



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.