Homeowner rehabilitation assistance programs

Overview
Homeowner rehabilitation assistance programs provide funds to income-eligible owner-occupants to assist with the repair, rehabilitation, or reconstruction of their homes.

The goal of these programs is to allow homeowners who might not otherwise be able to afford necessary repairs to maintain a safe and healthy living environment. Owners can use these funds to bring a property up to code, tend to electricity or plumbing issues, repair the roof and floor, or make upgrades that enhance the home’s energy efficiency or accessibility.

These programs can help prevent the displacement of low-income households who otherwise may struggle to keep their home in livable condition.
Approach

Local jurisdictions can fund homeowner rehabilitation assistance programs through a range of sources, including federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) funds as well as local housing trust funds and other local sources of revenue. Assistance can be provided to the owner-occupant through grants and in-kind assistance, as well as deferred-payment, low-interest and non-interest-bearing loans. Assistance may also be paid directly to the contractor – particularly for emergency repair programs for the neediest households.

In choosing the form of assistance, attention should be paid to whether the intended recipients will be able to make regular loan payments. For those on very low incomes, grants or loans with deferred repayment until resale may be more appropriate, though they will generally entail higher program costs. When recipients have sufficient income to make regular payments, amortizing loans have the advantage of paying off the principal on a defined schedule, however, the payments will have to be higher than on an otherwise similar interest-only loan with deferred principal repayment until resale.

The optimal funding vehicle may depend on the amount of assistance provided and the income level of the household receiving assistance. For example, cities, towns, and counties wishing to provide homeownership rehabilitation assistance to families with incomes above 80 percent of the AMI will need to use local funds, since they are not eligible for HOME or CDBG funds.

Local jurisdictions can also direct homeowners to various lending programs offered by the federal government. HUD’s Title I Property Improvement Loan can be used for any improvements that make a home more livable and useful. FHA’s 203(k) Rehabilitation Mortgage Insurance program covers both the acquisition and rehabilitation of a property. With these mortgage insurance programs, lenders are able to offer loans to homebuyers based on the projected, post-rehab collateral value of the property. The Section 504 Home Repair program, offered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development, provides loans to very-low-income homeowners to repair, improve or modernize their homes. Some State and local housing finance agencies also offer mortgage programs designed to meet this need. Cities, towns, and counties should also consider volunteer home repair programs such as those offered through Rebuilding Together.

Coverage

Programs vary in terms of what types of repairs they will cover and can include structural alterations and reconstruction, as well as repairs or improvements to
plumbing, electrical, or septic systems; replacement of roofing, floors, or windows; or other activities as specified by the jurisdiction. Some local jurisdictions have separate programs that focus on specific issues, such as addressing emergency repairs, improving energy efficiency, making accessibility improvements for seniors, or lead paint abatement. Others have a wide scope and can even be used for consumer durables such as built-in dishwashers and ovens. When demand for the program exceeds available resources, cities and counties may choose to prioritize repairs that affect residents’ health and safety before considering other work.

**Eligibility**

Programs typically have income tests, with many using 80 percent of AMI as the threshold. Homeowners must be able to show that they have clear title to the property and home insurance coverage, and are up to date on mortgage and property tax payments. Some programs also have caps on the value of the property or limit eligibility to single-family homes or duplexes (i.e., owners of mobile or manufactured homes and condos are not eligible for assistance). Local jurisdictions may also require homeowners to schedule an inspection with city staff to verify the scope of work, to obtain several cost estimates, and to work with a licensed contractor.

Some cities, towns, and counties target their assistance towards particular groups, or may offer them more favorable terms compared with other homeowners. For example, seniors and people with disabilities may be eligible for grants, while other homeowners are only offered loans.

**Examples**

- **Township of West Orange, NJ**
  The West Orange Housing Rehabilitation Program (WOHRP) is funded through developer fees and offers low and moderate-income homeowners loans of up to $35,000 at zero percent interest to assist in home repairs and basic improvements. Coverage includes necessary repair or replacement of roofs, heating and electrical systems, doors and windows, kitchen and bathroom updates, etc. These loans are not repaid to the Township until the homeowner sells the home and there are no monthly payments. The loan is forgiven for homeowners who stay in their home for 12 years.

- **The Redevelopment Authority of the County of Fayette, PA**
  The Redevelopment Authority of the County of Fayette’s Homeowner Rehabilitation Program assists low and moderate income homeowners (as defined by HUD) through the provision of no interest rehabilitation loans up to $22,500. Only code
items or health and safety hazards can be addressed through this program. Examples of eligible repair work include repair and replacement of roofs and furnaces, new electric or plumbing, replacement of windows and doors, and general stabilization and safety improvements. Homeowners are required to use pre-approved contractors.

**Related resources**

- [HUD’s Title I Property Improvement Loan](#) provides details on maximum loan amounts and other parameters of HUD’s Title I Property Improvement Loan
- [USDA-RD’s Section 504 Home Repair program](#) is a fact sheet on USDA-RD’s Section 504 Home Repair program which provides loans to homeowners with incomes below 50 percent of AMI.

**See also:**
- [Weatherization assistance](#)
- [Housing and building codes](#)
- [Code enforcement](#)