HOPWA Webinar

Notice CPD-22-15: Carbon Monoxide (CO) Alarms or Detectors in HOPWA-Assisted Housing

January 4, 2023
2:30 pm to 4 pm EST

Presenters

Presenters: HUD's Office of HIV Housing (OHH)

Amy Palilonis, Deputy Director
Lisa Steinhauer, Senior Program Specialist

Presenters: The Cloudburst Group

Heather Rhoda, Subject Matter Expert
Steve Ellis, Senior Analyst
Branden Ananis, Analyst

Agenda

- Provide a summary of Notice CPD-22-15 Carbon Monoxide Alarms or Detectors in Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)-Assisted Housing

- Describe the key elements for operationalizing carbon monoxide (CO) alarm or detector requirements in your HOPWA Program

Summary of Notice CPD-22-15

I. Purpose

HOPWA grantees have an important role in preventing potential loss of life and severe injury associated with CO in HOPWA-assisted housing.

The Notice addresses:

- CO poisoning risks in housing
- Identifies resources for preventing and detecting CO exposure
- Alerts grantees to a related and important new statutory requirement under the HOPWA program.

The new statutory requirement takes effect **December 27, 2022**.

Grantees will be responsible for ensuring each dwelling unit assisted under the HOPWA program contains installed carbon monoxide alarms or detectors that meet or exceed the standards described in chapters 9 and 11 of the 2018 publication of the International Fire Code (IFC) - published by the International Fire Council.

II. Definitions

CO alarms and detectors alert occupants to dangerous levels of CO in the home.

Although they each operate differently, both are **types of CO detection**.

- A *carbon monoxide alarm* is a single or multiple-station alarm intended to detect carbon Monoxide gas and alert occupants by a distinct audible signal. It incorporates a sensor, control components, and an alarm notification appliance in a single unit.

- A *carbon monoxide detector* is a device with an integral sensor to detect carbon monoxide gas and transmit an alarm signal to a connected alarm control unit.

III. Requirement of CO Alarms or Detectors in Dwelling Units Assisted Under HOPWA

Why are CO alarms or detectors now required in dwelling units assisted under HOPWA?

Section 101 of Title I of Division Q of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, Pub. L. 116–260, div. Q, title I, §101 (2020) ("the Act") amended the program legislation for various HUD programs, including the Section 8 and HOPWA programs, to require CO alarms or detectors in certain Federally assisted dwelling units as of December 27, 2022.

III. Requirement of CO Alarms or Detectors in Dwelling Units Assisted Under HOPWA (Continued)

How does this apply to HOPWA?

Section 101(e) of the Act amended section 856 of the AIDS Housing Opportunity Act (42 U.S.C. 12905) and added a new responsibility for HOPWA grantees:

(i) Carbon monoxide alarms

Each dwelling unit assisted under [the HOPWA program] shall contain installed carbon monoxide alarms or detectors that meet or exceed—

(1) the standards described in chapters 9 and 11 of the 2018 publication of the International Fire Code (IFC), as published by the International Code Council; or

(2) any other standards as may be adopted by the Secretary, including any relevant updates to the International Fire Code, through a notice published in the Federal Register

III. Requirement of CO Alarms or Detectors in Dwelling Units Assisted Under HOPWA (Continued)

The amendment takes effect on December 27, 2022, and consistent with the Act's specific inclusion of the tenant-based assistance in section 101(b), the new requirement encompasses even those units where housing assistance payments are made to or on behalf of eligible HOPWA households.

Until such time as HUD adopts other standards (which HUD must announce through the Federal Register), HUD advises grantees that the applicable standards are those provided by chapters 9 and 11 of the 2018 International Fire Code, which are available at:

- https://codes.iccsafe.org/content/IFC2018/chapter-9-fire-protection-and-life-safety-systems
- https://codes.iccsafe.org/content/IFC2018/chapter-11-construction-requirements-for-existing-buildings

Remember: Neither the new statutory requirement nor this Notice preempts or limits the applicability of any State or local law that imposes more stringent standards relating to the installation and maintenance of CO alarms or detectors in housing.

III. Requirement of CO Alarms or Detectors in Dwelling Units Assisted Under HOPWA (Continued)

What is carbon monoxide?

Carbon monoxide, CO, is an odorless, colorless, and toxic gas. It is impossible to see and is a tasteless gas produced by incomplete combustion of fuel burned in vehicles, small engines, stoves, lanterns, grills, fireplaces, gas ranges, or furnaces.

It can build-up indoors and poison people and animals who breathe the toxic fumes. Effects of CO exposure can vary depending on age, overall health, and the concentration and length of exposure. Exposure can cause harmful health conditions, permanent brain damage, life-threatening cardiac complications, fetal death or miscarriage, and death in a matter of minutes. Individuals who are asleep or intoxicated may die from CO poisoning before experiencing any symptoms.

For this reason, HOPWA grantees and project sponsors play an important role in ensuring that applicable dwelling units have installed carbon monoxide alarms or detectors.

IV. Implementation of the New Requirement

The new requirement for HOPWA grantees is fully applicable and enforceable by HUD as of December 27, 2022.

HUD encourages HOPWA grantees to adopt standards at or above the standards in chapter 9 and chapter 11 of the 2018 International Fire Code (IFC) as soon as possible.

As described in chapter 9 and chapter 11 of the 2018 IFC, CO alarms and detectors must be placed in HOPWA-assisted units with the following specifications:

- a unit containing a fuel-burning appliance or a fuel-burning fireplace
- a unit served by fuel-burning, forced-air furnaces (with one exception)
- a unit located in a building that contains a fuel-burning appliance or fuel-burning fireplace, even if outside of the unit (with some exceptions); and,
- a unit located in a building with an attached, private garage (with some exceptions)

IV. Implementation of the New Requirement (Continued)

For housing activities subject to the HOPWA Housing Quality Standards (HQS) at 24 CFR 574.310(b), grantees and project sponsors should assess for applicable CO detection (alarms or detectors) when completing HQS/habitability inspections.

To document the presence of functioning CO alarms or detectors a question should be added to HQS/habitability inspection forms and documentation of compliance with the CO detection requirements should be kept in the assisted household's file.

Reminder! HOPWA activities subject to HOPWA HQS standards include:

- Tenant and Project Based Rental Assistance
- Facility-Based Housing - Operating, Acquisition, Rehabilitation, Conversion, Repair, Leasing, and Master Leasing

IV. Implementation of the New Requirement (Continued)

For housing activities not subject to HQS requirements grantees and project sponsors may rely on the self-certification of the tenant or owner that the dwelling unit meets the CO detection requirements.

The grantee or project sponsor must develop and provide training, a standard checklist, or other reasonable procedures to make sure the owner or tenant understands and applies the applicable criteria when making a self-certification.

The self-certification should be kept in the assisted household's file and document the method(s) used to confirm the presence of functioning CO detection in the unit.

Reminder! HOPWA activities **NOT** subject to HOPWA HQS standards include:

- Short-Term Rent, Mortgage and Utility (STRMU) Assistance
- Permanent Housing Placement (PHP)

IV. Implementation of the New Requirement (Continued)

How can HOPWA funding be used to implement this requirement?

HOPWA grantees and project sponsors may bill staff time spent conducting landlord outreach and education on the CO detector and alarm requirements, performing HQS/habitability inspections to assess for compliance with the requirements, and/or assessing for and self-certifying compliance with the requirements to the applicable housing assistance line item.

For HOPWA grantees and project sponsors funded to provide Housing Information Services (HIS), staff time spent conducting outreach and education on CO detectors and alarms to HOPWA-assisted households can be billed to this budget line.

Note: HOPWA funds cannot be used to purchase and maintain CO detectors. The only exception is for programs using operating funds for project or facility-based housing. CO detectors can be purchased and maintained with Operating Costs for facility-based housing as equipment and maintenance are eligible costs under this line item.

V. Preventing CO Intrusion

Rental property owners, managers, and residents all play an important role in preventing CO intrusion and responding quickly when it occurs and where sources of CO exist.

CO alarms or detectors are not a replacement for the proper installation, use, and maintenance of fuel-burning appliances or for well-ventilated garages.

Resident education informing how CO exposure can be prevented is strongly encouraged particularly during seasonal increases in heating or during periods of electric or heat outages.

Key Elements for Operationalizing This Requirement in Your HOPWA Program

What now!?

What are some key elements of operationalizing this in your HOPWA program?

Which HOPWA Activities Does the Notice Cover?

HOPWA carbon monoxide requirements apply to units assisted with acquisition, rehabilitation, conversion, lease, and repair of facilities to provide housing and services (24 CFR 574.300(b)(3)); new construction (24 CFR 574.300(b)(4)); project or tenant-based rental assistance (24 CFR 574.300(b)(5)); short-term rent, mortgage, and utility payments (24 CFR 574.300(b)(6)); permanent housing placement (24 CFR 574.300(b)(7)); and operating costs (24 CFR 574.300(b)(8)).

This HOPWA requirement applies to single-family or multiple-unit buildings, Single Room Occupancy (SRO) units, hotels and motels, master leased units, and all types of facility-based housing.

Reminder!

As part of conducting HOPWA habitability or Housing Quality Standards (HQS) inspections, HOPWA programs have always been required to ensure units also meet state or local code requirements.

For many states/municipalities, the presence of installed carbon monoxide alarms/detectors is included as a requirement in state or local code and has been a requirement even before the requirements described in this Notice.

Key Terms & Definitions included in the IFC

- Dwelling and sleeping units

- Carbon monoxide detection
  - Carbon monoxide alarm
  - Carbon monoxide detector

What is the Difference Between a Dwelling Unit and a Sleeping unit?

A *dwelling unit* is a single unit providing complete, independent living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation.

- A dwelling unit can be a single-family home, a multi-unit apartment building, or an efficiency (zero-bedroom).

A *sleeping unit* is a single unit that provides rooms or spaces for one or more persons, includes permanent provisions for sleeping and can include provisions for living, eating, and either sanitation or kitchen facilities **but not both**. Such rooms and spaces that are also part of a dwelling unit are not sleeping units.

- A sleeping unit can be a single room occupancy (SRO) or hotel/motel room.

The difference between the two is important as it affects the **WHERE** CO detection must be located.

What Does the Term “Carbon Monoxide Detection” Mean?

The phrase *carbon monoxide detection* can refer to **either** CO alarms **or** CO detection systems.

- According to chapter 9 (new construction), CO detection can be provided by a CO **alarm** that complies with 915.4 (more on this later) or a CO **detection system** that complies with 915.5.

- According to chapter 11 (existing structures), CO **alarms** shall be required, although a **CO detection system** that complies with 915.5 is an acceptable alternative.

OKAY…and?

- Unless there is a more stringent state or local requirement, either properly installed CO alarms or detectors are an acceptable way to meet CO detection requirements outlined in this Notice.

What Is The Difference Between a Carbon Monoxide Alarm and a Carbon Monoxide Detector?

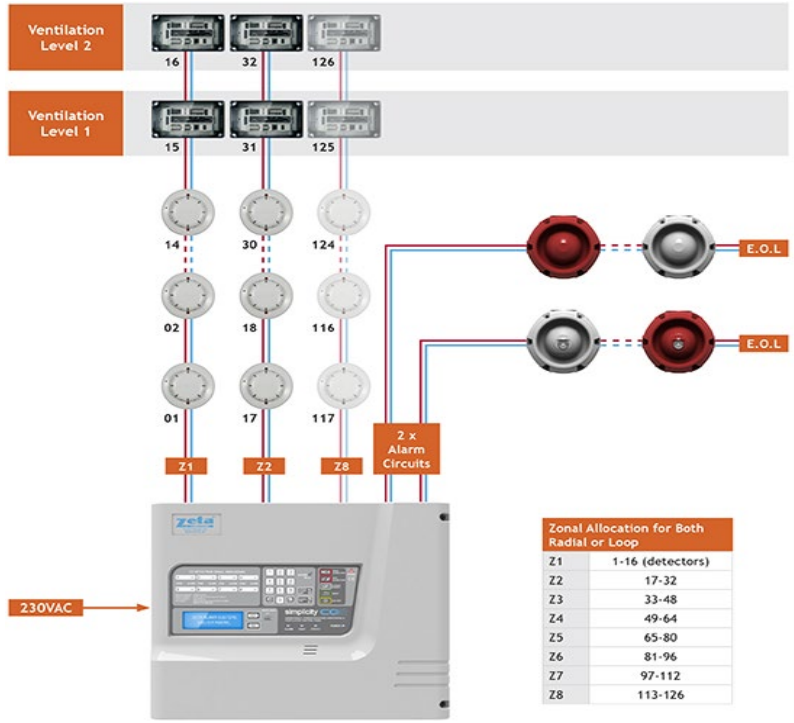
A *CO alarm* is a single- or multiple-station alarm intended to detect carbon monoxide gas and alert occupants by a distinct audible signal. It incorporates a sensor, control components, and an alarm notification appliance in a single unit.

- CO alarms should receive primary power from the building and, when primary power is interrupted, receive power from a battery backup.

What Is The Difference Between a Carbon Monoxide Alarm and a Carbon Monoxide Detector?

A *CO detector* is a device with an integral sensor to detect carbon monoxide gas and transmit an alarm signal to a connected alarm control unit.

Example alarm control unit



Which Chapter of the IFC Applies to The Notice?

There are two chapters in the International Fire Code (IFC) of which you should be aware - Chapter 9 and 11.

Reminder! The phrase *carbon monoxide detection* can refer to **either** CO alarms **or** CO detection systems.

Chapter 9:

This chapter describes CO detection requirements associated with dwelling and sleeping units in **new construction.**

- https://codes.iccsafe.org/content/IFC2018/chapter-9-fire-protection-and-life-safety-systems

Chapter 11:

This chapter describes CO detection requirements associated with dwelling and sleeping units in **existing** housing, in other words, NOT new construction.

Caveat: Chapter 11 directs readers to refer to Chapter 9 for associated requirements.

- https://codes.iccsafe.org/content/IFC2018/chapter-11-construction-requirements-for-existing-buildings

What Does Chapter 11 of the IFC Say About Existing Units?

Carbon monoxide alarms shall be installed in existing dwelling units and sleeping units where those units include any of the **four conditions** identified in Sections 915.1.2 through 915.1.6 of the IFC.

The carbon monoxide alarms shall be installed **in the locations** specified in Section 915.2 and the **installation shall be in accordance** with Section 915.4.

Exceptions:

- Carbon monoxide **alarms** are permitted to be solely battery operated where the code that was in effect at the time of construction did not require carbon monoxide detectors to be provided.
- Carbon monoxide **alarms** are permitted to be solely battery-operated in dwelling units that are not served by a commercial power source.
- A carbon monoxide **detection system** in accordance with Section 915.5 shall be an acceptable alternative to carbon monoxide alarms.

What Are the Four Conditions When Carbon Monoxide Detection is Required?

Reminder! Carbon monoxide detection is a requirement when:

1. A unit contains a fuel-burning appliance or a fuel-burning fireplace
2. A unit served by fuel-burning, forced-air furnaces (with one exception)
3. A unit is located in a building that contains a fuel-burning appliance or fuel-burning fireplace, even if outside of the unit (with some exceptions); and,
4. A unit is located in a building with an attached, private garage (with some exceptions)

When is Carbon Monoxide Detection Required?

1. Carbon monoxide detection shall be provided in dwelling units and sleeping units that contain a fuel-burning appliance or a fuel-burning fireplace.

There are **no** exceptions to this condition - all units that contain a fuel-burning appliance or a fuel-burning fireplace **must** have carbon monoxide detection.

A fuel-burning appliance is any appliance that runs on combustible fuel such as natural gas, propane, heating oil, wood, etc. (any appliance that doesn't run on electricity). Examples include:

- Natural gas/propane fueled stove/oven
- Combustible fuel-burning heating unit (i.e., furnace/hot water heater)
- Wood-burning stove/furnace
- Wood pellet stove/furnace/hot water heater

When is Carbon Monoxide Detection Required (Continued)?

2. Carbon monoxide detection shall be provided in dwelling units and sleeping units served by a fuel-burning, forced-air furnace.

Exception: Carbon monoxide detection **shall not be** required **in** dwelling units and sleeping units where a carbon monoxide **detector** is provided in the first room or area served by each main duct leaving the furnace, and the carbon monoxide alarm signals are automatically transmitted to an approved location.

- Example: Vince receives HOPWA TBRA and lives in a unit where the following conditions exist:
  - There is a fuel-burning, forced-air furnace located in the basement with a **single** main duct that leads first to the living room and then branches off from the living room with additional ducts that serve the kitchen, bathroom, and sleeping rooms. There are no other fuel-burning appliances located within the unit.
  - There is a carbon monoxide **detector** in the living room
  - In this example, no **additional** carbon monoxide detection (including alarms outside of sleeping rooms) is required because there is a **detector** in the first room served by the furnace, and the CO alarm signals to an approved location.

When is Carbon Monoxide Detection Required (Continued)?

3. Carbon monoxide detection shall be provided in dwelling units and sleeping units located <u>in buildings</u> that contain fuel-burning appliances or fuel-burning fireplaces.

Exception: Carbon monoxide detection **shall not be** required in dwelling units and sleeping units without communicating openings between the fuel-burning appliance or fuel-burning fireplace and the dwelling unit and sleeping unit.

- A *communicating opening* is a pathway by which air can freely flow from one room to another room (i.e., transfer ducts and grilles, concealed spaces, interior hallways, pass-through windows, doors, or any other opening which allows air to be exchanged between a fuel-burning appliance or garage and a sleeping unit or dwelling unit).

- Example: Lacey lives in a unit with a fuel-burning, hot water heater which is located in a fully enclosed mechanical room **outside** the unit with a solid wall (**no communicating opening**) between the unit and the mechanical room. There are **no other** fuel-burning appliances, furnaces, or fireplaces within the unit or building. Carbon monoxide detection **is not** required in **<u>the unit</u>** because there isn't a communicating opening between the fuel-burning hot water heater and the dwelling unit.

When is Carbon Monoxide Detection Required (Continued)?

3. Carbon monoxide detection shall be provided in dwelling units and sleeping units located <u>in buildings</u> that contain fuel-burning appliances or fuel-burning fireplaces.

Exception: Carbon monoxide detection **shall not be** required in dwelling units and sleeping units where a carbon monoxide **detector** is provided in **one** of the following locations:

- In an approved location between the fuel-burning appliance or fuel-burning fireplace and the dwelling unit and sleeping unit
- On the ceiling of the room containing the fuel-burning appliance or fuel-burning fireplace.

- Example: Shasta lives in a unit where there is a fuel-burning, hot water heater located in the basement. The landlord **does not** have a CO **detector** installed in the building. CO detection will be required in Shasta's unit before HOPWA assistance can be provided.

When is Carbon Monoxide Detection Required (Continued)?

4. Carbon monoxide detection shall be provided in dwelling units and sleeping units in buildings with attached private garages.

Exceptions:

- Carbon monoxide detection **shall not be** required **in dwelling units and sleeping units** without communicating openings between the private garage and the dwelling unit and sleeping unit.

- Example: Langley lives in a house with **no** fuel-burning appliances, no fuel-burning fireplaces nor a forced air furnace. Langley does have a private garage, and there is a solid wall (**no communicating openings**) between the garage and the unit, so there is no direct access to the garage from within the unit. Because there is a solid wall between the dwelling unit and the private garage, CO detection **is not** required in the dwelling unit.

When is Carbon Monoxide Detection Required (Continued)?

4. Carbon monoxide detection shall be provided in dwelling units and sleeping units in buildings with attached private garages.

Exceptions:

- Carbon monoxide detection **shall not be** required **in dwelling units and sleeping units** located more than one story above or below a private garage.

- Example: Vanessa lives in a 3-story building and her unit is located on the 3rd floor. All utilities are electric and there are no fuel-burning appliances or furnaces in the unit or building. There are dwelling/sleeping unit(s) located on floors 2 and 3, and a private garage located on floor 1. Detection is only required for the 2nd-floor unit(s) but not required for the 3rd-floor unit(s). Because of the location of Vanessa's unit, CO detection **is not** required in the dwelling unit.

When is Carbon Monoxide Detection Required (Continued)?

4. Carbon monoxide detection shall be provided **in dwelling units and sleeping units** in buildings with attached private garages.

Exception:

- Carbon monoxide detection **shall not be** required where the private garage connects to the building through an open-ended corridor. An open-ended corridor is an interior corridor that is open on each end and connects to an exterior stairway or ramp at each end with no intervening doors or separation from the corridor.

- Example: River lives in a house where there are no fuel-burning appliances, fireplaces, or forced-air furnaces. There is a private garage and an open-air breezeway between the dwelling/sleeping unit and the private garage. Carbon monoxide detection **is not** required in the unit because of the open-air breezeway (open-ended corridor).

When is Carbon Monoxide Detection Required (Continued)?

4. Carbon monoxide detection shall be provided **in dwelling units and sleeping units** in buildings with attached private garages.

Exception:

- Where a carbon monoxide **detector** is provided in an approved location between openings to a private garage and dwelling and sleeping units.

- Example: Lionel lives in a unit where there is an enclosed breezeway between the garage and the dwelling/sleeping unit(s). A CO detector **is** correctly located between the garage and the unit, so additional CO detection **is not** required in Lionel's unit. Additional detection may be required in the unit if other fuel-burning appliances are present.

Where Carbon Monoxide Detection Must be Located

When a unit meets at least one of the conditions requiring CO detection, the type of unit affects where in the unit CO detection must be located.

Dwelling Units

- Carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in dwelling units, outside each sleeping area, and in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms.
- Where a fuel-burning appliance is located in a bedroom or its attached bathroom, carbon monoxide detection shall be installed within the bedroom.

Sleeping Units

- Carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in sleeping units.
  - Exception: Carbon monoxide detection shall be allowed to be installed outside of and in the immediate vicinity of each separate sleeping area where the sleeping unit or its attached bedroom does not contain a fuel-burning appliance and is not served by a forced air furnace.

What Are the IFC's Requirements for Carbon Monoxide Alarms?

Power Source

- Carbon monoxide alarms shall receive their primary power from the building wiring where such wiring is served from a commercial source, **and** when primary power is interrupted, shall receive power from a battery. Wiring shall be permanent and without a disconnecting switch other than that required for overcurrent protection.
  - Often what is referred to as "hard-wired" or a permanent, fixed, and constant connection between the circuit panel and the device/component being served by the connection.
  - Plug-in type carbon monoxide detectors/alarms should not be plugged into an outlet that can be turned off by a light switch or connected to a fixed power source by extension cords.

Exception: Where installed in buildings without commercial power, battery-powered carbon monoxide alarms shall be an acceptable alternative.

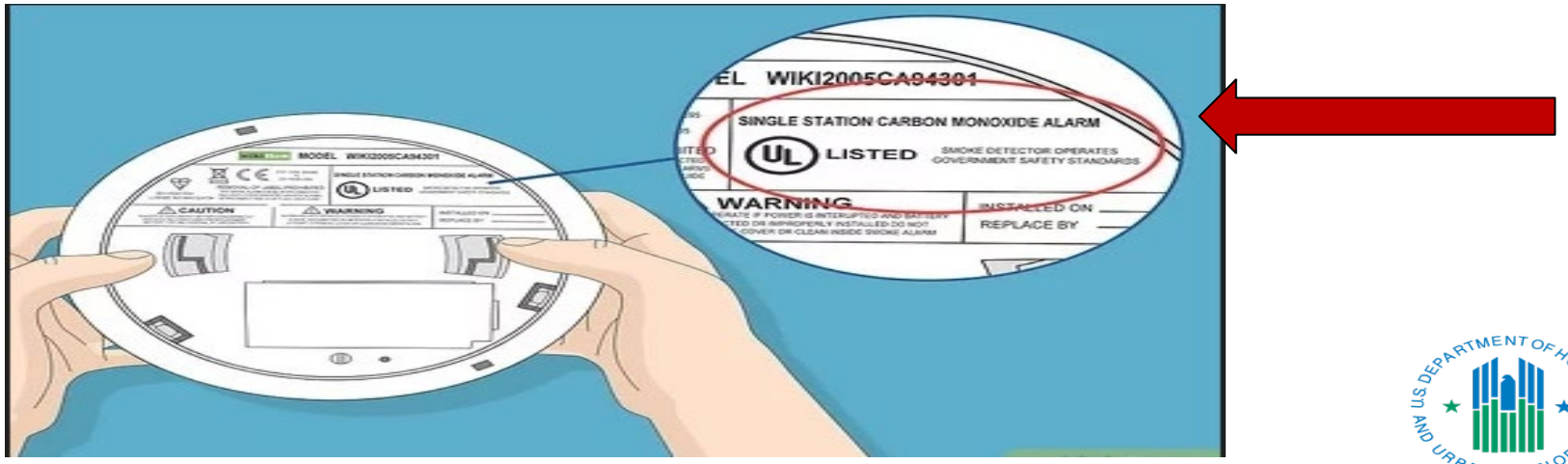
What Are the IFC's Requirements for Carbon Monoxide Alarms?

Listings

- Carbon monoxide alarms shall be listed in accordance with **UL 2034**.

What is UL?

A UL-Listed approval ensures the safety and longevity of many household items under normal wear and tear with everyday use. UL testing makes sure that wire sizes are correct or that devices can handle the amount of current (electricity) they claim to be able to. They also ensure that products are constructed correctly for the highest safety.



What Are the IFC's Requirements for Carbon Monoxide Alarms?

Locations:

Carbon monoxide **alarms** shall only be installed in dwelling units and in sleeping units. They shall not be installed in locations where code requires carbon monoxide **detectors** to be used.

Combination Alarms:

Combination carbon monoxide/smoke alarms shall be an acceptable alternative to carbon monoxide alarms. Combination carbon monoxide/smoke alarms shall be listed in accordance with UL 2034 and UL 217.

How Should HOPWA Programs Document Compliance with Carbon Monoxide Detection Requirements?

HOPWA programs must add questions to HOPWA habitability/HQS forms and create a CO detection checklist for self-certification. Programs can use the same questions for both the habitability/HQS form and self-certification checklist.

How Should HOPWA Programs Document Compliance with Carbon Monoxide Detection Requirements? (Continued)

Key elements for both forms include:

- Date and address of the unit
- Name and title of the person conducting the inspection or completing a self-certification
- Is there a fuel-burning appliance/fireplace/forced-air furnace/private garage located within or attached to the building?
  - If no: Requirement does not apply, and determination should be documented.
  - If yes: Indicate the location of the fuel-burning appliance/fireplace/forced-air furnace/private garage
- If the requirement applies, is there an applicable exception to each condition?
  - If yes: Document exception(s).
  - If no: CO detection is required and must be documented in accordance with requirements outlined in chapters 9 and 11 of the IFC.

How Should HOPWA Programs Get Into Compliance with Carbon Monoxide Detection Requirements?

Getting Into Compliance

- STRMU or PHP assistance (for a security deposit) provided after December 27, 2022
  - Units must meet carbon monoxide detection requirements
- TBRA, leasing, operations, acquisition, rehab, conversation, and facility-based housing
  - Require all new units to meet this requirement before providing any assistance
  - Start making a plan to screen currently assisted units
    - Review data for your current units (rent roll, previous inspections, lease, HAP agreement, or other information) that can help you determine if any units **do not** require carbon monoxide detection (and make a note to the file)
    - For all other units, contact the landlord and assisted household in writing about these new federal requirements (and any state or local requirements)
    - Determine who should complete any self-certification (landlord, household, etc.)
  - Note: Do not wait until the next annual inspection to complete the screening and get into compliance

Summary and Reminders

- Remember, states, counties, or cities may have more stringent requirements regarding carbon monoxide detection, and the more stringent rule applies.

- While HUD's Notice does not specify **who** is responsible for providing carbon monoxide detection, some state, county, or local laws may specify who is responsible.
    - Grantees should consult with their local code enforcement offices for specific information

- Many communities have free resources for carbon monoxide alarms.
    - Search online for potential resources
    - 2-1-1
    - Local fire departments

Questions

Resources for Additional Information about Carbon Monoxide

- HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (OLHCHH)
  https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/healthy_homes/healthyhomes/carbonmonoxide
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) - Carbon Monoxide Poisoning information
  https://www.cdc.gov/co/default.htm
- Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) - Carbon Monoxide Fact Sheet
  https://www.cpsc.gov/safety-education/safety-guides/carbon-monoxide/carbon-monoxide-fact-sheet
- CPSC Carbon Monoxide Information Center
  https://www.cpsc.gov/Safety-Education/Safety-Education-Centers/Carbon-Monoxide-Information-Center
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - Protect Your Family and Yourself from Carbon Monoxide Poisoning
  https://www.epa.gov/indoor-air-quality-iaq/protect-yourfamily-and-yourself-carbon-monoxide-poisoning
- Federal Emergency Management Agency, US Fire Administration.
  https://www.usfa.fema.gov/prevention/outreach/carbon_monoxide.html

HOPWA Resources for Additional Information

- Technical Assistance (TA) resources to assist HOPWA grantees and project sponsors implement this requirement are coming soon!

- Be sure you're signed up to receive important announcements through the HOPWA listserv.
  - HUD.gov HOPWA Listserv Sign up
  - HUD Exchange HOPWA Listserv Sign Up

- HOPWA@hud.gov

Upcoming HOPWA Webinars & Office Hours

Topic	Dates
Rent Standard Requirements for the HOPWA Program: Office Hours	January 10, 2023 from 1:30 – 3:00 PM EST
New HOPWA Consolidated APR/CAPER Office Hours: Project Sponsors and Common Reporting Questions	January 25, 2023 from 3:00 - 4:30 PM EST

HOPWA Technical Assistance and Ask-A-Question

Get Assistance!

HOPWA Technical Assistance (TA)

- Grantees in need of TA may submit an online request through the HUD Exchange at: https://www.hudexchange.info/program-support/technical-assistance/

Get Answers!

Submit a question to the HOPWA Ask-A-Question (AAQ) desk

- Grantees and Project Sponsors may ask questions through the HOPWA AAQ: HOPWA Ask A Question (AAQ) Portal