6 Things You Should Know About RAD Relocation

**Right to Remain or Return** - All public housing tenants living at the property before RAD conversion have the **right to remain** at the property. If tenants are required to temporarily relocate because of construction at the property, they have the **right to return** to the same property after construction is complete.

**Right to Return** - Housing authorities and owners cannot voluntarily or involuntarily relocate any tenants before the effective date of the RAD Conversion Commitment (RCC).

**Opportunity to Object** - If proposed plans would preclude a tenant from returning to the property, the tenant **must** be given an opportunity to object to such plans. If the tenant objects, the housing authority must alter the plans to accommodate the resident’s right to return.

**Permanent, Voluntary Relocation** - If a resident prefers to voluntarily and permanently relocate, the housing authority must secure informed, written consent from the tenant.

**Prohibition on Rescreening** - Current households cannot be denied the right to return or relocation housing based on any rescreening, income eligibility, or income targeting.

**Written Relocation Plan** - If there is going to be any permanent relocation (including transfer of assistance) or temporary relocation anticipated to last > 12 months, housing authorities must create a **written** relocation plan.

For more information about RAD, please consult HUD Notice 2012-32 (REV-3) and HUD Notice 2016-17. Please contact RAD@nhlp.org for any additional questions or technical assistance.