and designed to meet all applicable code requirements.

Accessible Route: A continuous unobstructed path connecting all accessible elements and spaces of a building or facility. Interior accessible routes may include corridors, doorways, floors, ramps, elevators, lifts, skywalks and tunnels. Exterior accessible routes may include parking access aisles, curb ramps, crosswalks at vehicular ways, walks, ramps, and lifts.

Accessibility Standards: Accessibility standards mean the Federal Fair Housing Act, Illinois Accessibility Code, Americans with Disabilities Act, local building codes, and Section 504 of the 1973 Rehabilitation Act.

Adaptability or Adaptable: The ability of certain building spaces and elements, such as: kitchen counters, sinks, and grab bars, to be added or altered so as to accommodate the needs of individuals with or without disabilities or to accommodate the needs of persons with different types or degrees of disability.

Adaptable Dwelling Unit: A dwelling unit constructed and equipped so it can be converted with minimal structural change for use by persons with different types and degrees of environmental limitation.

Adaptive Reuse: The process of converting or adapting structures for purposes or uses other than those initially intended. *(i.e. Office use to Residential use or conversion of a school building to apartments)*

Addition: An expansion, extension, or increase in the gross floor area of a building or facility.

Alteration: Any modification or renovation that affects or could affect the usability of the building or facility or part of the building or facility. Alteration includes*, but is not limited to, remodeling, renovation, rehabilitation, reconstruction, historic preservation, historic reconstruction, historic restoration (as separately required in Section 202.5 of the Illinois Accessibility Code), changes or rearrangement of the structural parts or elements, extraordinary repairs (as defined herein), changes to or replacement of plumbing fixtures or controls, changes or rearrangement in the plan configuration of walls and full-height partitions, and changes or improvements to parking lots (as separately required in *Illinois Accessibility Code Section 202.3.3*)

*The following work is not considered to be an alteration unless it affects the usability of the building or facility: normal maintenance, re-roofing, interior or exterior redecoration, changes to mechanical and electrical systems, replacement of plumbing, piping or valves, asbestos removal, or installation of fire sprinkler systems. (Section 3, Environmental Barriers Act - EBA).

Applicability: The latest version of the Standards shall be used in conjunction with the design and construction of the project. The Owner and General Contractor shall incorporate these Standards into their contract and agree to abide by these Standards. If there is a conflict between these Standards and any provision in the contract these Standards shall prevail.

Architect/Engineer of Record: An architect, professional engineer, or structural engineer as defined by the Illinois Architecture Practice Act, the Illinois Professional Engineering Practice Act, or the Illinois Structural Engineering Licensing Act who has the contract responsibility for the project, who prepares the construction documents from which the building is constructed, and who signs the required documents.



Architect/Engineer-Consulting: An architect, professional engineer, or structural engineer as defined by the Illinois Architecture Practice Act, the Illinois Professional Engineering Practice Act, or the Illinois Structural Engineering Licensing Act who provides his professional services such as civil, mechanical, electrical and plumbing engineering and design, to the “Architect of Record”.

Area, Gross: The total area of a building or part of a building measured from the outside face of the exterior walls, including areas of usable or occupiable basements, but not including areas of basements used for storage or mechanical purposes only, overhangs, and mechanical penthouses on the roof.

Area, Net: The total usable or occupiable area within the enclosing walls or partitions exclusive of shafts, partitions, columns, walls, elevators, stairs, permanent fixtures, toilet rooms, janitor closets, and mechanical, electrical, and telephone rooms.

Area of Rescue Assistance: An area, which has direct access to an exit, where people who are unable to use stairs may remain temporarily in safety to await further instructions or assistance during emergency evacuation.

Broadband infrastructure: Cables, fiber optics, wiring, or other permanent (integral to the structure) infrastructure—including wireless infrastructure—provided the installation results in broadband infrastructure in each dwelling unit meeting the Federal Communications Commission’s definition during the schematic design phase of the plans. Currently, the FCC defines broadband speeds as 25 Megabits per second (Mbps) download, 3 Mbps upload.

Building Code, Applicable: The building code and applicable amendments, adopted by the administrative authority under whose jurisdiction the work involved with the construction, addition, alteration, or change of occupancy will be carried out. If no building code has been adopted by the administrative authority, or if the work is not within a municipal or other administrative authority’s jurisdiction, the building code shall be deemed to be the 2015 International Building Code package.

Change Order (CO): A written request prepared on AIA Form G701 that changes the scope of work from the Authority approved drawings and specifications. The change order must be signed by the owner/developer, Architect of Record, and the contractor and presented to the Authority’s field representative at least one month before requesting the payment on a draw.

Clear Floor Space: The minimum unobstructed floor or ground space required to accommodate a single, stationary wheelchair and occupant.

Common Use or Common Areas: Areas (including interior and exterior rooms, spaces, or elements) which are held out for use by all tenants, their guests, and owners in public facilities and multi-story housing units.

Construction Contingency or Contingency: Amount of money allocated to the project in the Authority awarded funds available to the project sponsor to pay for construction related items not in the approved construction documents. Value should be equal to 5% of new construction hard costs, and 10% of rehabilitation hard costs. Allocation of these funds shall be in compliance with Section 4.

Cross Slope: The slope that is perpendicular to the direction of travel (see Running Slope).

Curb Ramp: A short ramp cutting through a curb or built up to it.

Detectable Warning: A standardized surface feature built in or applied to a walking surfaces or other element to warn people with visual impairments of hazards on the circulation path. The State of Illinois has adopted the truncated dome standard with a contrasting color to the base surface.

Dwelling Unit: A single residential unit which provides a kitchen or food preparation area, in addition to rooms and spaces for living, bathing, sleeping, and the like.



Efficiency or Studio Unit: A unit used or intended to be used as a residential housekeeping unit by not more than one occupant for living, sleeping, and cooking facilities. The unit shall contain not less than the area indicated in Section 12.01 of these standards.

Emergency Warning System: A fire alarm, carbon monoxide, smoke or heat detector system used to activate emergency audible and visual alarms.

Entrance: Any access point to a building or portion of a building used for the purpose of entering. An entrance includes the approach walk, the vertical access leading to the entrance platform itself, vestibules, if provided, and the entry door or doors or gate or gates

Environmental Barrier: An element or space of the built environment which limits accessibility to or use of the built environment by environmentally limited persons.

Exit: That portion of a means of egress which is separated from all other spaces of a building or structure by construction or equipment as required by the applicable building code to provide a protected way of travel to the exit discharge. The walls ceiling, and openings therein, of the protected way of travel shall provide a fire resistance rating required by the applicable building code.

Exit Access: That portion of a means of egress that leads to an exit.

Exit Discharge: That portion of a means of egress between the termination of an exit and a public way.

Extraordinary Repair: The replacement or renewal of any element of an existing building or facility for purposes other than normal routine maintenance. It includes but is not limited to: replacement of sidewalk and curb ramp, replacement of a door and frame, complete stair replacement and plumbing fixture replacement (see Alteration).

Facility: All or any portion of buildings, structures, site improvements, complexes, equipment, roads, walks, passageways, parking lots, or other real or personal property located on a site (see Public Facility).

Floor: Any level within a building that may be occupied by the public. Mezzanines and seating tiers are not included in the definition of "Floor" in the Illinois Accessibility Code.

Functional Spaces: The rooms or spaces in a building or facility that house the primary functions for which the building or facility is intended, and the secondary or supporting functions that relate to the support, maintenance or performance of the primary functions, including connective or ancillary space such as parking and storage. Unfinished or undeveloped space is included as a "Functional Space".

General Contractor: A general contractor (GC) is responsible for providing all of the material, labor, equipment and services necessary for the construction of a project. The GC is responsible for the day-to-day oversight of a construction site, management of vendors and trades and communication of information to involved parties throughout the course of construction.

Governmental Unit: The State or any political subdivision thereof, including but not limited to any county, town, township, city, village, municipality, municipal corporation, school district, park district, sanitary district, local housing Authority, public commission, public authority, the Authority or other special purpose district.

Grade: The elevation of the finished surface of the ground, paving, or sidewalk within the area between the building and an imaginary line five feet (5') from the building.



Ground Floor: Any occupiable floor less than one story above or below grade with direct access to grade. A building or facility always has at least one ground floor and may have more than one ground floor as where a split-level entrance has been provided or where a building is built into a hillside. A building where the first floor containing dwelling units is above grade that floor will be considered the ground floor. For example, a grade level or slightly below grade floor contains parking, laundry, building office, and storage is not considered a ground floor. The first floor in a building of this type containing dwelling units will be considered the ground floor

Habitable Room: A room within a residential occupancy and used or intended to be used for living, sleeping, eating or cooking purposes, as well as any room within a residential occupancy but does not include bathrooms, toilet rooms laundries, pantries, foyers, corridors, storage spaces, stairways or closets.

Historic Building: All buildings, parts of buildings, facilities or sites individually listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a “contributing” building or site in a National Register Historic District as determined by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) State Historic Preservation Officer or as determined by a “Certified Local Government” designated by the IDNR, a building or site designated as a historic or architectural landmark by a local Landmarks Commission or local Historic Preservation Commission, and buildings which undergo historic reconstruction.

Historic Preservation: The act or process of accurately preserving and/or recovering the form and details of a historic building and its setting as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of repair, stabilization, or restoration as defined herein. Historic Preservation also includes “Historic Reconstruction and Historic Restoration”.

Historic Reconstruction: The act or process of reproducing by new construction the exact form and detail of an original building, structure, object, or part thereof as it appeared at a specific period of time. Historic Reconstruction only applies to reconstruction of buildings which are open to view by the public, are used to demonstrate historic or architectural values, and/or are used for purposes of display of a historic building type, design, and technique of construction or period setting.

Historic Restoration: The act or process of accurately recovering the form and details of a building or facility and its setting as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of later works or replacement of missing earlier work.

Housing, Financed or Guaranteed by a Government Unit: Any building, facility or portion thereof, excluding in-patient medical care facilities, which contains one or more dwelling units or sleeping accommodations, and which is owned by or on behalf of a governmental unit, or financed, in whole or in part, for either initial construction or subsequent alteration, by a grant or loan made or guaranteed by a governmental unit. Such housing may include, but is not limited to, one family dwellings and multi-family dwellings, including multi-story apartment buildings, group homes, dormitories and housing for the elderly.

Interior Redecoration: Replacement of interior floor, wall, and ceiling decorative finishes (such as carpet, wall coverings, paint, and paneling), window treatments (such as drapery, blinds, and shades), interior space lighting, fixtures, furnishings, and furniture.

Masonry Unit: Brick, tile, stone, glass block or concrete block conforming to the requirements specified in Section 2103 of the 2018 International Building Code.

Means of Egress: A continuous and unobstructed path of travel from any point in a building or structure to a public way, consisting of three separate and distinct parts: the exit access, the exit, and the exit discharge. A means of egress comprises vertical and horizontal means of travel and includes intervening room spaces, doors, hallways, corridors, passageways, balconies, ramps, stairs, enclosures, lobbies, escalators, horizontal exits, courts and yards. (Section 3, EBA).



Mezzanine: Any intermediate occupiable and usable level placed above any floor of a building and limited to 33% of the net floor area of the floor over which it is placed. The net area of a mezzanine is included in the net area of the floor above which it is placed.

Multi-Story Building: Any building of any type two or more stories above the grade level containing any number of units.

Multi-Story Housing Unit: Any building of four or more stories containing ten or more dwelling units constructed to be held out for sale or lease by any person to the public. This category includes, but is not limited to, the following building types: apartment buildings, condominium apartment buildings, convents, housing for the elderly and monasteries.

Other Alterations (Section 504): If the project involves fewer than 15 units or the cost of alterations is less than 75% of the replacement cost of the completed facility and the recipient has not made 5% of its units in the development accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities, then the requirements of 24 CFR 8.23(b) apply. Under this Section, alterations to dwelling units shall, to the maximum extent feasible, be made readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities. If alterations to single elements or spaces of a dwelling unit, when considered together, amount to an alteration of a dwelling unit, the entire unit shall be made accessible. Alteration of an entire unit is considered to be when at least all of the following individual elements are replaced:

- renovation of whole kitchens, or at least replacement of kitchen cabinets; and
- renovation of the bathroom, if at least bathtub or shower is replaced or added, or a toilet and flooring is replaced; and
- replacement of entrance door jambs.

When the entire unit is not being altered, 100% of the single elements being altered must be made accessible until 5% of the units in the development are accessible. However, HUD strongly encourages a recipient to make 5% of the units in a development readily accessible to and usable by individuals with mobility impairments, since that will avoid the necessity of making every element altered accessible, which often may result in having partially accessible units which may be of little or no value for persons with mobility impairments. It is also more likely that the cost of making 5% of the units accessible up front will be less than making each and every element altered accessible. Alterations must meet the applicable Sections of the UFAS which govern alterations.

Point of Arrival: A location within the site where an accessible route must be provided. Acceptable locations shall include an accessible parking space, accessible passenger unloading/loading zone, public street or sidewalk, or each public transportation stop.

Power-Assisted Door: A door used for human passage, with a mechanism that helps to open the door, or relieves the opening resistance of the door, upon the activation of a switch or a continued force applied to the door itself.

Principal or Primary Entrance: An entrance intended to be used by the residents or users to enter or leave a building or facility. This shall include, but is not limited to, the main entrance.

Privately Owned Building: Any building which is not publicly owned as defined herein.

Project: Any building, structure or site including the related improvements owned or financed in whole or in part by the Authority, or one in which the Authority has or will have an interest.

Public: Any group of people who are users of the building and employees of the building, excluding those people who are employed by the owner of a building for construction or alteration of a building.



Public Facility: Any building, structure, or site improvement which is: (i) owned by or on behalf of a governmental unit; leased, rented or used, in whole or in part, by a governmental unit: financed, in whole or in part, by a grant or a loan made or guaranteed by a governmental unit. (ii) used or held out for use or intended for use by the public or by employees for one or more of, but not limited to, the following: the purpose of gathering, recreation, transient lodging, education, employment, institutional care, or the purchase, rental, sale or acquisition of any goods, personal property or services; places of public display or collection; social service establishments; and stations used for specified public transportation.

Public Use: Interior and exterior rooms or spaces that are made available to the general public at a building or facility that is privately or publicly owned.

Ramp: A walking surface which has a running slope greater than 1:20 (5%) and a cross slope no greater than 1:50 (2%).

Reproduction Cost: The estimated cost of constructing a new building, structure, or site improvement of like size, design and materials at the site of the original building, structure, or site improvement, assuming such site is clear. The reproduction cost shall be determined by using the recognized standards of an authoritative technical organization (see Authoritative Technical Organization for examples of estimating guides).

Residential SF: New Construction: Measurement calculated from a continuous end to end delineation from the outside of the exterior assembly. Rehabilitation: Measurement calculated from a continuous end to end delineation from the inside of the exterior assembly.

Residential Unit Area SF: Measurement calculated from a continuous end to end delineation comprised from the following strike criteria: 1) interior side of an exterior assembly, 2) tenant side of a shaft, utility, common area partition 3) midline of the tenant demising partition.

Running Slope: The slope that is parallel to the direction of travel (see Cross Slope).

Service Entrance: An entrance intended primarily for delivery of goods or services. A service entrance may not be the principal entrance unless it is the only entrance to the building/facility.

Single Room Occupancy Unit or SRO: A unit used or intended to be used as a residential housekeeping unit by not more than one occupant for living, sleeping, with or without cooking facilities. See Section 12.01 for area requirements.

Storage, Bulk: A clear volume space provided for storage of personal items such as luggage, boxes of seasonal items or any bulk items. The space may be located in the dwelling unit, in a separate room in the building, or in a separate building on the same site.

Structural Change: Changes to or rearrangement of the structural elements, plumbing fixture changes, or changes to or rearrangement of the plan configuration of walls and full height partitions.

Structurally Impracticable: Those rare circumstances when the unique characteristics of terrain prevent the incorporation of accessibility features in new construction.

Substantial Alteration (Section 504): Alterations are substantial if they are undertaken to a project that has 15 or more units and the cost of the alterations is 75% or more of the replacement cost of the completed facility. [See HUD Title 24 CFR 8.23(a)]. The new construction provisions of HUD Title 24 CFR 8.22 shall apply. Subsection 8.22 (b) requires that a minimum of 5% of the dwelling units, or at least one unit, whichever is greater, shall be made accessible to persons with mobility disabilities and an additional 2% of the dwelling units, or at least one unit, whichever is greater, shall be made accessible to persons with hearing or visual disabilities.



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Technically Infeasible: With respect to an alteration of a building or a facility, a change that has little likelihood of being accomplished because existing structural conditions would require removing or altering a load-bearing member, which is an essential part of the structural frame; or because other existing physical or site constraints prohibit modification or addition of elements, spaces or features which are in full and strict compliance with the minimum requirements for new construction and which are necessary to provide accessibility. (ADA Accessibility Guidelines 4.1.6)

Toilet or Powder Rooms: At a minimum, a room consisting of one water closet and one lavatory.

Type A Unit: Reference ICC/ANSI 117.1 Section 1103

Type B Unit: Reference ICC/ANSI 117.1 Section 1104

Vehicular Way: A route intended for vehicular traffic, such as a street, driveway or parking lot.

Visitability: The requirement that all single-family homes, townhouses, multi-story housing units, and multi-family apartment units provide accessible features that permit people with mobility impairments to visit (enter and stay, but not live in) a residence. See Section 10.