NCHFA ESFRLP 2021

Implementation Webinar: Rehabilitation Specialists' Day



Essential Single-Family Rehabilitation Loan Pool

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

LEARN MORE



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Welcome!

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

NCHFA Groups:

Leadership

Executive

Programs

Community Living Initiatives and Rental

Assets

Hardest Hit Fund

Home Ownership Programs

Rental Investment

Support

Finance

Human Resources

Information Technology

Legal

Policy



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Management: Sonia Joyner and Mike Handley

Rehabilitation

Chuck Dopler, Team Leader Donna Coleman Dan McFarland

Documentation

Kim Hargrove, Team Leader Mark Lindquist Deborah Hamilton Laura Altimare

Community Lending Assigned input: Liz Hair – Legal Annie Baumann-Mitchell– Policy



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Our Mission is...

..to create affordable housing opportunities for North Carolinians whose needs are not met by the market. We are committed to these values:

We Care: We respect all people . We listen to understand. We support employees. We have passion for our work.

We Act: We work with integrity and professionalism. We manage resources wisely. We do what we say we will do. We promote cooperation and teamwork. We forge strong partnerships.

We Lead: We invest to improve lives and communities. We seek long-term solutions. We pursue new capital to solve housing problems. We innovate to respond to needs. We strive for excellence.



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Website

- Navigate to the Program Guidelines: www.nchfa.com
- Bookmark this page
 - https://www.nchfa.com/homeownership-partners/communitypartners/community-programs/single-family-rehabilitation-loan-pool/formsand-resources



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Agenda

- Rehabilitation Specialists' Implementation Webinar Agenda
- Thursday, June 25, 2020

 9:45 a.m. Webinar login

10:00 a.m. Welcome and Mission and Workshop Agenda

10:05 a.m. Workshop Flow; ESFRLP Project Workflow Overview and Due Dates; Program

Guidelines; Property Standards vs. Rehab Standards; Essential Property Standards (EPS) & Waiver Process & EPS Certification of Compliance

• 11:00 a.m. 20 Minute Stretch break

11:25 a.m. **Essential Rehabilitation Standards** 11:55 a.m. **Priority Projects and Portal Requisitions** 12:10 a.m. LBP in ESFR: Workflow and Worksheets

Field Observations, Q & A 12:35 p.m. • 1:00 p.m. Adjournment (approximately)



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ESFRLP Project Workflow Overview and Due Dates



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ESFRLP PROJECT WORKFLOW STAGES

Stage 1: Application and Award Phase

Stage 2: Project Outreach and Scoping Phase

Stage 3: Household Participant Project Initiation Phase

Stage 4: Bidding Phase

Stage 5: Construction Phase

Stage 6: Monitoring and Close-Out Phase







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| Activity | Example Date in 2021 | |
|---|--|--|
| Award – issued by NCHFA, phone call + letter | March 1, 2021 | |
| Create Project Folder | Day of Award Letter Receipt | |
| Complete PAD, receive approval, sign Funding Agreement, \$190,000 allocation in place, usable | Start date: 7/1/21; after 7/1/21, FA date begins on date of PAD approval | |
| Begin Marketing and Outreach | 7/1/21 or as per FA – no expenses prior | |
| Perform Intakes/Choose among Applicants | 7/1/21 or per your FA and/or Assistance Policy | |
| Begin Partner Portal Workflow Process | 7/1/21 or Per Assistance Policy decision dates | |
| \$190,000 allocations return to Loan Pool (3.2.2) | December 31, 2022 | |
| All units reserved in the Partner Portal (3.2.2) | December 31, 2023 | |
| All units complete, CCFC due, no further fund expenditures (3.2.2) | June 30, 2024 | |



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ESFRLP PROJECT WORKFLOW STAGES

Setting Your ESFR Project UP: Administrator roughly PG Section 2

Stage 1: Application and Award Phase

Stage 2: Project Outreach and Scoping Phase

Stage 3: Household Participant Project Initiation Phase

Stage 4: Bidding Phase

Stage 5: Construction Phase

Stage 6: Monitoring and Close-Out Phase

Financial Management Throughout: Finance roughly PG Section 3

Stage 1: Application and Award Phase

Stage 2: Project Outreach and Scoping Phase

Stage 3: Household Participant Project Initiation Phase

Stage 4: Bidding Phase

Stage 5: Construction Phase

Stage o: Monitoring and Close-Out Phase

Individual Case Management: Intake & Rehab roughly PG Section 4

Stage 1: Application and Award Phase

Stage 2: Project Outreach and Scoping Phase

Stage 3: Household Participant Project Initiation Phase

Stage 4: Bidding Phase

Stage 5: Construction Phase

Stage 6: Monitoring and Close-Out Phase

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Stage 1: Application and Award Phase

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









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May We Suggest?

READ THE Program guidelines COMPLETELY

- Don't wait till you are near the end of construction.
- Don't wait till you have a problem client.
- Setting the stage up front with the client is your best recipe for success.



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Stage 2: Project Outreach and Scoping Phase

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

OSITION



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May We Suggest?

Outreach to Contractors Continuously?

- Don't wait till its time to advertise Bids
- This is the idea behind the "Contractor Registry"
 - Clarification from workshop on 6/24/21: if your Assistance Policy says licensed General Contractors are used, then you must use only licensed GC's even when the hard costs are below \$30,000.



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Stage 3: Household Participant Project Initiation Phase

- Creating Case Files with Case File Logs
- Initiate use of the Partner Portal and create/submit Reservations



 Collect/research data for Portal, submitting environmental reviews, post rehab evaluations, etc. in the Portal



The Rehabilitation Specialist should get Inspections,
 Workscopes, Cost estimates complete-Coordinate with Admin.



- Include Year Built date on Scope of Work
- Initiate/upload loans in the Partner Portal
- Process requisitions for soft costs as needed





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ESFRLP PROJECT WORKFLOW STAGES

Stage 4: Bidding Phase

- Advertise and Receive Bids
- Review and Award contracts
- Execute any loans not completed in previous phase and upload to the portal



- Execute construction contracts
- Submit Settlement Data Sheet in the Partner Portal
- Process requisitions for hard and soft costs as needed





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Stage 5: Construction Phase

- Attend Pre-Construction Conferences, document them
- Continuously review/interact w/ Case Files to ensure logs are updated, inspections and phone calls are noted, add relevant notes-to-the file, required documents are added etc.
- Change Orders/Contract Modifications: execute & add to portal
- Process requisitions for hard and soft costs
- Provide Homeowners notice of Warranty date in some way
- Attend Post-Construction Conferences, document them
- Complete all unit construction contract close-out documents
- Submit Unit Completion Reports for all projects





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ESFRLP PROJECT WORKFLOW STAGES

Stage 6: Monitoring and Close-Out Phase

- the Project End Respond to request for monitoring, attend and respond when necessary to the Monitoring Report
- Process any lingering requisitions for unit soft costs
- Prepare & execute all Close-Out paperwork for Case Files
- Ensure all UCR's are complete in the Portal
- Review the desktop monitoring submittal list and ensure all of the required documents are in the organized case files.
- Complete Section 3 Summary Report and/or Loan Modification
- Return any unused funds requested by NCHFA (very rare)
- Complete the Certification of Completion and Final Cost (CCFC)



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CH CH CHANGES 1 □ 27 years of SFR (SFR, SFRLP, & now ESFRLP) □ Over \$172 million committed and approximately 4,602 homes rehabilitated to date CHANGES in the program guidelines from ESFRLP19 to ESFRLP21: 1) Updated several website references (especially in the Rehabilitation Standards) including the income calculator: https://www.hudexchange.info/incomecalculator/

- 2) Section 2.2: added language reinforcing the requirement to call your case manager for prior approval when increasing project budget due to unexpected issues.
- 3) Section 2.4.1: clarified date of unit fund commitment
- 4) Section 3.2.2: added requirement to complete FA modification process
- 5) Section 3.12.7: added requirement for one overall unit photo

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CH CH CHANGES 2

CHANGES in the program guidelines from ESFRLP19 to ESFRLP21:

- 6) Section 3.9.5: added upload of monitoring documents to the Partner Portal
- 7) Section 4.1.2.17: tied Notice of Disposition description to the date of ESFRLP Pre-Application
- 8) Section 4.1.4.5: added additional language concerning mixed use of home
- 9) Section 4.2.2: adds a year built date requirement to the work write-up and clarifies "required" and "preferred" requirements for the work write-up
- 10) Sections 4.2.2, 4.2.2.4 and 4.3.1.17: added radon mitigation to list of work scope breakout requirements and reinforced that radon test is a required submittal
- 11) Section 4.4.4: updated Subordination Request process
- 12) Appendix Section C2: ESFRLP Waiver moved to required documents. This section is now used to provide the function of the Waiver and guidance on completing the Waiver.

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Better than New? maybe...

ESFR repairs must...

FIRST:

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

MORTH CAROLINA
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C. Property Standard ~ 5 Big Sections

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

C1. Priority Projects ~ 5 Short Sections

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

C2. Waiver Process

Property Standard



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NORTH CAROLINA HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY ESSENTIAL SINGLE-FAMILY REHABILITATION LOAN POOL **Essential Rehabilitation Criteria** C. Essential Property Standards SITE HEALTH AND SAFETY

Site. The site components, such as fencing and retaining walls, grounds, lighting, mailboxes/project signs, parking lots/driveways, play areas and equipment, refuse disposal, roads, atorm drainage and walkways must be free of health and safety hazards and be in good repair. The site must not be subject to material adverse conditions, such as abandomed vehicles, dangerous walks or steps, poor drainage, septic tank back-tups, sewer hazards, excess accumulations of trash, vermin or rodent infestation or fire hazards.

A browner Access and Events Property Access accumulations of trash, vermin or rodent infestation or inte inization.

Property Access and Egrees.

1. Exterior platforms and/or steps shall be provided to serve exits and shall be maintained in a safe condition.

a. Every porch, terrace or entrance platform located at more than thirty (30) inches above the adjacent finished grade shall be equipped with guardralls not less than thirty-six (36) inches high be constructed with moisture resistant materials to protected with guardralls and railings shall be constructed with moisture resistant materials to protected with guardral or other approved covering or material to prevent moisture penetration.

Infrastructure: Utilities & StormSite Drainage

1. Mater Supply. Every dwelling unit shall be connected to an approved public or giviate water supply and sewage disposal system that is sanitary and free from contamination.

SITE Hazards

- Guardrails
- Prevent moisture penetration
- Water potable
- Sewage disposal sanitary
- · Proper yard drainage
- · No standing water
- · Gutters NOT REQUIRED
- Address Number Visible

Property





Standard



Safety,

Size Address: Address numbers. Buildings shall have approved address numbers,
building numbers or approved building identification placed in a position that it is
plainly legible and visible from the street or road fronting the property.

Butty Conditions

Internations: The dwelling unit and its equipment must be in sanitary condition: free
of vermin and rodent infestation(s).

Indows Site Conditions

Site Hazards. The aire may not be subject to serious adverse natural or manmade
environmental conditions, such as dangerous walks or steps, soil/geologic instability,
flooding, poor drainage, septic tank back-ups or sewer hazards, mudslides, excessive
accumulations of trash, or fire hazards.

Any Site Hazard Questions or Clarifications?

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BUILDING HEALTH AND SAFETY

Descling. All areas and components of the housing must be free of health and safety hazards. These include, but are not limited to, air quality, electrical hazards, emergency/ fire exits, flammable materials, garbage and debris, handrall hazards, infestation, and lead-based paint. For example, the buildings must have free exits that are not blocked and have hand rails that are undamaged and have no other observable deficiencies. The housing must have no evidence of electrical hazards, natural hazards, or fire hazards. The develling must have procycle and there hazards, and the develling must have proper evaluation and refue of molecular housing must have proper evaluation and reduction of lead-based paint hazards and have available proper certifications of such (see 24 CFR part 35).

A. Dwelling Access, Egress and Security

1. Access The develling unit must be able to be used and maintained without unauthorized use of other private properties. The building must provide an alternate means of exit in case of fire (seach as fire stats or eggess through windows). Access shall be provided to all rooms within a dwelling unit without passing through a public space. Access to tellet and bathing facilities shall be through a weather-right area without going outside the building.

2. Eggess. Each dwelling unit must provide two (2) remote exits or if only one (1) exit door is provided, every sleeping room must have at least one (1) openable window approved for emergency eggess. The window must be openable from the inside without use of a key or tool. It is preferable that the window sail beight does not exceed festy-four (44) inches above the floor and provides a minimum clear opening width of vewenty (20) inches and a minimum clear opening beight of twenty 400 inches and a minimum clear opening beight of twenty-two (22) inches. The total net clear opening when the floor of provides a minimum clear opening width of reventy deprivations placed over these windows must be releasable or removed fro

- - key or tool,
 a. Each sleeping room must have at least one operable window in proper
- a. Each sleeping room must have at least one operable window in proper working order.

 Stairwells and flights of stairs, attached to or within a dwelling unit, that contain four (4) or more risers shall have handralis. Every rail shall be firmly fastened and maintained in good condition

 Every stair riser on the path of egress from the home's sleeping rooms shall be reasonably uniform and shall not exceed eight and one-fourth (8 ½) inches in height and shall be securely fastened in position.

 Scazift: The whelling unit must provide adequate security for the family.

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

 Unit windows located on the first floor, at the basement level, on a fire escape, porth, or other outside space that can be reached from the ground and that are designed to be opened must have a locking device. (Windows with sills less than six feet off the ground are considered accessible.)

 Traditional window locks, those provided by storm/screen combination windows, window pins, and nails are acceptable. Windows leading to a

BUILDING Hazards

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

Property Standard





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

rdous interior Conditions.

Egress. Safe, contilinous and unobstructed exits shall be provided from the interior of

- Egents. Sufe, continuous and unobstructed exits shall be provided from the interior of the attracture to the exterior as tester or grade level.

 a. There shall be no losose flooring or floor covering.

 b. There shall be no furt floors or wood floors on the ground.

 c. No flight of stains settled more than one (1) inch out of its intended position or pulled away from supporting or adjacent structures shall be allowed.

 Interior Ast Health Energy. The dwelling unit must be free of air pollutant levels that the eaten the occupants' health, including carbon monoxide, sewer gas, fuel gas, dust, and other harmful collisions. and other harmful pollutants.

- Safety Adarms and Detectors: The dwelling unit must include at least one battery-operated or hard-wired amoke detector, in proper operating condition and less than 10 years old, on each level of the unit, including basements, but excluding crawl spaces and unfinished attack.
- unfinished attics. Combositible Materials. The dwelling units must have proper ventilation and be free of odor (e.g., propune, natural gas, methane gas), or other observable combustion deficiency.

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

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

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

 - or waste pipe except for necessary vent connections and clean-out doors.

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

- Sanitary Facility
 In General: The dwelling unit must have hot and cold running water, including an adequate source of potable water.
 - a. Every dwelling unit shall be connected to an approved water supply and sewage
 - disposal system.

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

BUILDING Hazards

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

Property Standard







13

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

- flow to each inlet or outlet.

 Water-heating facilities shall be provided which are properly installed, are maintained in safe and good working condition, are properly connected with the hot water line to each tub, shower, lavatory, kitchen sink, washing machine, and/or any other supplied plumbing fixture and are capable of supplying water at a temperature of not less than one hundred twenty (120) degrees Fahrenheit. Such supplied water-heated facilities shall be capable of operating independently of the space-heating equipment. Human Hygien. The dwelling unit's samitary facility must be in proper operating condition, usable in privacy, and adequate for personal hygiene and the disposal of human water.
- continon, usable in privacy, and adequate for personal hygiene and the disposal of human waste.

 3. Food Personation. The dwelling unit must have suitable space and equipment to store, prepare, and serve food in a sanitary manner. All required equipment must be in proper operating condition.

 E. Light, Heat and Ventilation
 - I. Heat and Ventilation

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

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

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

 facing outside.

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

 for the human body.

 - for the human body.

 <u>Ventilation</u>. There must be adequate air circulation in the dwelling unit.

 <u>Bathroom areas must have one openable window or other adequate passive or mechanical ventilation</u>.

 - passive or mechanical ventilation.
 b. Atties shall be properly ventilated.
 c. Clothes dryers shall be exhausted in accordance with the man C. Crottes gryers shan to exhaust a new activation for mindustance a instructions. Dryer exhaust systems shall be independent of all other systems and shall convey the moisture and any products of combustion to the outside of the building.
 d. The home must have at least one exhaust fan in any bedroom, fixing noom, bathroom or kitchen vented to the outside for every 1800 SF. The exhaust contribution of the contrib
- bathroom or kitchen wented to the outside for every 1800 SF. The exhaust fan may be droom, Irving troom, bathroom or kitchen wented to the outside for every 1800 SF. The exhaust fan must be capable of continuous operation to provide fresh sir from a clean source. Additionally, the home shall have mer khaust fan wented to the outside in at least one of the following locations: bathroom-or kitchen. If this fan meets the minimum cridris for an exhaust fan (see Section 4) and the home is less than 1800 SF, Weis a single exhaust fan in the home is acceptable.

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

 F. Lead, Asbestos, Radon and Other Toxins

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

BUILDING Hazards

- Food Preparation space + equip
- · Bathroom ventilation: window or
- 1 exhaust fan min. per 1800 SF
- · Special criteria for ventilation if certain criteria present
- UPDATE
- d. The home must have at least one exhaust fan in the bathroom or kitchen vented to the outside for every 1800 SF. The exhaust fan must be capable of continuous operation to provide fresh air from a clean source.

 Additionally, the home shall have an exhaust fan vented to the outside in at least one of the following locations: bathroom or kitchen. If this fan meets the minimum criteria for an exhaust fan (see Section 4) and the home is less than 1800 SF, then a single exhaust fan in the home is

Property Standard





Any Building Hazard Questions or Clarifications?

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BUILDING SPACE AND STRUCTURE STANDARDS

Dwelling Unit. The dwelling unit must be structurally sound, habitable, and in good repair. All areas and aspects of the dwelling unit (for example, the unit's bathroom, ceiling, doors, folors, kitchen, patio'porch/balcony, stairs, walls, and windows) must be free of health and safety hazards, functionally adequate, operable, and in good repair.

A. Minimum Space Requirements

1. General. The dwelling unit must provide adequate space for the family.

2. Habitable Rooms. At a minimum, the dwelling unit must have a living room, a kichen and a bathroom and at least one sleeping area.

- - - a. No cellar shall be considered a habitable area.
 No basement shall be used as a habitable room or housing unit unlesse the floors and walls are impervious to leakage of underground and surface runoff water and insulated against dampness and condensation and there is at least one means of egress that meets building exit standards.
 Santary Facilities. The dwelling unit must include sanitary facilities within the unit. The sanitary facilities must be in proper operating condition and adequate for personal cleanliness and disposal of human waste. The sanitary facilities must be table in privace.
 - usable in privacy.

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

 - recommendations of the proper operating condition.

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

- c. All sanitary facilities must utilize an approved public or private sanitary waste disposal system.

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

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

 5. Steeping Area: The dwelling unit must have at least one sleeping area (bedroom or living-sleeping room) for every two persons.

 8. Exterior Surfaces

 1. General: Each building on the site must be structurally sound, accure, habitable, and in good repair. Each buildings doors, fire see, see, so foundations, lighting, roofs, walls, and windows, where applicable, must be free of health and safety bazards, operable, and in good repair. All exteriors warfaces shall be structurally sound.

 a. All exteriors surface shall be protected with paint or other approved protective covering to prevent deterioration and the entrance or penetration of moisture.
- Ecundation

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

 b. Homes with a crawl space have unobstructed foundation vents.

BUILDING Space + Structure

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

Property Standard







- Walls.
 a. The exterior wall surface must not have any serious defects such as learning, buckling, sagging, large holes, or defects that may result in water infiltration or vermin infestation.
 - ministration or vermin intestation b. There shall be proper flashing at walls and chimney, windows, doors or any other wall penetration. For hidden/non-visible flashing, the presence of no damage assumes proper flashing.
- Roof.

 a. Roofing shall prevent the entrance of moisture into the dwelling unit.
- There shall be a minimum of Class C roof covering. There shall be no roof with more than two (2) roof coverings.

- ior Surfaces

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

 General: Hinterior finish materials/finish substrates shall be free of serious defects.

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

 a. After removal of any non-affixed treatment or object including all furniture, floors shall be reasonably smooth, not rotten or worn through and without visible or excessive cracks/deterioration which permit rode to nonetteric rooms.

 - and window vision or excessive constraints and the period of the period
- kopt in a citean managed and the second of the second of the second of the second of any non-affixed treatment or object including all furniture, there shall be no visible loose plaster, loose boards or other loose wall materials susceptible to falling.

 There shall be no exposed evident/visible seriously rotted, termite-damaged, fire-damaged or broken studs.

 Ceiling:

- a. The ceiling:

 a. The ceiling shall be substantially vermin and rodent-proof. After removal
 of any non-affixed treatment(s) or object(s), there shall be no visible loose
 plaster, boards, sheetrock or other ceiling finish susceptible to falling.
- General: Doors shall be provided at all doorways leading to bedrooms, toilet rooms, and bathrooms and all rooms adjoining a public space. Toilet and bath doors shall have an operable privacy lock.
 Exterior doors shall be water and rodent-proof and lockable from inside
- and outside.

 c. Doors shall be in sound working condition and good repair.
- General. There must be at least one window in both the living room and each
- sleeping room.

 2. <u>Function</u>. Window frames and glass shall have no missing, cracked or broken glass.

 a. All operable windows shall be provided with suitable hardware to include operable locks and shall be made to open freely.

BUILDING Space + Structure

- Exterior hidden flashing: no damage assumes proper flashing
- Interior: remove non-affixed treatment or objects for inspecting: floors, walls, ceilings
- Visible AIRTIGHTNESS Standard

Property Standard







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

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

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

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

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

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

i. There shall be no word stiff kneep piers or other improper piers.

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

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

e. Units with a crawl space will have a crawl space access, with cover. Adequate ventilation shall be provided to the foundation area by approved methods.

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

 Roofs, Ceilings & Ploney, Roofs shall be in sound condition and capable of supporting the lead intended, Plooss, attic floors and ceilings shall be in sound condition and good repair and shall be safe to use and capable of supporting the lead which normal use rasq custe to be placed thereon.

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

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

 c. Joists and supporting members shall provide sufficient support.

 d. Raifers shall be adequately bruced.

 Broken, overloaded, decayed or excessively sagging sills, beams, girders and joists shall be no loose, or visibly rotted or fire-damaged sheathing or roof covering.

 - covering.

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

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

BUILDING Space + Structure

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

Property Standard







Halls. All load-bearing walls, exterior or interior, shall not be substantially bowed or out-of-plumb and shall be structurally sound.

a. Walls must not have any serious defects such as severe bulging or learning, large holes, loose surface materials, severe buckling, missing parts, or other serious damage.

b. The foundation and exterior wall structure must not have any serious defects such as serious learning, buckling, sagging, or defects that may result in unsafe conditions or vermin infestation.

c. Studs shall provide sufficient support for sheathing or exterior finish and shall not be visibly rotten or termite damaged.

d. There shall be no visibly rotted, termite [-damaged], fire-damaged or broken studs.

Other.

- broken studs.

 Other.

 a. Porches: Foundation, floor, ceiling and roof shall be equal to standards as set forth above, except sills and joists need not be level if providing drainage of floors: floors need not be weather-tight. Posts and railings shall not be visibly rotted or termite-damaged.

 b. Stairs: They shall be safe to use and capable of supporting the load that normal use may cause to be placed theron. Every ail shall be firmly fastened and maintained in good condition. No rotting, sagging or deteriorated supports shall be allowed.

Property Standard

BUILDING Space + Structure

No visible termite damage No visible fire damage

No visible rot





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Any Building Space + Structure Questions or Clarifications?

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BUILDING Systems

- Minimum 5 year life: major systems
 - Structural support
 - Roofing
 - Cladding + weatherproofing
 - Plumbing
 - Electrical
 - HVAC
- · Freeze protect water pipes

al support, roofing, cladding and weatherproofing, plun we a remaining useful life of a minimum of five years.

- - bing Syapty. Hot and cold water must be available at the kitchen sink, tuly, shower, and lavatory taps. The definition of hot water (temperature) required at the lavatory, tuly, or shower should be determined from local health standards or applicable local code. All water piping shall be protected from freezing by approved methods. Plaze. The kitchen sink, huls/shower, toilet, and basin-lavatory mast have a proper sewer trap, drain, and vents to prevent the escape of sewer gases or severe leakage of water. Drains must not be clogged and the toilet must flush.

 a. All existing and necessary plumbing vents shall be properly sized and functioning.

 b. Sewer and water lines shall be properly supported with no broken or leaking time.
- b. Sewer and water lines shall be properly supported with no broken or leaking lines.
 Fixtures. All fixtures shall be in proper working condition with no leaks existing.
 a. The unit must have these minimum fixtures in proper operating condition:
 a fixed basin (lavatory) with a sink trap and hot and cold running water; a shower or tub with hot and cold running water and a kitchen sink, with a sink trap and hot and cold running water and a kitchen sink, with a

Property Standard





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

 B. Heating, Cooling and Ventilation

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

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

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

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

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

 - outside temperature of 20 degrees Fahrenheit.

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

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

 Fentilation and Frash Air. There must be adequate air circulation in the dwelling unit.

 - an.

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

 belief to the outside: All ventilation/exhaust ducts shall terminate at or beyond the exterior skin of the building. No exhaust air can be delivered to/erminated in the attic, crawl, enclosed/screened porch or other semi-enclosed stage.

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

BUILDING Systems

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

Property Standard







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

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

 Protection Fresh air intake openings in residential occupancies shall meet the following minimum and maximum opening sizes in touvers, grilles and screens, measured in any direction: not <1/4" and not >1/2 maximum opening sizes in the company of the company of
- trical <u>General</u>: The dwelling unit must have sufficient electrical sources so occupants can use essential electrical appliances. The dwelling unit shall be safely wired for existing or required electrical lights, convenience receptacles, central heating (and cooling when present) equipment, the major appliances/equipment and water pumps/septic systems when applicable.
 - Electrical fixtures and wiring must not pose a fire hazard. All electric wiring, devices, appliances and fixtures shall be installed in accordance with the North Carolina State Building Code and none shall be dangerous

 - or hazardous.

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

 - concealed Definite Containing.

 Electrical Supple:

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

 b. The living room and each sleeping space must have at least two electrical outlets in proper operating condition. The kitchen must have at least one electrical outlet in proper operating condition. This outlet must be GFCI if located within 6' of a water supply outlet/faucet, Outlet(s) that exist in the bathroom must be GFCL

 - Electrical Appliances:
 a. The dwelling unit must have an oven and a stove or range. A microwave
 - a. In covering unit must have an over an also stove or range. A metrower over may be substituted for an over and stove or range.

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

BUILDING Systems

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

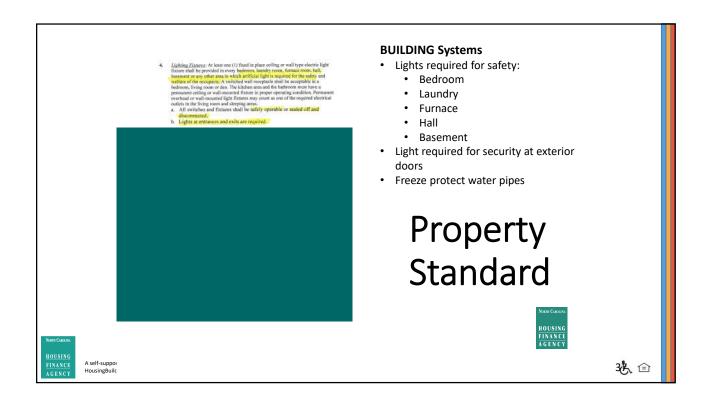
Property Standard



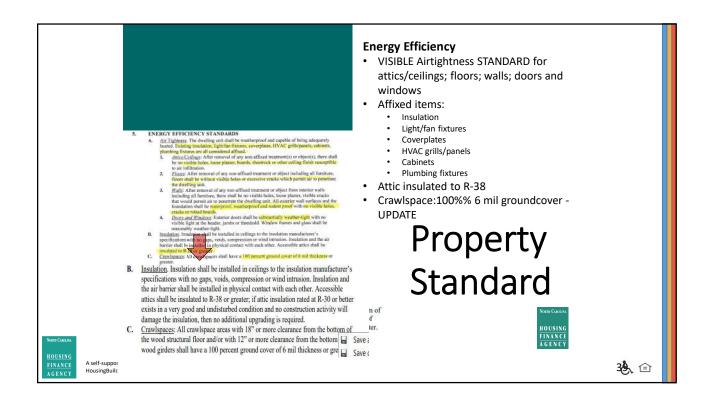


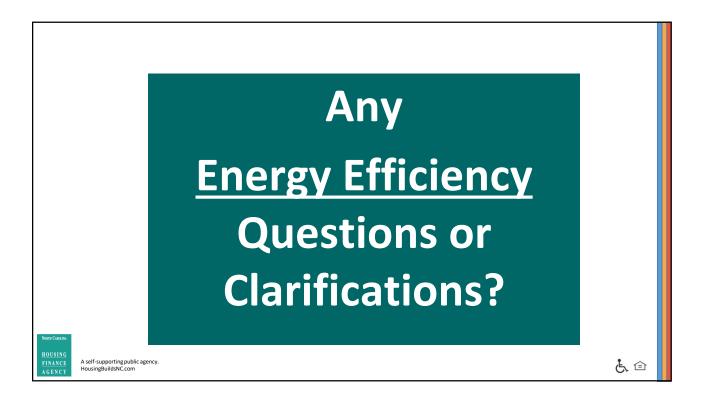


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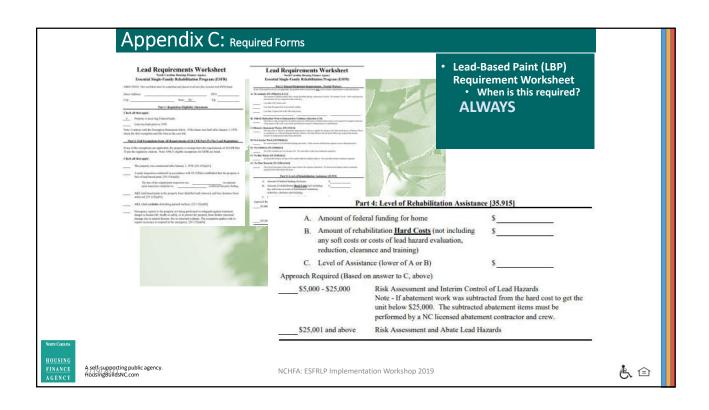




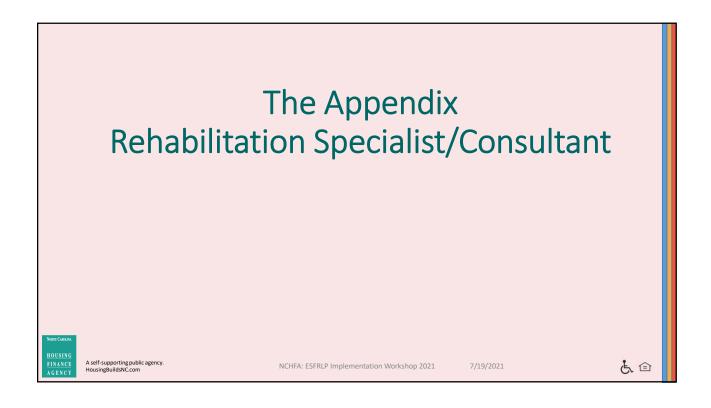


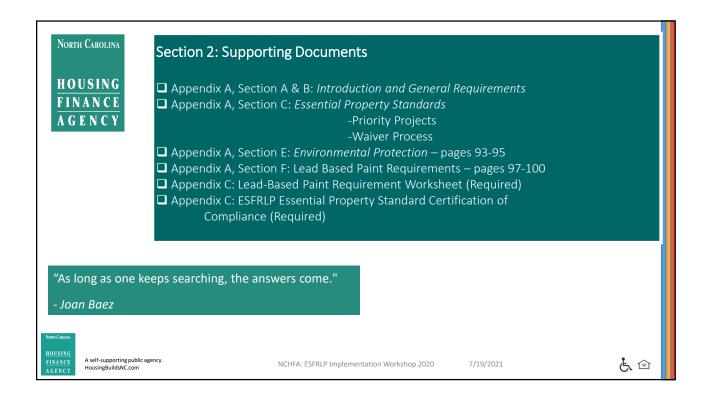


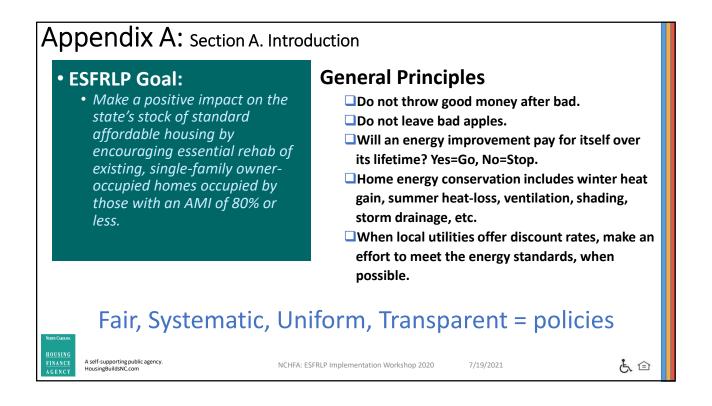
| C2. Waiver Process -Acts a feedback loop to suggest potential revisions. | C2. Request for Waiver of ESFRLP Property Standard Requirement | iş . |
|---|---|---|
| -Acts similar to a Change Order and must be approved/signed by:homeownerMember — 2 persons(Maybe) contractor -Removes an Essential Property Standard requirement -This is a required form that must be signed and dated | Agency: Cestate: Phoase Owner: Phoase Phoase CrayState/Top Cestary: By signing this document, the undaminguod acknowledges NCHEA's Minimum Requirements of the Insumal Single-Farrelly Rehabilitation Lean Part of ESFRLPy are far the bounds of meeting and/or according building codos and the cognity ansaled is immabel to promote minimum housing code construction for this propert address. L | I heardry acknowledge that by requesting this warren, I will held humilens any party providing funding, administration, or construction, the sourcement of this provision of the North Carolian Beautiff process (agency) is SER Properly Standards and that implementations of this request will not violate any what or local codes or ordinances. Homeoverne's Narse: |
| | Plane state how this vacus will next or exceed the above ESPELF Minimum Property Standard requirement for this project: | NCHEA Manager of Housing Robb Comments: NCHEA Manager of Housing Robbs: Basing Basing TE |



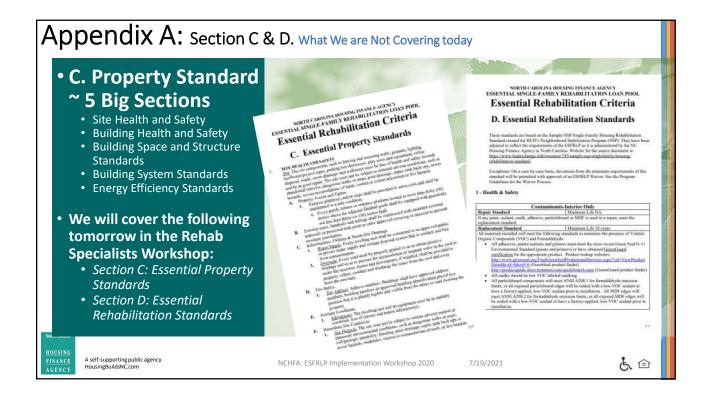
| • ESFRLP Essential Property Standard Certification of Compliance • What does this replace? The EPS Checklist | This certifies that | |
|--|---|--|
| MIN | *The project can file should continue to include a consistent per enhalt inspection list. Examples include: ESPEZ Certification Cheolius, ESPEZ PROJECT (see List four dimension being onless with additional project (ESPEZ Eximality perspect) standards added or other per-enhalt test test safe the meeting of the Member's organization and fourteen to meet it the description fourteen to meet it the description for the safe and the s | |

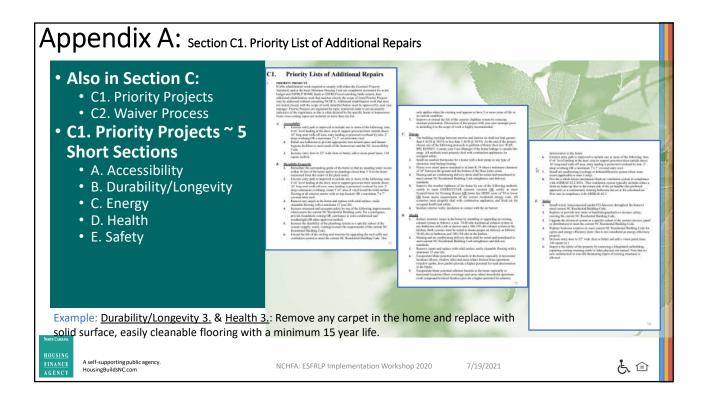


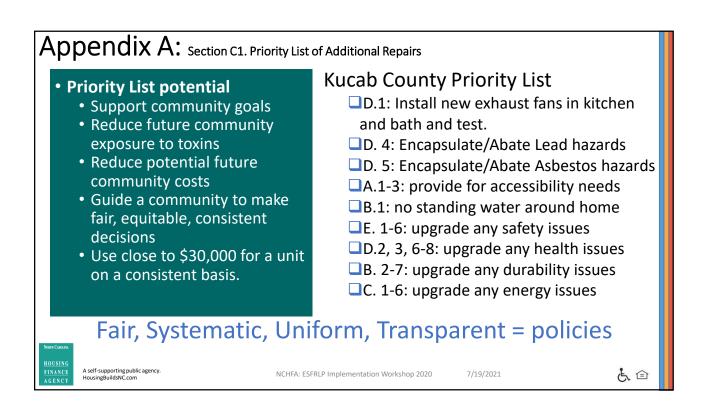




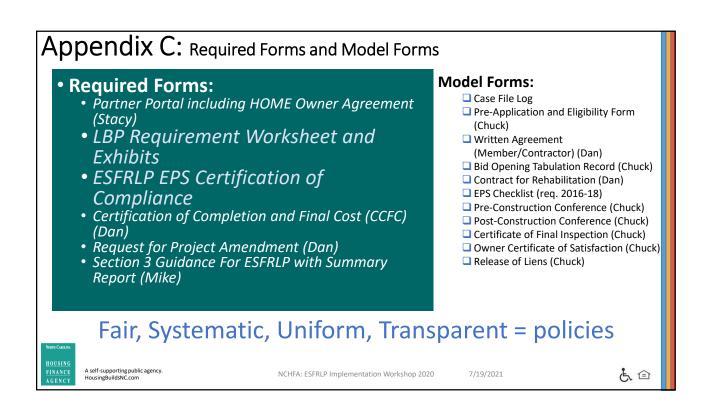
Appendix A: Section B. General Requirements □All work must meet or exceed the NC Building code and Final HOME Rule: local permitting/inspection requirements Issued July 29, 2013 Use Minimum Housing Code requirements when • Requires units to meet an (as they exceed the EPS yet) unpublished version of UPCS No units will retain threats to health or safety that replaces HQS Meet or exceed the EPS Review all units for environmental effects • Once published, this version may ☐ Pay attention to manufacturer's installation instructions supersede the Essential Property and workmanship Standard (EPS) ■Member's are responsible to advise clients of proper care NCHFA will issue a memo once and maintenance we receive quidance Use universal design principles when you can ■As much as practical, remove moisture from crawlspaces and basements □ Comply with the Essential Rehabilitation Standards Fair, Systematic, Uniform, Transparent = policies A self-supporting public agency. HousingBuildsNC.com 7/19/2021 NCHFA: ESFRLP Implementation Workshop 2020 E 🗈

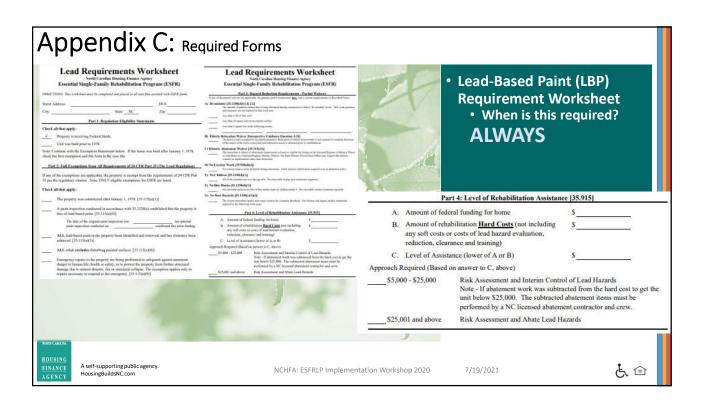


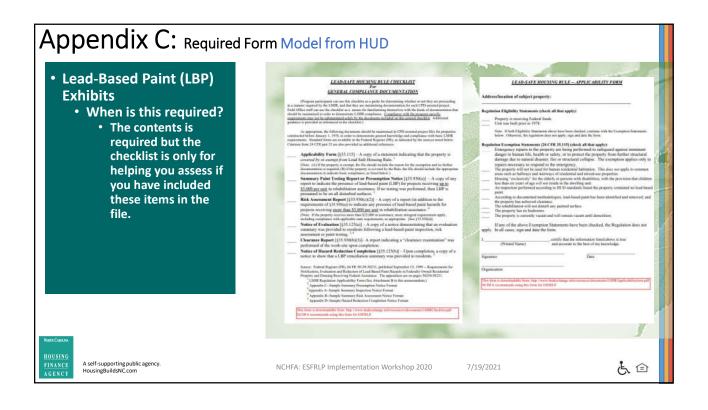


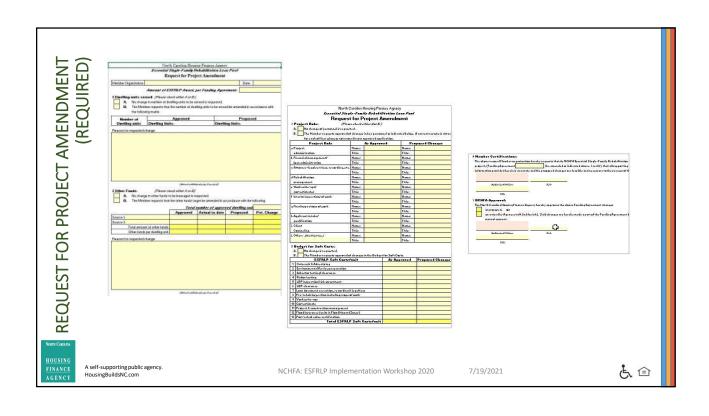


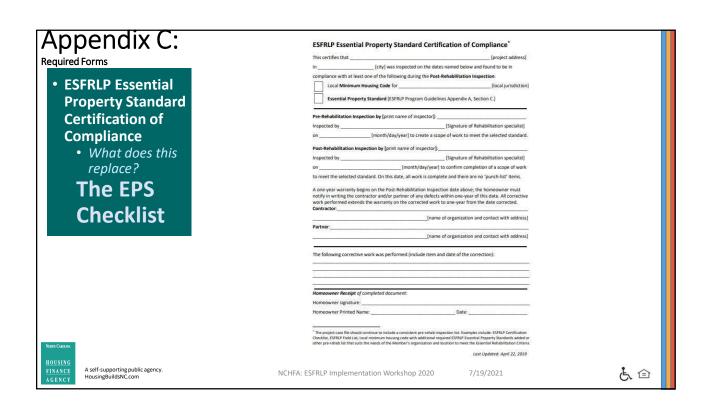
| C2. Waiver Process Acts as a feedback loop to suggest potential revisions Acts similar to a Change Order and must be approved/signed by: homeowner Member – 2 persons (Maybe) contractor Removes an Essential Property Standard requirement This is a required form that must be signed and dated | C2. Request for Waiver of ESFRLP Property Standard Requirement Date: Agency: Contac: Phone: Phone: Phone: Contac: Phone: Contact: By signing this document, the undersigned acknowledges NCHFA's Maintann Requirements of the Essential Single-Fundy Rababiliation Lean Pool (ESFRLP) are for the baseful of meeting under exceeding building codes and the design standard is surnoled to promote minimum housing code commencion for this project address of the following Minimum Requirement for this project and do hearby request a waiver of the following Minimum Requirement for my project. [Enter ESFRLP Minimum Property Standard Section Reference Numbers] Plane state how this waiver will meet or exceed the above ESFRLP Minimum Property Standard equirement for this project. | I hereby acknowledge that by requesting this waiver, I will hold hamiless any party providing funding, administration, or construction, the to emission of this provision of the North Carolina Housing Finance Agency's ESFR Property Standard and that implementation of this request will not visible any state or local codes or indinances. Homeowner's Name: prov. ph times and ope prov. ph tim |
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| HOUSING FINANCE A self-supporting public agency. | NCHFA: ESFRLP Implementation Workshop 2020 | 7/19/2021 |











ESSENTIAL REHABILITATION STANDARDS

Return at 11:25



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7/19/2021



ESFR repairs

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



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D. Essential Rehabilitation Standards p.77

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



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Essential Rehabilitation Standards

Categories

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



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Essential Rehabilitation Standards

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



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Rehabilitation Standards

- Foundation for your scope of work
- Your expectations, create adequate specifications
- Know the products/process you are specifying Are all resilient sheet goods the same?
- Cost vs. Value cheapest is not always the best value.





Health & Safety

Contaminants-Interior Only

 All materials installed will meet the following standards to minimize the presence of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) and Formaldehyde

Lead based paint (LBP)

- All units rehabilitated with ESFRLP assistance are deemed "HUD-associated housing" for the purpose of the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention <u>Act</u> (42 U.S.C. 4821, and are, therefore, subject to <u>24 CFR part 35</u>
- Members are responsible for ensuring that rehabilitation specialists, contractors and workers are trained and/or certified in accordance with 24 CFR part 35 and for rehab specialists at minimum specifically Subpart J sec 900-940 and Subpart R Sec 1300-1355 dealing with single-family homes, and RRP training.
- Member to provide the pamphlet, "Renovate Right", to households occupying pre-1978 dwelling units. http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/lead/lhmp.html
- Lead-safe work practices must be followed, and only certified abatement contractors used to perform the work.



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Health & Safety

Asbestos

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





Health & Safety

Radon

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



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Health & Safety

Mold

- Any presence of mold is unacceptable and must be addressed
- All carpeting, drywall or other gypsum-based wall coverings or any other non-structural components with mold present will be removed and replaced.
- The National Center for Healthy Housing protocol "Creating a Healthy Home" will be followed for remediation.



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Health & Safety

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



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Site

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

CONSULT WITH YOUR CASE MANAGER





Exterior Building Surfaces

Cladding

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

Porches

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

Railings

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



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Exterior Building Surfaces

Steps & Decks

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

House Numbers

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



<u>E</u> 🗈

Foundations & Structures

Foundations

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

Structural Walls

- Structural framing and masonry will be free from visible deterioration, rot, or serious termite damage, and be adequately sized for current loads.
- The new/rebuilt section to meet the current NC Residential Building Code.



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Windows & Doors

Interior Doors

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

Exterior Doors

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

Windows

- All required operable windows will remain in an open position & lock when closed.
- Screens required
- Windows replaced will meet the NC Residential Building Code



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Roofing

Flat/Low Slope

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

Pitched

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

Gutter & Downspouts

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



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Insulation & Ventilation

Infiltration

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

Insulation

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

Ventilation

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

Roof Ventilation

• Yes, as per NC Residential Code. No leaks.



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Interior Standards

Interior Walls & Ceilings

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

Flooring

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



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Electric

Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter

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

Passage lighting

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

Kitchen Electric Distribution

- · GFCI as above.
- Appliances on individual circuits

• Interior Electric Distribution

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

Service & Panel

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



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DM2 Dan McFarland, 6/13/2019

Plumbing

Drain, Waste, Vent Lines

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

Fixtures

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

Minimum Equipment

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

Water Heaters

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

Supply

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



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HVAC

Air Conditioning

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

HVAC Distribution Systems

Repair & replace as per N.C. Mechanical Code

Heating Systems

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

Chimney Repair

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



A self-supporting public agency. HousingBuildsNC.com

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Appliances

Kitchen Appliances

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



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Priority Projects & Portal Requisitions



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Priority Lists of Additional Repairs

PRIORITY PROJECTS
If after rehabilitation work required to comply with either the Essential Property
Standards and/or the local Minimum Housing Code are completely accounted for in the
budget and ESFRLP HOME funds or ESFRLP local matching funds remain, then
additional rehabilitation work that matches closely the scope of listed Priority Projects
may be addressed without consulting NCHFA. Additional rehabilitation work that does
not match closely with the scope of work identified below must be approved by your case
manager. Priority Projects are organized by topic; numerical order is not necessarily
indicative of the importance as this is often dictated by the specific home or homeowner.
Some cross-cutting topics are included on more than one list.

4. decessibility

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 Some cross-cutting topics are included on more than one list.

 A. Accessibility

 1. Exterior entry path is improved to include one or more of the following: max. 6'x6' level landing at the door; area to support groceries/store outside shoes; 10' long mud walk-off area; entry landing is protected overhead by min. 2' deep overhang OR a maximum 7'x7' covered entry cond.

 2. Rehab one bathroom to provide appropriate turn around space and human hygiene facilities to meet needs of the homeowner and the NC Accessibility Code.

 3. Increase entry door to 32" wide clear or better; add a vision panel (max. 144 square inches).

- 3. Increase entry door to 32" wide clear or better; add a vision panel (max. 144 square inches).

 Purchtlint/Longerita

 1. Remediate the surrounding grade of the home so that no standing water occurs within 10 feet of the home and/or no plantings closer than 3"-0 to the home (measured from the center of the plant roots).

 2. Exterior entry path is improved to include one or more of the following: max. 6"x6" level landing at the door; area to support groceries/store outside shoes; 10" long mud walk-off area; entry landing is protected overhead by min. 2" deep continuous overhang; create 5"x3" area of viny/twood/lekodin surface flooring at all exterior entries with no trip hazards OR a maximum 7"x 7" covered entry roof.

 3. Remove any carpet in the home and replace with solid surface, easily cleanable flooring with a minimum 15 year fife.

 4. Increase structural and occupant aftery by one of the following improvements which meets the current NC Residential Building code.

 5. Increase the durability of the plumbing system or a specific subset of the system (supply, waste, venting) to meet the requirements of the current NC Residential Building Code.

 6. Extend the life of the roofing and structure by upgrading the roof soffit and ventilation system to meet the current NC Residential Building Code.

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 6. Extend the life of the roofing and structure by one of up of the system of the system to meet the current NC Residential Building Code.

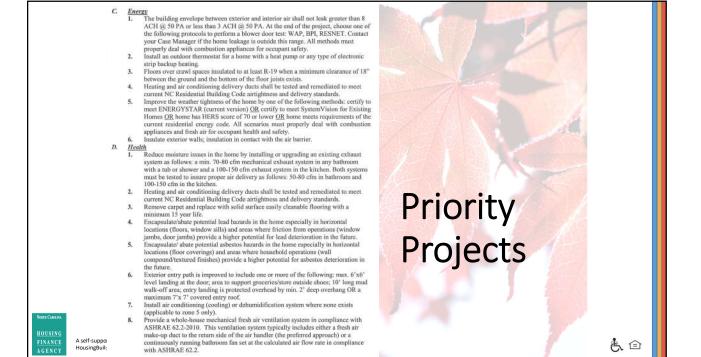
 7. Improve or extend the life of the revier cladding system by reducing moisture

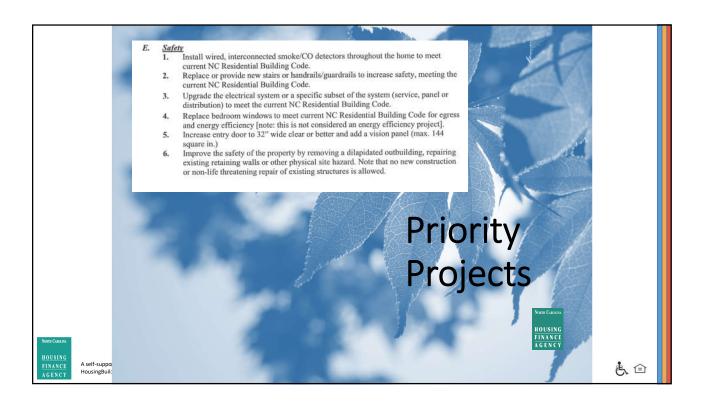
- condition.

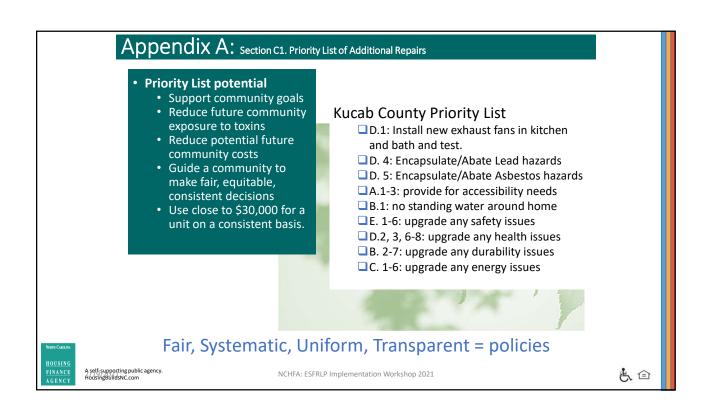
 Improve or extend the life of the exterior cladding system by reducing moisture penetration. Discussion of this project with your case manager prior to includin the scope of work is highly recommended.

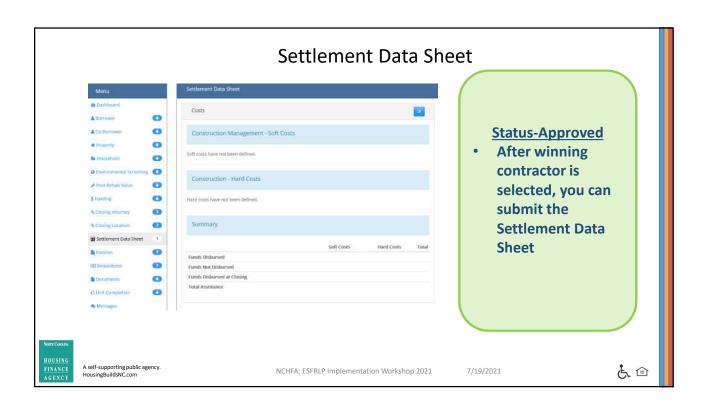


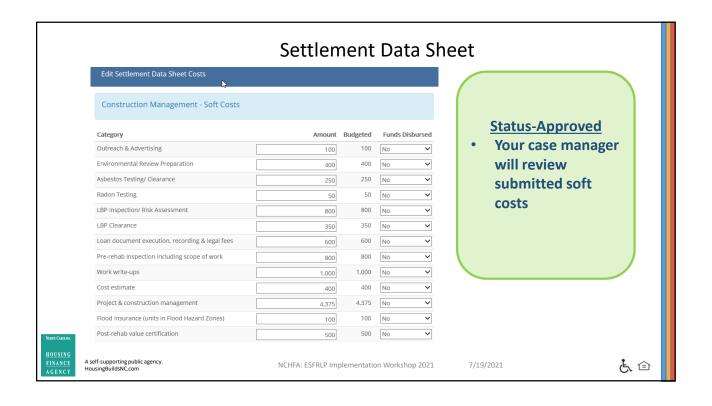
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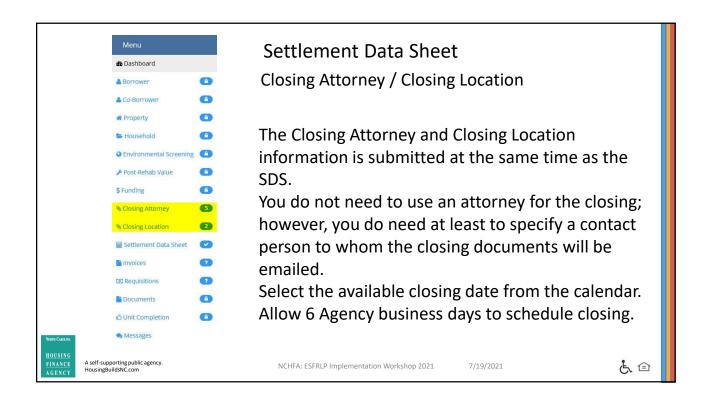


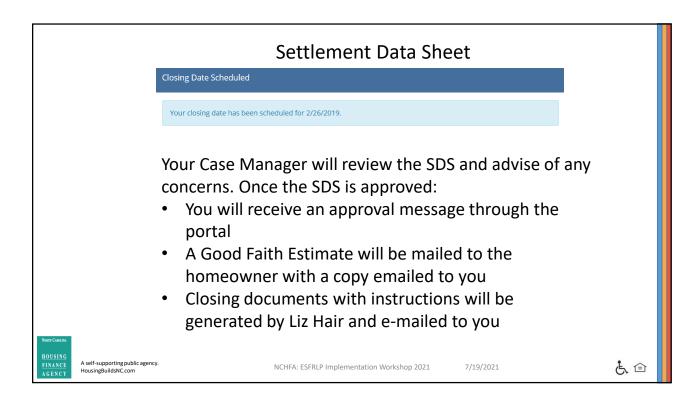


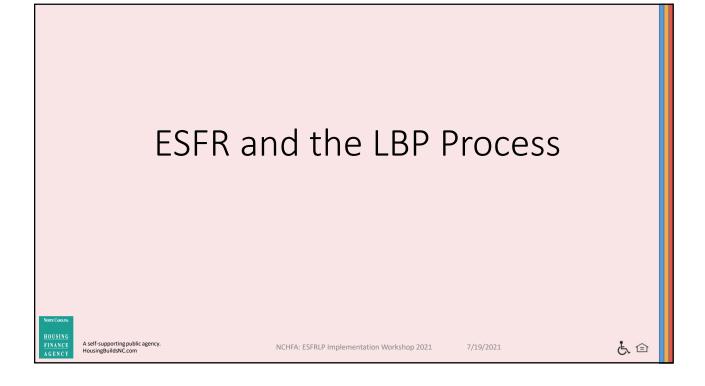










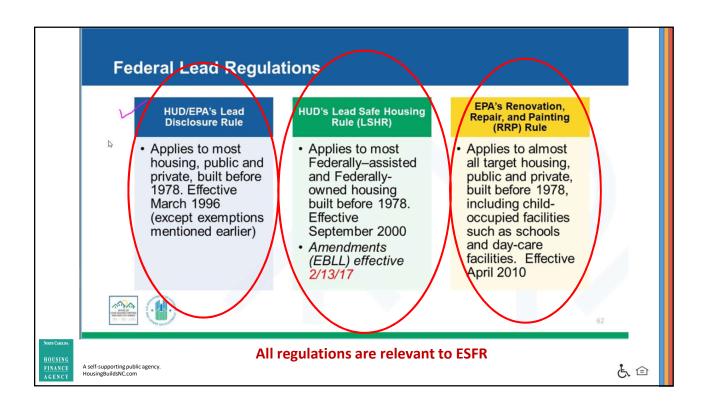


Important things to know

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







LBP and ESFR Workflow

• How do you manage Lead through each phase of the project?

Stage 1: Application and Award Phase

Stage 2: Project Outreach and Scoping Phase

Stage 3: Household Participant Project Initiation Phase

Stage 4: Bidding Phase

Stage 5: Construction Phase

Stage 6: Monitoring and Close-Out Phase



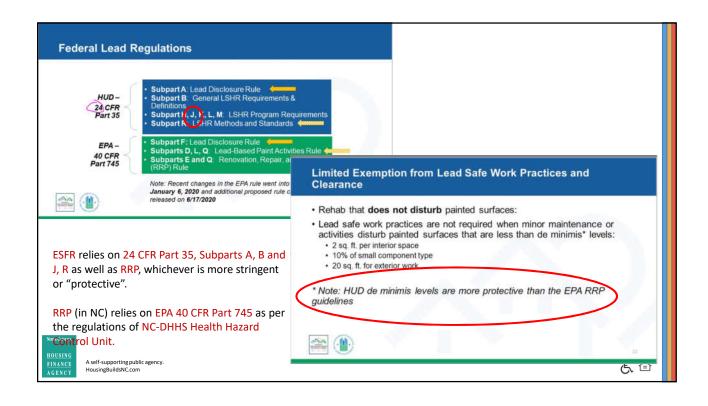


Stage 1: Application and Award Phase

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







Stage 2: Project Outreach and Scoping Phase

Partner Activities for LBP during outreach and scoping

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





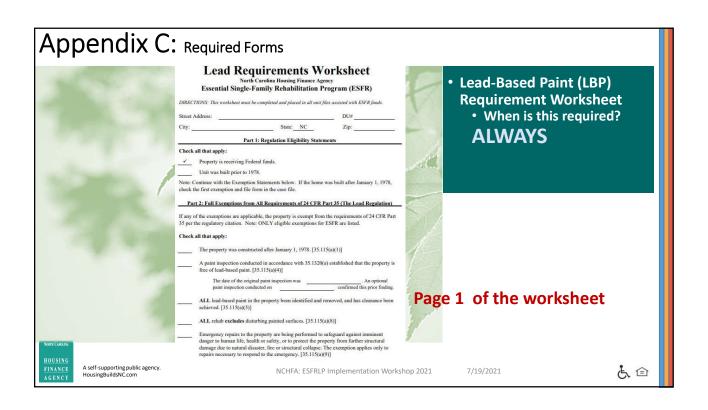
<u>Stage 3</u>: Household Participant Project Initiation Phase

Partner Activities for LBP during project initiation

- Execute Lead Inspection/Risk Assessment and provide pamphlet to homeowner, *Renovate Right*, required for all pre-1978 units
- Fill out Lead Requirements Worksheet, required for all units
- Add Year Built to the project description, required for all units
- Incorporated any needed remediation/abatement into the work scope based on the Lead Risk Assessment
- Place all completed, required documents into the Case File
- Process LBP inspection/assessment soft costs







| 3 | Lequirements Worksheet North Carolina Housing Finance Agency | | Annual Control | 0.00 | |
|--|--|-------------|--|--|--|
| - Charles | gle-Family Rehabilitation Program (ESFR) | | | Page 2 of th | e worksheet |
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| E) Na Children [35.1330(d)(1)] | All of the residents are over the age of h. (No showable or play area treatments required.) | | Part 4: Level of Rehabilitation Assistance [35,915] | | |
| F) No Bite Marks [35,1339(d)(1) | | | A. Amount of federal funding for home \$ | | |
| G) No Dust Hazards [35.1330(c)(1)(i)] | | | | | |
| The closest hartered surface dust rejec in below the closeour threshold. (No filetim and impact surface transcent required to the following work array. | | | any soft costs or costs of lead hazard evaluation, | | |
| | | | reduction, clear | rance and training) | |
| Part 4; Level of Rehabilitation Assistance [35,915] | | | C. Land of Assist | ance (lower of A or B) | \$ |
| A. Amount of feder | | | C. Level of Assist | ance (lower of A or B) | 3 |
| B. Amount of rehabilitation Hard Costs (not including \$ any soft costs or costs of lead hazard evaluation, reduction, clearance and training) | | | Approach Required (Based on answer to C, above) | | |
| | C. Level of Assistance (lower of A or B) \$ | | \$5,000 - \$25,000 | Risk Assessment and Interim Control of Lead Hazards Note - If abatement work was subtracted from the hard cost to get th | |
| | Approach Required (Based on inswer to C, above) | | | | |
| \$5,000 - \$25,000 | Risk Assessment and Interim Control of Lead Hazards | | | unit below \$25,000. The subtracted abatement items must be | |
| | Note - If abatement week was subtracted from the hard cost unit below \$25,000. The subtracted abatement items must b performed by a NC licensed abatement contractor and crew. | jet the | | performed by a NC licensed abates | |
| \$25,001 and above | Risk Assessment and Abate Lead Hazards | | \$25,001 and above | Risk Assessment and Abate Lead I | Hazards |
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Stage 4: Bidding Phase

Partner Activities for LBP during bidding

- Confirm bidders have current Lead **Renovation Firm Certification**
- Confirm awardees have personnel on the job with Lead Renovator
 Certification; check to confirm date is
 not expired for project timeframe
 - Best Practice: Provide Contractors with Renovate Right brochure
- Collect Firm and Renovator letters/certificates and place in file(s)
- Process LBP inspection/assessment soft costs

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

Renovation, Repair and Painting

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

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



Stage 5: Construction Phase

Partner Activities for LBP during construction

- Discuss LBP at pre-construction including contractor strategies and specific items on the workscope, occupant protection plan, etc.
- Schedule and execute Lead Clearance Test
- Process LBP inspection/assessment soft costs and LBP hard costs
- Discuss at post-construction conference, including homeowner maintenance





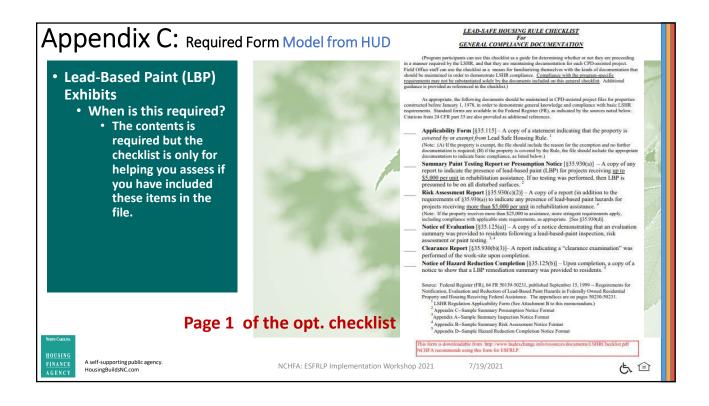
Stage 6: Monitoring and Close-Out Phase

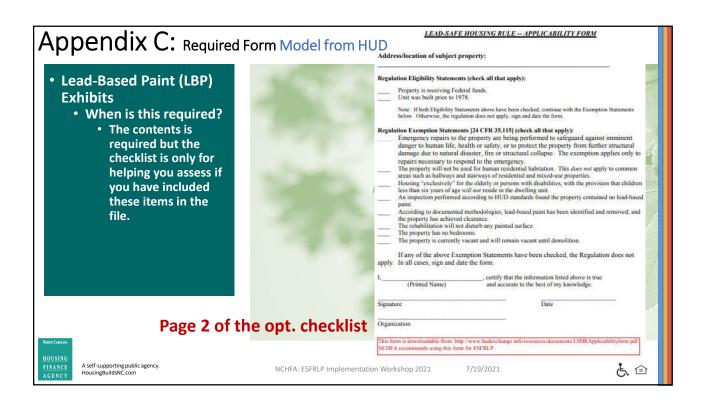
Partner Activities for LBP during monitoring and Close-Out

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









Question and Answer Session + LBP + Covid-19 +Environmental Protection +Asking for extra money + Field Observations



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- Review your LBP practices, make sure you have all bases covered.
- Covid-19: how to deal in the field
- Environmental Protection: How you can assist your Admin Staff
- When a unit looks like it needs more funds
- Field Observations
- Q&A





TOP FIELD OBSERVATIONS

- •ESFRLP16
- ESFRLP17
- ESFRLP18
- ESFRLP-DR





- BEING OBSERVED MORE OFTEN:
- HOUSE NUMBERS
 - SOME LOOK EXCELLENT
 - NOT ALWAYS VERY VISIBLE-TOO SMALL OR BLEND INTO BACKGROUND
- YARD/FOUNDATION DRAINAGE ISSUES REPAIRED





PERSONAL POSSESSIONS

- NOT BEING REMOVED
- INTERFERE WITH REPAIRS
- SHOULD THIS BE A DECIDING FACTOR?





MONEY BEING LEFT ON THE TABLE AT SOME UNITS

- UP TO SEVERAL THOUSAND MORE DOLLARS COULD HAVE BEEN USED
- NO REAL PRIORITY PROJECTS SUBMITTED
- BATHROOM/KITCHEN VENTILATION
- CAUSES....
- REMEDIES....





BUT SOME JOB SCOPES LOOK LIKE THEY ARE FROM THE OLD SFR DAYS

- ENERGY
- WEATHERIZATION
- REPLACEMENT OF HIGH DOLLAR ITEMS THAT LIKELY WOULD LAST WELL BEYOND FIVE YEARS
- SEMI-COSMETIC





MORE HOMES SEEM TO NEED IMPORTANT REPAIRS JUST TO BE VIABLE





PARTNERS SEEM TO BE ABLE TO DO MORE HOMES AND DO THEM FASTER





MANY HOUSES HAVE BEEN REPAIRED WITHIN THE HARD COST MAXIMUM...





BUT MORE PROJECTS SEEM TO NEED MORE THAN THE MAX \$25,000

- REVIEW OF WWUs SHOW SOME UNNEDED ITEMS
- LEAD, ASBESTOS BIGGEST REASONS FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDING APPROVAL





LOCAL REGULATIONS VARY WIDELY ACROSS PARTNERS' LOCATIONS

- SMOKE DETECTORS
- GFCIs
- COMBUSTION VENTILATION
- WINDOW EGRESS
- OTHERS?





MORE PARTNERSHIPS BEING FORMED

- INDEPENDENT LIVING
- WEATHERIZATION
- LOCAL FUNDING
- HOME CONSORTIUM/ENTITLEMENTS
- OTHERS?





HOMES AREN'T AS 'PRETTY' OR AREN'T AS NOTICEABLY REPAIRED...
AND HOMEOWNERS WISH MORE COSMETIC ITEMS COULD BE REPAIRED





BUT HOMEOWNERS SEEM TO BE HAPPY OR DON'T SEEM TO COMPLAIN AS MUCH...





SOMETIMES, THE MONITORING VISIT SEEMS TO BECOME MORE LIKE PUNCHLIST DEVELOPMENT. WHY?





LACK OF DETAIL, DRAWINGS, AND SPECIFICATIONS IN THE WWU LEAD TO DIFFERENT EXPECTATIONS BETWEEN HOMEOWNER, REHAB SPECIALIST, AND CONTRACTOR





WHEN YOU COULD HAVE CALLED YOUR CASE MANAGER...

- DIFFICULT HOME THAT YOU PUT OUT TO BID ANYWAY
- WASTED HOURS ON A JOB SCOPE THAT NEVER WORKED OUT
- OTHER TIMES?





Adios Au revoir Ciao Sayonara

Goodbye Folks!



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