

§ 1000.146

§ 1000.146 Are binding commitments for the remaining useful life of property applicable to a family member or household member who subsequently takes ownership of a homeownership unit?

No. The transfer of a homeownership unit to a family member or household member is not subject to a binding commitment for the remaining useful life of the property. Any subsequent transfer by the family member or household member to a third party (not a family member or household member) is subject to any remaining useful life under a binding commitment.

[77 FR 71526, Dec. 3, 2012]

§ 1000.147 When does housing qualify as affordable housing under NAHASDA?

(a) Housing qualifies as affordable housing, provided that the family occupying the unit is low-income at the following times:

(1) In the case of rental housing, at the time of the family's initial occupancy of such unit;

(2) In the case of a contract to purchase existing housing, at the time of purchase;

(3) In the case of a lease-purchase agreement for existing housing or for housing to be constructed, at the time the agreement is signed; and

(4) In the case of a contract to purchase housing to be constructed, at the time the contract is signed.

(b) Families that are not low-income as described in this section may be eligible under § 1000.104 or § 1000.110.

[63 FR 12349, Mar. 12, 1998. Redesignated at 77 FR 71526, Dec. 3, 2012]

§ 1000.150 How may Indian tribes and TDHEs receive criminal conviction information on applicants for employment and on adult applicants for housing assistance, or tenants?

(a) As required by section 208 of NAHASDA, the National Crime Information Center, police departments, and other law enforcement agencies shall provide criminal conviction information to Indian tribes and TDHEs upon request. Information regarding juveniles shall only be released to the extent such release is authorized by the

24 CFR Ch. IX (4-1-22 Edition)

law of the applicable state, Indian tribe or locality.

(b) For purposes of this section, the term “*tenants*” includes homebuyers who are purchasing a home pursuant to a lease purchase agreement.

[63 FR 12349, Mar. 12, 1998, as amended at 77 FR 71526, Dec. 3, 2012]

§ 1000.152 How is the recipient to use criminal conviction information?

(a) With regard to adult tenants and applicants for housing assistance, the recipient shall use the criminal conviction information described in § 1000.150 only for applicant screening, lease enforcement, and eviction actions.

(b) With regard to applicants for employment, the recipient shall use the criminal conviction information described in § 1000.150 for the purposes set out in section 208 of NAHASDA.

(c) The criminal conviction information described in § 1000.150 may be disclosed only to any person who has a job-related need for the information and who is an authorized officer, employee, or representative of the recipient or the owner of housing assisted under NAHASDA.

[77 FR 71526, Dec. 3, 2012]

§ 1000.154 How is the recipient to keep criminal conviction information confidential?

(a) The recipient will keep all the criminal conviction record information it receives from the official law enforcement agencies listed in § 1000.150 in files separate from all other housing records.

(b) These criminal conviction records will be kept under lock and key and be under the custody and control of the recipient's housing executive director/lead official and/or his designee for such records.

(c) These criminal conviction records may only be accessed with the written permission of the Indian tribe's or TDHE's housing executive director/lead official and/or his designee and are only to be used for the purposes stated in section 208 of NAHASDA and these regulations.