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BY ALAN HARDSY, DEPUTY

APPELLATE DEPARTMENT OF THE SUPERIOR COURT STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

G & K MANAGEMENT CO.,

Plaintiff and Respondent,

V.

ANGELA CORLEY,

Defendant and Appellant.

Superior Ct. No. BV 19191

Municipal Court of the

Rio Hondo Judicial Dist.

No. 89G02499

MEMORANDUM JUDGMENT

This cause having been submitted for decision, and fully considered, judgment is ordered as follows:

The judgment is reversed. Appellant to recover costs on appeal.

The appellant appeals from a judgment against her in an unlawful detainer proceeding awarding the plaintiff possession and money damages.

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The issues on appeal concern the interpretation of the rules and regulations affecting section 8 housing. 1

The facts are relatively simple. 2 Ms. Corley, the defendant and appellant, rented subsidized housing from the plaintiff and respondent. Pursuant to the testimony of Ms. Bradley, the resident manager of the apartment complex, appellant notified her about June 26, 1989, that appellant's husband had moved out and that her income would be reduced. This is a "change of family income and composition" referred to in the Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD] regulations governing subsidized housing.3 At the time appellant notified Bradley of the change, Bradley informed the appellant that a written notice of the change must be submitted. On the first of the month appellant did not pay the rent that would have been due had there been no change, e.g. \$461. On July 10, Bradley served appellant with a 10-day notice to pay rent or quit. The amount was not paid. Also on July 10, Bradley had appellant sign a release so Bradley could obtain Social Security Income Verification. She also gave appellant, in writing, notice that appellant must provide her with a written notice of the change. Appellant did not pay the 111

¹ This is the common reference for low income housing or federally supported housing now codified in 42 U.S.C. sections 1437 et seq.

² The facts are stated in the light most favorable to support the judgment. (Crawford v. Southern Pac. Co. (1935) 3 Cal.2d 427.)

³ For simplicity the court will refer to the HUD Regulations as "the regulations." A "change of family income and composition" will be referred to as "a change."

\$461 or move out. On July 26, she provided Bradley with requested notarized information. Bradley also received verification of income from the Social Security Administration on July 26. On August 15, the unlawful detainer action was filed.

The question presented is whether any decrease in rent based upon the change in income during the tenancy, is effective the month after the change occurs or only after verification of the change by the lessor. If the change is effective prior but subject to verification, than the 10-day notice was defective as it requested more than was due and violated HUD rules. If the decrease in rent is not effective until after the lessor receives verification, than the notice was proper and the decision of the trial court is correct.

In deciding this matter we look to the statutes, the HUD regulations and the "Occupancy Requirements of Subsidized Multifamily Housing Programs" Handbook 4350.3 [hereinafter "Handbook] issued by the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Handbook and regulations are binding upon respondent unless contrary to the authorizing statutes.

(Thorpe v. Housing Authority of City of Durham (1969) 393 U.S. 268, 277.)

Both parties agree that the critical portion of the handbook is section 5-12(b) which reads:

If the tenant's rent decreased because of interim adjustment, the owner must make the decrease effective the first day of the month commencing after the date of the action which caused the decrease.

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Nowhere in the regulations or handbook is the word "action" defined. Therefore, we must decide whether the "action" referred to is the date of the change in circumstances of the appellant or the date of the owner completes the processing of the interim recertification.

The phrase used is "action which <u>caused</u> the decrease"
[emphasis added.] It is not the recertification or verification that causes the decrease but "ther the change in circumstances which causes the decrease. This interpretation is supported by the reference to section 5-12(b) in section 5-11(e)(2) with reference to delayed recertification. In section 5-11(e)(2) it states that when "recertification is completed, any reduction of rent shall be made retroactive, pursuant to the provisions of Section 5-12(b)." Because recertification is completed almost immediately upon verification, to hold that the "action" referred to in section 5-12(b) is verification would nullify the provision of section 5-11(e)(2).

It is also clear from section 5-11(e)(1) that there can be no eviction for non-payment during the recertification process. However, once recertification is completed, the owner may then demand the rent that became due during the process and the tenant has 30 days to pay. As the 10-day notice to pay rent or quit was

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We concur.

served on the appellant during the recertification process, and not in accord with section 5-11(e)(1) there was no basis for the unlawful detainer action.