

National Standards for the Physical Inspection of Real Estate (NSPIRE)

Real Estate Assessment Center (REAC) at HUD Indiana Field Office Indianapolis, IN

Presented by Cliff Kornegay and Kevin Laviano

August 14-15, 2023





Introduction



- HUD's National Standards for the Physical Inspection of Real Estate (NSPIRE) replaces the Uniform Physical Condition standards (UPCS) and Housing Quality Standards (HQS) in HUD regulations
- The NSPIRE final rule:
 - Revised 24 CFR Part 5 Subpart G Physical Condition Standards and Inspection Requirements
 - Replaced the term "UPCS" in the regulations and associated guidance
 - Re-defined the term "HQS" to be synonymous with HUD's Part 5 Subpart G regulations

Note: HUD's section of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) is Title 24 and is often referenced as 24 CFR



NSPIRE Upcoming Milestones



FY2023

Spring

Publish Final NSPIRE Rule, with effective date of July 1, 2023

Completed May 11, 2023

Ongoing training



Publish final Standards, Administrative procedures & Scoring notices

Completed June 22, June 30 & July 7

Implement resident feedback from Pilot – June 30, 2023

Public Housing inspections commence – **On Track, beginning Aug. 10, 2023**

Ongoing training

Fall

Multifamily Housing, Vouchers, CPD effective & compliance date – October 1, 2023 – On Track



Final Rule & Standards



HUD published a proposed rule in January 2021 and NSPIRE standards for public comment in June 2022 with comments due August 2022. On May 11, 2023, HUD published the final NSPIRE rule that introduced changes to inspections for the Public Housing and Multifamily Housing programs. The rule and standards seek to:

- Require the same health and safety standards for all HUD housing portfolios, including privately owned properties where HUD-assisted residents reside (e.g., vouchers)
- Specify the manner and timeframe for the remediation of health and safety deficiencies for three categories of health and safety defects with specific remediation timelines, and align HOTMA Life-Threatening
- Require an annual self-inspection and reporting requirement for public and Multifamily housing program properties
- Outline the NSPIRE framework including standards and administrative processes such as appeals and enforcement for REAC-performed inspections
- Revise the approach to scoring of REAC-performed inspections

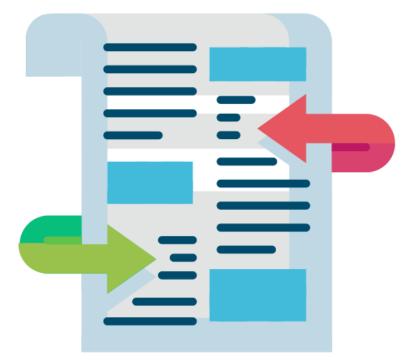


New Items in the Final Rule



The final rule establishes a new approach to defining and assessing housing quality: The National Standards for the Physical Inspection of Real Estate (NSPIRE). This rule is part of a broad revision of the way HUD-assisted housing is inspected and evaluated. Some new items to take note of include the following:

- Standards review process at least every 3 years
- "Affirmatives" in regulation (e.g., GFCI outlets, lighting, HVAC, water safety)
- Removed site and neighborhood requirements for HCV
- New nomenclature for health and safety deficiencies: Life-threatening,
 Severe, Moderate and Low
- Life-threatening and Severe deficiencies correction requirements
- Self-inspections for Public and Multifamily Housing programs: all units, annually but collected only if score <60
- Administrative referrals to the DEC for scores 30 and below, or two successive scores <60





Changes from UPCS to NSPIRE



Mastering the NSPIRE standards will require learning a new framework

More Emphasis on:

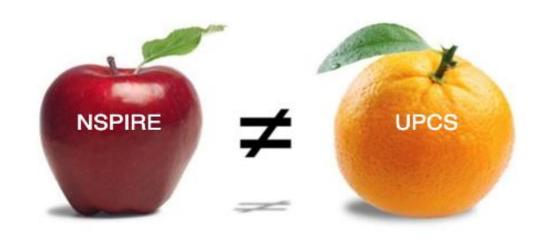
- Health, safety, and functional defects
- Areas that impact residents their units

Less Emphasis on:

- Condition and appearance defects
- Inspectable areas outside units

Objective Deficiency Criteria

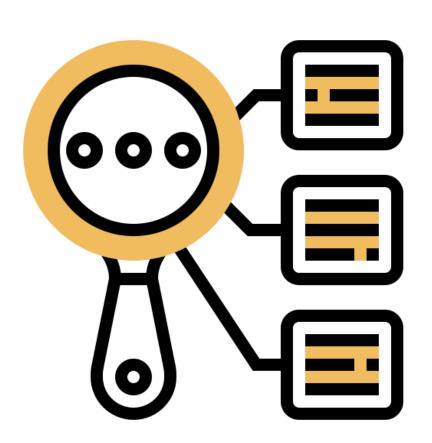
- Criticality levels do not exist within NSPIRE
- Removed subjective deficiency criteria based on feedback





Standards Notice





The Standards Notice details inspectable items at HUD-assisted and Multifamily-insured properties. This includes a classification of which conditions are considered life-threatening, severe, moderate, or low-risk by item and inspectable area. HUD will subsequently update these Standards through future Federal Register notices at least once every 3 years with an opportunity for public comment and feedback.

- Published on June 22, 2023
- Full Standards Notice found on the <u>Federal Register</u>



Changes in Final Standards Notice Notice

The final standards were published with changes considering feedback HUD received and additional testing in the field during the NSPIRE Demonstration. Major changes include:

- Addressing life-threatening and severe deficiencies within 24 hours and moderate deficiencies within 30 days – all other deficiencies must be corrected within 60 days or a reasonable period
- Making the Smoke Alarm Standard consistent with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard 72
- Creating a Fire Door Standard detailing the specific function, operability and structural integrity requirements for fire doors
- Requiring carbon monoxide alarms to be installed in compliance with the 2018 International Fire Code
- Setting minimum temperature requirements during the colder months and requiring a permanent heating source

- Including criteria for when guardrails and handrails are required
- Establishing infestation deficiencies based on discrete levels of observations with clarification on citable pests
- Developing deficiencies based on observed mold conditions or elevated moisture levels measured using a moisture meter
- Including a deficiency for an enhanced visual assessment for deteriorated paint in units where children under 6 years of age reside to document potential lead-based paint hazards (specifying Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) protection as a requirement)
- Including affirmative habitability requirements for bathrooms, kitchens, and other rooms utilized by residents



Watch the Standards Video







Administrative Notice



HUD published the NSPIRE Administrative notice on June 30, 2023, which covers the process and operational requirements for Public housing and Multifamily Housing assisted properties covered by the final rule. The Administrative notice includes:



- What to expect before, during, and after an inspection
- Policies and procedures for properties participating in inspections
- Submitting evidence of deficiency correction, submitting technical reviews, administrative review, and other administrative requirements associated with the final NSPIRE rule
- Outlines roles and responsibilities for HUD's REAC, HUD field office staff, and property representatives from PHAs and Property Owners and/or Agents (POAs)
- Requirements for inspectors performing inspections for REAC under contract



Scoring Notice



The NSPIRE Scoring Notice outlines how HUD will sample and score Public and Multifamily housing properties for an inspection. The Scoring Notice is a critical step in HUD's mission to improve conditions in HUD assisted housing by aligning and consolidating inspection regulations used to evaluate HUD housing across multiple programs.

- Like the final Standards Notice, the scoring methodology will also be updated once every 3 years with an opportunity for public comment
- Published on July 7, 2023
- Full Scoring Notice found on the <u>Federal Register</u>





Highlights in Final Scoring Notice





Deficiencies are scored based on two factors: severity and location



Deficiencies are weighed using a Defect Severity Value where the weight of the deduction for a given deficiency changes depending on both the location and the severity of the deficiency



New requirements in the rule will not be scored in the first 12 months of NSPIRE implementation



PHAs can expect to receive their full scored inspection report within 15 days and have 45 days to submit a request for a technical review for issues or errors





Module Objectives



HUD's National Standards for the Physical Inspection of Real Estate (NSPIRE) strengthens HUD's physical condition standards, known as the Uniform Physical Condition Standard (UPCS). The following module will cover the following areas:

- What will remain the same, what is new, and what is changing
- Health and Safety Determinations
- Inspectable Areas
- Specific safety areas such as fire, HVAC Systems, water, mold and moisture, carbon monoxide alarms, infestation, and lead-based paint
- Substantive and administrative changes to standards
- Affirmative Requirements



What is the Same? Changing? New?



What is the Same

- Majority of inspectable items remain mostly unchanged
- Life threatening H&S deficiencies require 24-hour repair timeframe
- Continued assessment on deficiencies in H&S and function and operability

What is Changing?

- Transitioned from 5 distinct inspectable areas to 3: outside, inside, and unit
- Removed non-H&S items such as overgrown vegetation, non-security/safety fence damage, damaged trim, common area paint deterioration (post 1978 properties), exterior caulking damage, scratched counter tops
- Prioritizes resident health and safety and physical assets over cosmetic deficiencies Compilation Bulletin and Non-Industry Standards (NIS) does not apply to the NSPIRE standards
- The final NSPIRE Standards Notice was published to the NSPIRE website and the Federal Register on 6/23 – outlines all changes in summary

What is New

- More stringent standards for heating, GFCI/AFCI, electrical outlets, mold, infestation, and structural systems
- Enhanced standards for smoke alarms, CO alarms, fire doors, dryer exhaust, guardrails and handrails
- Revised H&S classifications and timeframes

 increased urgency to 24-hour repair for
 life threatening and severe items and 30-day repair for moderate deficiencies
- Affirmative habitability requirements to include requiring a food storage area, permanently installed light fixtures, hot and cold water, cooking appliance, and others
- Certain items will not be scored for the first 12 months of NSPIRE Inspections following the 2023 go-live



H&S Determinations



Life Threatening



Deficiencies that, if evident in the home or on the property, present a high risk of death or severe illness or injury to a resident.

Severe



Deficiencies that, if evident in the home or on the property, present a high risk of permanent disability, or serious injury or illness, to a resident; or the physical security or safety of a resident or their property would be seriously compromised.

Moderate



Deficiencies that, if evident in home or on property, present a moderate risk of an adverse medical event requiring a healthcare visit; cause temporary harm; or if left untreated, cause or worsen a chronic condition that may have long-lasting adverse health effects; or that the physical security or safety of a resident or their property could be compromised.

Low



Deficiencies critical to habitability but not presenting a substantive health or safety risk to residents.



Core Health & Safety Focus



The eight focus areas are critical to the habitability and safety of residents





Inspectable Areas

NSPIRE

Unit

A "Unit" of housing refers to the interior components of an individual dwelling, where the resident lives.

Inside

"Inside" refers to the common areas and building systems within the building interior and are not inside a unit. This could include interior laundry facilities, workout rooms, etc.





Outside

"Outside" refers to the building site, building exterior components, and any building systems located outside of the building or unit. This includes things like sidewalks, parking lots, and retaining walls.



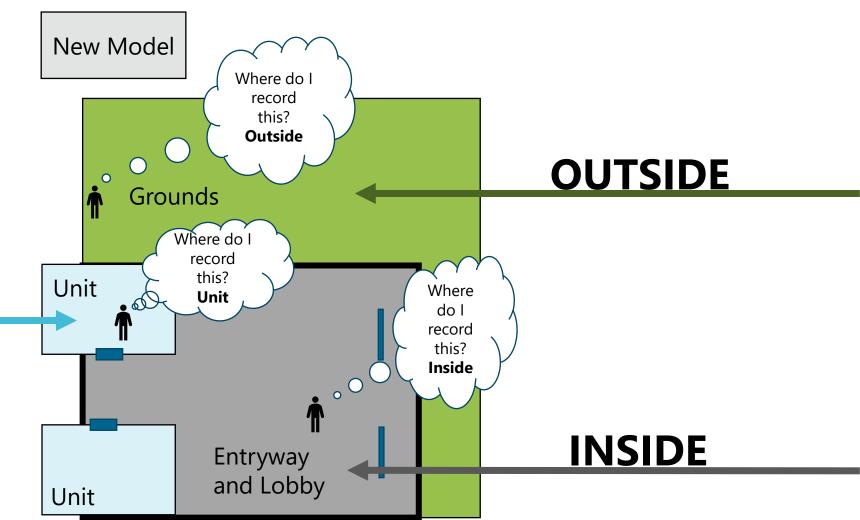


Inspectable Areas Cont.



The model below illustrates the appropriate inspectable areas, which includes the unit, inside, and

outside areas.



UNIT



Fire Safety and HVAC Systems



NSPIRE has specific standards for fire safety and HVAC systems

Housing Opportunity through Modernization Act directed HUD to set minimum **temperature** standards:

The PIH notice is set to **68 degrees,** which is carried over into NSPIRE

This standard may not be scored for more than a year

Permanently Installed
Heating Source – must be self-fueled; permanently affixed within the unit or building safely connected to the unit or building electrical system; thermostatically controlled by the unit or building and appropriate for the size of the building

Prohibited Unvented Fuel Burning Space Heaters – the inside area may not contain unvented space heaters that burn gas, oil, or kerosene



Addressing Fire Safety



NSPIRE conforms with (NFPA 72)

 NFPA 72 is the preeminent national standard for smoke alarms and fire and existing Housing Quality Standards for vouchers align with this standard

NSPIRE Smoke Alarm Standards Conform with 2019 NFPA 72 Requiring:

At least one working smoke alarm installed on every level of property

At least one working smoke alarm installed outside every sleeping area

At least one working smoke alarm installed inside each sleeping area

 Lack of conformance with the NSPIRE smoke alarm standard requires mitigation within 24 hours

Within two years new NFPA 72 fire safety requirements will be in effect

• Example, fire alarms without sealed batteries will need to be fully replaced



Addressing Fire Safety Cont.



Properly functioning fire doors are critical to slow the spread of an active fire in buildings

NSPIRE has specific standards for fire doors

If a fire labeled door does **not open** such that it may limit access between spaces, then there may be an increased safety risk for the resident in the event of an emergency

If a fire-labeled door fails to close and latch or if its self-closing hardware is damaged or missing, it may not prevent the spread of fire or smoke, posing a safety risk to residents in case of a fire If there is an **absent** firelabeled door, it may pose a higher safety risk to residents during emergencies





Addressing Fire Safety Cont.

Properly functioning fire sprinklers are critical for the suppression of fires

Current NSPIRE version has additional defects and criteria

1

Part of the fire protection (sprinkler) system that discharges water when activated once reaching a certain (predetermined) temperature.

2

Obstructing a sprinkler head assembly within 18 inches may limit the coverage area. In case of fire, this could lead to an increased safety risk for residents as the sprinkler may not be able to contain the spread of the fire.

3

If a sprinkler assembly component is damaged, inoperable, or missing and it is detrimental to performance, and there is a fire, then the resident may be at an increased risk of injury or death.



Additional Fire Safety Cont.



New Electrical Life Safety Deficiencies include:

Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters

Arc Fault Circuit Interrupters

Properly Wired Outlets

Grounded Outlets



Addressing Water Safety



The NSPIRE Final Rule references water safety

HUD recognizes the EPA is the government agency tasked with testing and measuring water quality

HUD will not inspect for water quality but will have visual inspection of lead service lines and an assessment via an information request if an outage or alert has occurred (for data collection purposes only)

HUD only requires PHAs to be aware of local drinking water alerts as per EPA regulations and implement acceptable criteria variations like point-of-use water filtration when needed



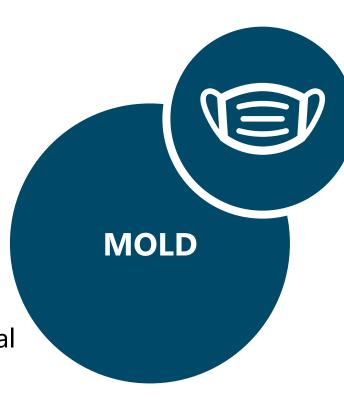


Addressing Mold & Moisture



NSPIRE takes a comprehensive approach to mold and moisture

- The Mold-Like Substance Standard includes deficiencies based on discrete levels of observed conditions and a ventilation or dehumidification requirement for bathrooms to reduce conditions conducive to mold growth
- Mold-Like Substance conditions will be considered Life-Threatening
- The moisture meter will be used to record values for moist surfaces that have already been visually identified as apparently moist by visual assessment
- IR Cameras are optional and cannot be used by itself. The moisture meter will be used to confirm whether there is elevated moisture present.

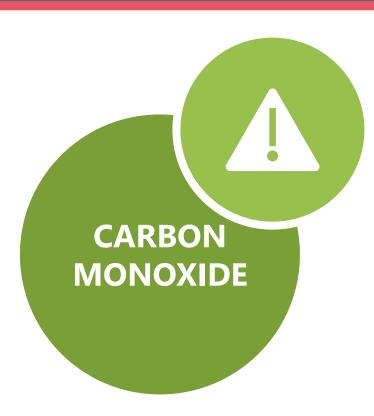




Carbon Monoxide Alarms



- Transitioned from a survey question to an enforceable standard
- 2021 Consolidated Appropriations Act included a statutory requirement for CO alarms to be installed with the requirements of the 2018 International Fire Code
 - Effective date of requirement is December 27, 2022
 - Chapters 9 & 11 of the 2018 IFC contain the specific installation requirements & are available free online
- REAC notice published December 27, 2022 for the implementation of the CO requirements within UPCS before the NSPIRE final rule is published and effective
- Classrooms are no longer included in the Final Standard as an affirmative requirement for the installation of alarms because the statute limits the requirement to install carbon monoxide detectors to units



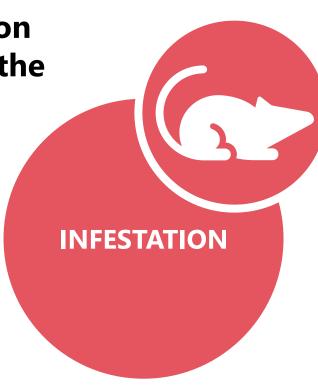


Addressing Infestation



NSPIRE infestation standards includes deficiencies based on discrete levels of observed conditions, and refinement of the associated Health and Safety categorizations

- The initiation of an appropriate pest management plan meets the requirement for correction, as well as an on-going implementation
- Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is strongly encouraged:
 - Identifying and correcting building conditions that contribute to infestation
 - Reducing use of pesticides
 - Modification of hygiene and sanitation practices in and on the property
 - Assessment and on-going monitoring to assure appropriate interventions as needed





Addressing Lead-Based Paint



NSPIRE will has a different approach than UPCS

- Current lead-based paint standard
 - Incorporates requirements from HUD's Lead Safe Housing Rule regulations for the voucher program
 - In buildings constructed before 1978, inspector will perform a visual assessment for deteriorated paint in units with children under age 6
 - NSPIRE does not replace HUD's safe lead requirements





Substantive & Administrative Changes to Standards



Standard		New Affirmative Requirement (Deficiency)			
Door – Fire Labeled	—	Fire door is missing, or fire door used as an entry will not open			
Egress	—	Added "Outside" as a citation for an Egress deficiency			
Egress	\rightarrow	Criteria revised to align to State and Local Code requirements			
Electrical	\rightarrow	Combined Electrical – Outlet & Switch/Conductor Standards			
Handrail	\rightarrow	Handrail not installed where required			
Mold-Like Substance	\rightarrow	New deficiency for elevated moisture – required use of moisture meters			



Substantive & Administrative Changes to Standards Cont.



The following are changes to Standards and how they are handled administratively

Category		Description of Change
Infestation	\rightarrow	Correction timeframes changed – addressed in admin notice
Lead Service Lines	\rightarrow	Inspector must inspect for lead service lines
Resident-Owned Property	\rightarrow	Addressed in admin notice



Affirmative Requirements – Kitchen and Bathroom



The table below contains affirmative habitability requirements (new standards/defects) for the kitchen and bathroom:

Standard		New Affirmative Requirement (Deficiency)			
Bathtub and Shower	\rightarrow	Bathtub or shower cannot be used in private			
Cabinet and Storage	\Rightarrow	Food storage space is not present			
Cooking Appliance	\Rightarrow	Primary cooking appliance is missing			
Food Preparation Area		Food preparation area is not present			
Lighting – Interior	\Rightarrow	At least one permanently installed light fixture is not present in the kitchen and bathroom			
Refrigerator		Refrigerator is missing			
Sink	\rightarrow	 Cannot activate or deactivate hot and cold water Sink is missing or not installed within the primary kitchen 			



Affirmative Requirements (Cont.)



Standard		New Affirmative Requirement (Deficiency)
Carbon Monoxide Alarm	\Rightarrow	Carbon monoxide alarm is missing, not installed, or not installed in a proper location
Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning	⇒	 The inspection date is on or between October 1 and March 31 and the permanently installed heating source is not working or the permanently installed heating source is working and the interior temperature is below 64 degrees Fahrenheit. The inspection date is on or between October 1 and March 31 and the permanently installed heating source is working and the interior temperature is 64 to 67.9 degrees Fahrenheit. Unvented space heater that burns gas, oil, or kerosene is present. The inspection date is on or between April 1 and September 30 and a permanently installed heating source is damaged, inoperable, missing, or not installed.
Guardrail		Guardrail is missing or not installed
GFCI/AFCI – Outlet or Breaker	→ ⇒	An unprotected outlet is within six feet of a water source
Handrail		Handrail is missing
Minimum Electrical and Lighting	→	At least two (2) working outlets are not present within each habitable room OR At least one (1) working outlet and one (1) permanently installed light fixture is not present within each habitable room.
Smoke Alarm	\Rightarrow	Smoke alarm is not installed where required



NSPIRE Standards Webpage



You can find the standards on the NSPIRE Standards web page:

This web page provides:

- Ability to view the standards and download:
 - Single standards
 - All standards in a zip file
- Guidance for navigating the standards

Final Standards

STANDARDS	Last	Inspectable area(s) standard applies to:			
STANDARDS	Updated	Unit	Inside	Outside	
Address and Signage Standard	06-20-2023			Y	
Bathtub and Shower Standard	06-20-2023	Y	Y		
Cabinet and Storage Standard	06-20-2023	Y	Y		
Call-for-Aid System Standard	06-20-2023	Y	Y		
Carbon Monoxide Alarm Standard	06-20-2023	Y	Y		
Ceiling Standard	06-20-2023	Y	Y		

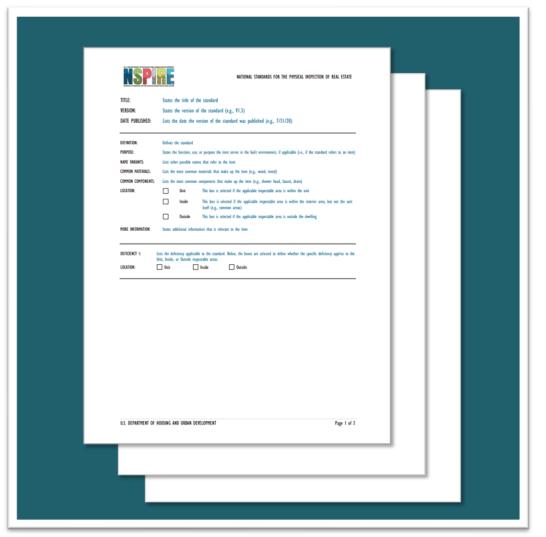


NSPIRE Standards Template Guide



To help inspectors, quality control reviewers, and other stakeholders understand the terminology and layout of the NSPIRE standards, HUD developed a standards template guide to provide:

- Terminology
- Layout of the standards
- An overview of each component section of a standard, from front to back

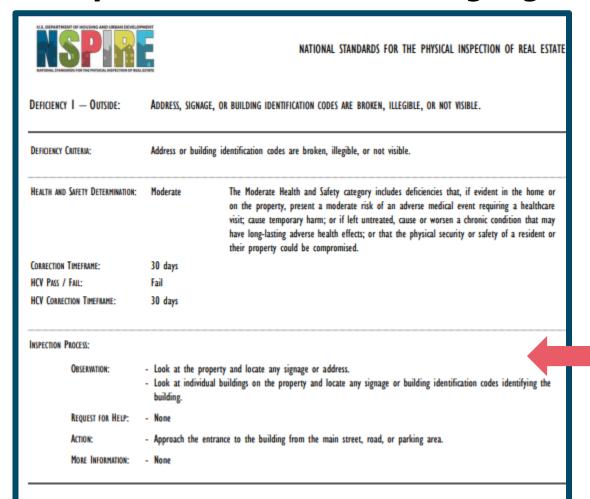




Deficiencies - Inspection Process



Example Standard: Address, Signage



Each deficiency includes an Inspection Process section:

- Observation
- Request for Help (e.g., from resident or POA)
- Action
- More Information



Summary of Changes



As part of its continuous improvement of NSPIRE, HUD documents the revisions it makes to each standard

- The Summary of Changes is provided at the end of each standard and lists:
 - o Fields updated in the standard
 - Revision dates starting with the most recent version



NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR THE PHYSICAL INSPECTION OF REAL ESTATE

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

TITLE: ADDRESS AND SIGNAGE

VERSION: V3.0

DATE PUBLISHED: 06/20/23

FIELD	Change	Version	DATE
	Abbreviated published version	V2.2	2022-06-23
Name Variants	Removed from published version		
Common Materials	Removed from published version		
Rationale	Removed from published version		
Tools or Equipment	Removed from published version		
Deficiency I		V2.2	2022-06-23
Health and Safety Determination	Relabeled from "Standard" to "Moderate"		
	Copy edits	V2.1	2021-04-02
Deficiency I		V2.0	2020-10-28
Health and Safety Determination	Added standardized description		
HCV Pass / Fail	Field added; response input as "Fail"		



Key Takeaways



- NSPIRE strengthens HUD's physical condition standards to emphasize resident health and safety in their units
- NSPIRE aligns inspection standards across all HUD-assisted properties, as directed by Congress
- NSPIRE Final Standards can be found on HUD.gov
- Prepare for substantive changes such as fire labeled doors, egress, outlet & switch standards, mold-like substance, etc.







Background - UPCS Scoring Model



100-point Score Scale:

 The best possible inspection score is 100 and deficiencies generally cause the inspection score to decrease by some amount

Area, Sub-Area, and Item Scoring

 The total score of 100 is divided into successively smaller weights: (1) inspectable area, which divides into (2) sub-area, which is sliced into (3) items; this system creates limits on point deductions

Criticality and Severity Level:

 Each defect contains a predetermined severity and criticality level, which is multiplied by the item-based weight

Area	Typical % of Property Inspection Score
Units	35
Building Systems	20
Common Areas	15
Building Exterior	15
Site	15

Criticality Level	Multiplier Value
5	5.00
4	3.00
3	2.25
2	1.25
1	0.50

Severity Level	Multiplier Value
3	1.00
2	0.50
1	0.25



UPCS Comparison to NSPIRE Scoring Model



UPCS	NSPIRE
Complex system of weightings, multipliers, and limits	Simplified four-step scoring system
Unsafe properties could still receive a passing score for a variety of reasons, including mechanisms of "capped" item and area weights	Unsafe properties will not receive a passing score due to focus on Health & Safety and Unit-based defects
Item and area weights could sometimes cause less important defects to disproportionately factor into inspection scoring	Defect Severity Values table creates clear hierarchy of defect importance on Inspection Score



Scoring 4-Step Process



Under the NSPIRE Scoring Model, the four steps to score an inspection are summarized as follows:

Property Threshold of Performance

- Count scorable defects at property and categorize these defects by severity and location; <u>Note:</u> Exclude non-scorable defects
 - Multiply each defect by its corresponding value in **Defect Severity Values** table (shown in a later slide) to yield total defect points
- 2. Size-adjust total defect points
- 3. Subtract size-adjusted defect points from 100 to calculate 0-100 score.

Unit Threshold of Performance

4. Perform steps 1 and 2 above but consider only defects located within Units



Defect Examples



	Outside	Inside	Unit
Life- Threatening	Gas dryer exhaust ventilation system has restricted airflow.	Structural system exhibits signs of serious failure.	Natural gas, propane, or oil leak.
Severe	Leak in sewage system.	A sharp edge that can result in a cut or puncture hazard is present.	Entry door cannot be secured.
Moderate	Trip hazard on walking surface.	Garage door does not open, close, or remain open or closed.	Sink is not draining.
Low	Water runoff is unable to flow through the site drainage system.	Refrigerator component is damaged such that it impacts functionality.	A passage door component is damaged, inoperable, or missing and the door is not functionally adequate.



NSPIRE Defect Severity Values



 The Defect Severity Values table shown below is the backbone of the scoring model

	Outside	Inside	Unit
Life-Threatening	49.6	54.5	60
Severe	12.2	13.4	14.8
Moderate	4.5	5	5.5
Low	2	2.2	2.4



Non-scored Deficiencies



Items that will not be scored until at least October 1, 2024, include:

- Fire Labeled Doors: All Defects (All locations)
- Electrical GFCI: An unprotected outlet is present within six feet of a water source (All locations)
- **Guardrail:** All Defects (All locations)
- HVAC:
 - A. The inspection date is on or between October 1 and March 31 and:
 - a) The permanently installed heating source is working and the interior temperature is 64 to 67.9 degrees Fahrenheit. (*All locations*) or;
 - b) the permanently installed heating source is not working or the permanently installed heating source is working and the interior temperature is below 64 degrees Fahrenheit. (*All locations*)
 - B. The inspection date is on or between April 1 and September 30 and a permanently installed heating source is damaged, inoperable, missing, or not installed. (*All locations*)

- **Interior Lighting:**
 - a. At least one (1) permanently installed light fixture is not present in the kitchen and bathroom. (All locations)
- Minimum Electrical and Lighting:
 - a. At least two (2) working outlets are not present within each habitable room. OR At least one (1) working outlet and one (1) permanently installed light fixture is not present within each habitable room.



Non-scored Deficiencies



Items that will not be scored indefinitely include:

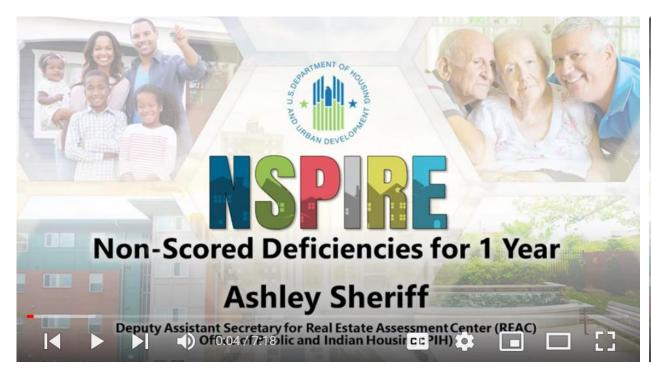
- Carbon Monoxide Device: All Defects
- Smoke Alarm: All Defects (including the new "Smoke Alarm is Obstructed" defect)
- Call-for-Aid: System is blocked, or pull cord is higher than 6 inches off the floor. *All locations*
- <u>Handrail</u>
 - A. Handrail is missing. All locations
 - B. Handrail is not installed where required. *All locations*

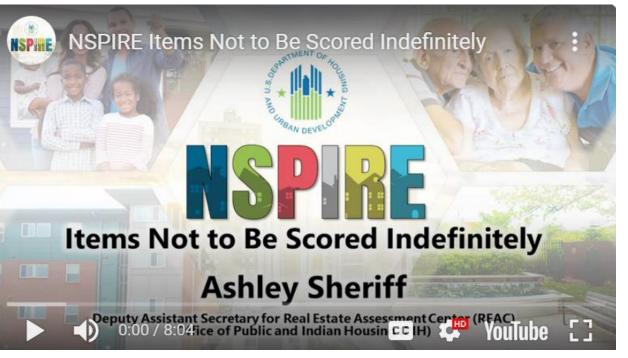




Videos on Non-scored Deficiencies









NSPIRE Sampling Plan



NSPIRE Sampling Plan:

- Under the NSPIRE scoring and sampling methodology, building-level sampling is driven by units. For any building that contains a unit in the inspection sample, the building will also be inspected
- Resident-selected units may be supplemental to the Inspection Sample;
 these units will not be included in the inspection scoring
 - Exception: resident-selected units that are randomly chosen as part of the traditional inspection sampling process will be scored



NSPIRE Sampling Plan



NSPIRE Unit Sampling Table:

 The number of units included in the inspection sample will increase for most properties. The following slides contain tables that show the number of units sampled under NSPIRE sampling methodology by the total number of supported units within the property

Total Supported Units in Property	UPCS Sample	NSPIRE Sample
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	5	6
7	6	6
8	7	7
9	7	8
10	8	8
11-12	8	9
13-14	9	10
15-16	10	11



NSPIRE Sampling Plan



NSPIRE Unit Sampling Table (cont'd):

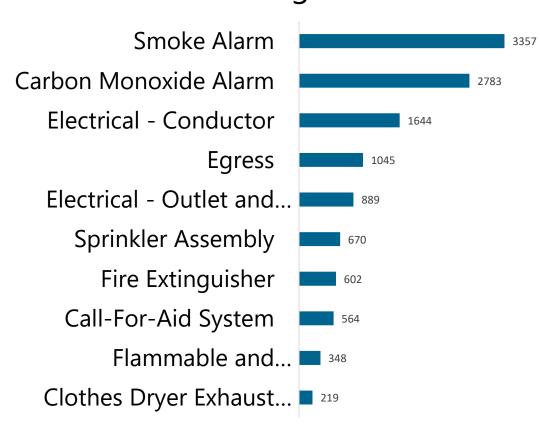
Total Supported Units in Property	UPCS Sample	NSPIRE Sample
17-18	11	12
19-21	12	13
22-24	13	14
25-27	14	15
28-30	14	16
31-35	15	17
36-39	16	18
40-45	17	19
46-51	18	20
52-59	18	21
60-67	19	22
68-78	20	23
79-92	21	24
93-110	21-22	25
111-132	22-23	26
133-166	23-24	27
167-214	24-25	28
215-295	25	29
296-455	25-26	30
456-920	26	31
921+	27	32



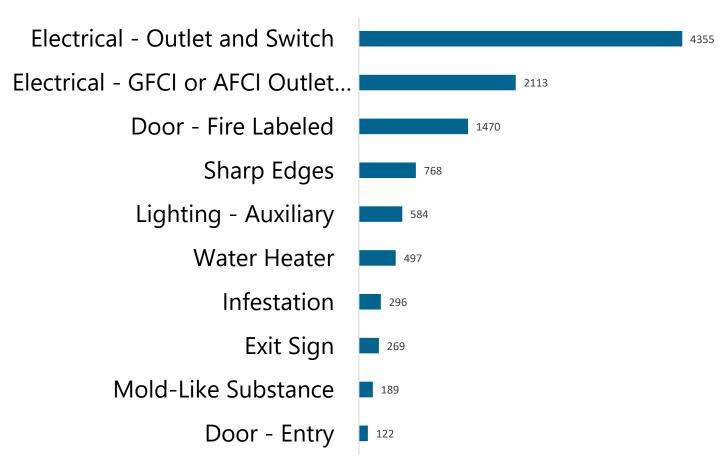
Top Defects Based on Demonstration



Top 10 Most Occurring Life Threatening Defects



Top 10 Most Occurring Severe Defects







NSPIRE IT Solution



- Built on cloud-based platform solution: Salesforce
- Benefits
 - Unified: Aligned with the NSPIRE standards mobile application, community portal, and backend applications
 - UI/UX: Standardized design across all backend applications
 - Ease of use: consistency from inspection to inspection and from inspector to inspector

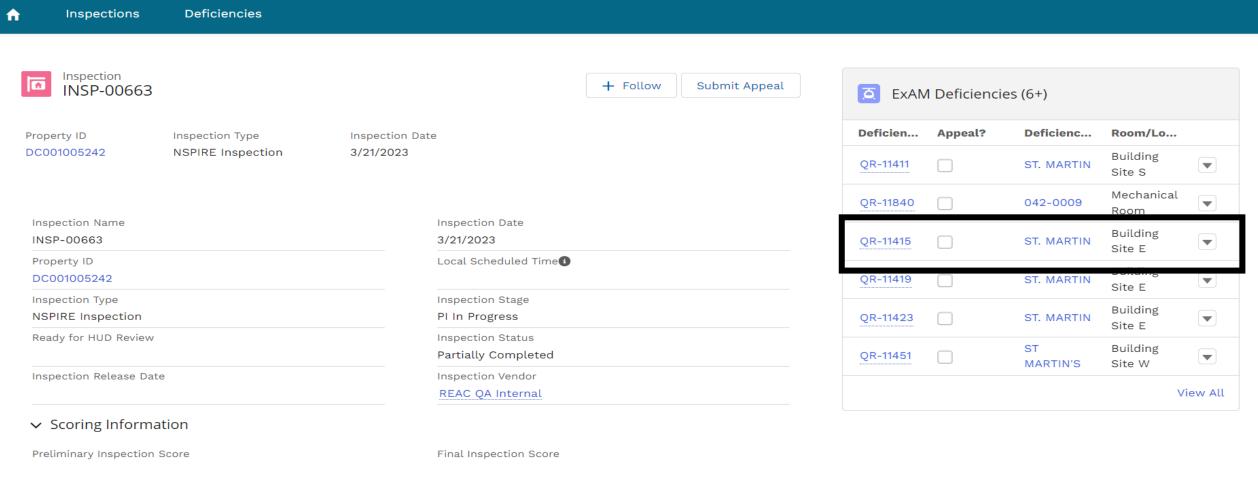


NSPIRE Community Portal – Inspection View



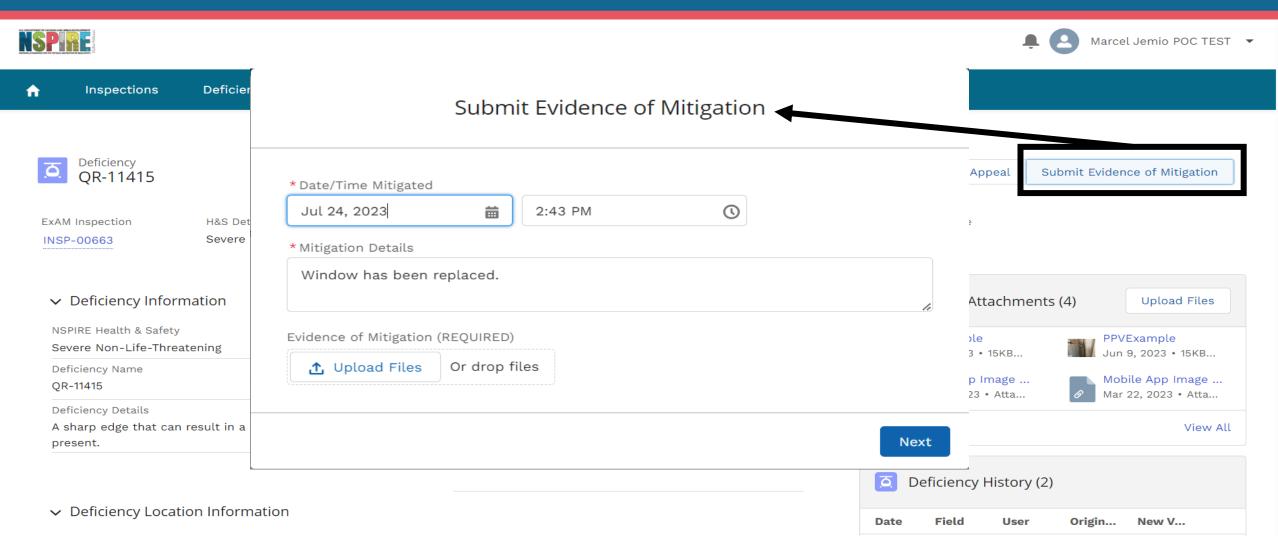








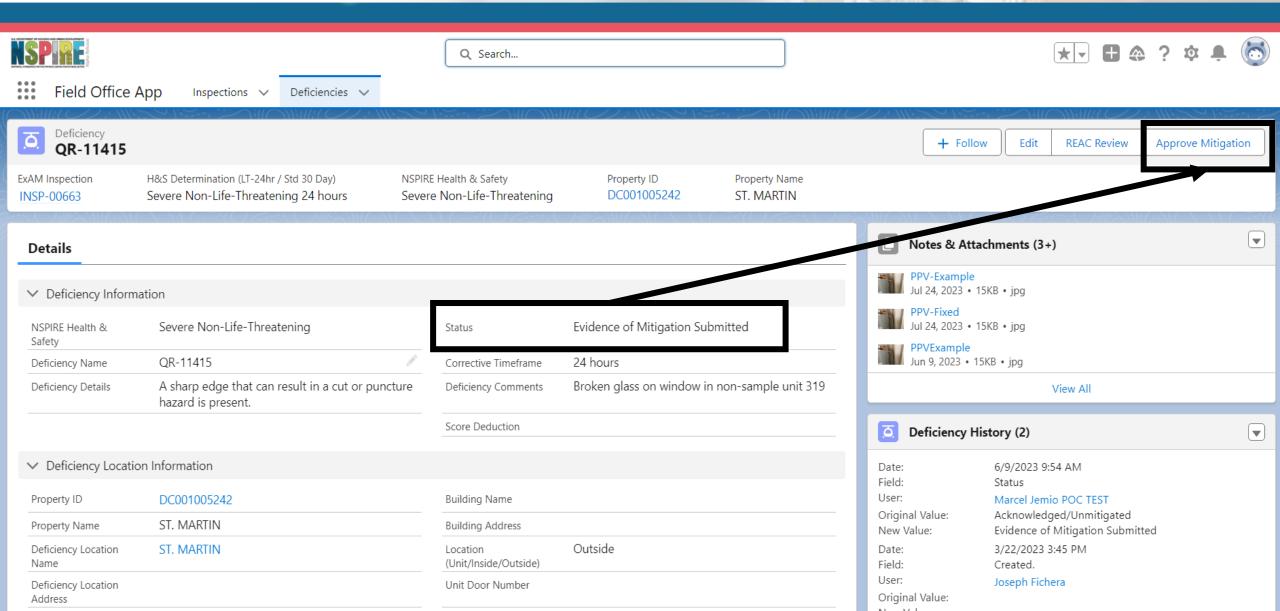
NSPIRE Community Portal – Deficiency and Submit Evidence View





NSPIRE Field Office Portal – Deficiency View

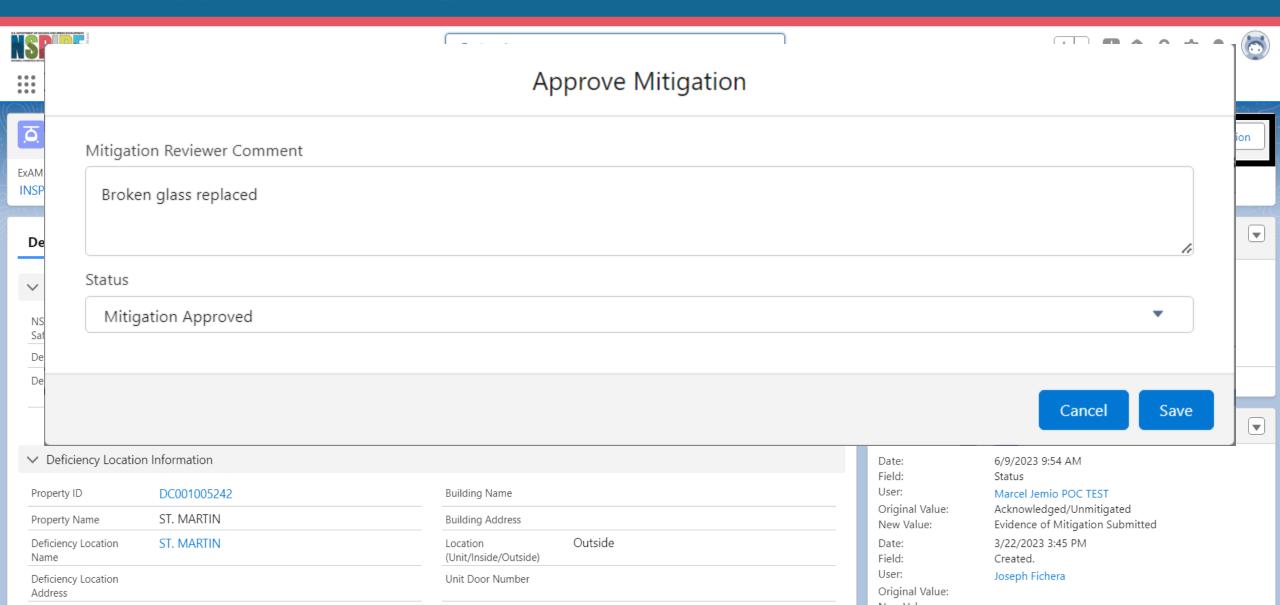






NSPIRE Field Office Portal – Approve Mitigation View

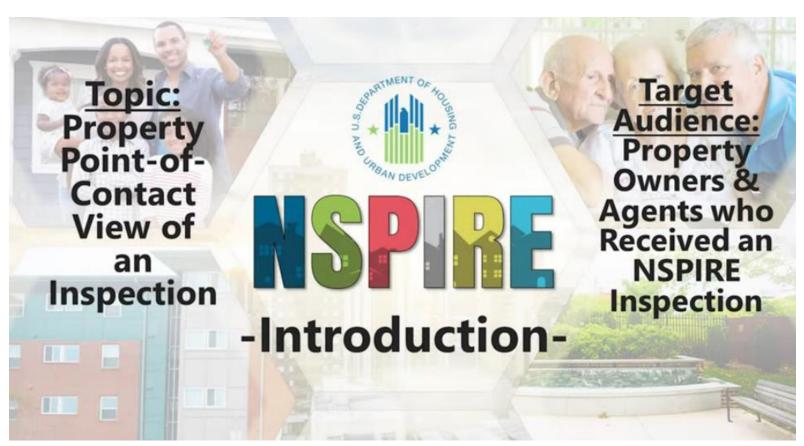




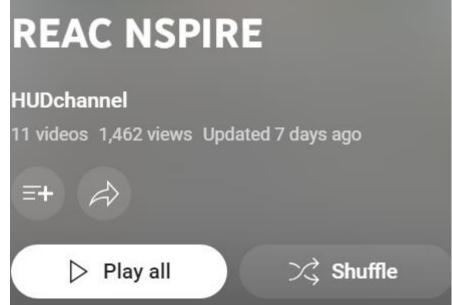


Owners Can Learn How to Use IT Platform





View all NSPIRE Videos







NSPIRE: What's Next?



Although HUD has published the Rule and regulations necessary to conduct NSPIRE inspections, there is still more to come...

- Inspections officially begin for the Public Housing portfolio on August 10, 2023
 - 28-day inspection notices are being sent to Public Housing properties now, with new operational improvements, including but not limited to:
 - New requirement that inspectors exit property by 5:30 p.m. and not start new unit inspections after 5:00 p.m.
 - Properties should already be reviewing NSPIRE standards and preparing for upcoming inspections

Less Emphasis on:

- Condition and appearance defects
- Inspectable areas outside units

Objective Deficiency Criteria

- Criticality levels do not exist within NSPIRE
- Removed subjective deficiency criteria based on feedback

