



Section 103: Over-Income Limits for Public Housing Families Fact Sheet

Section 103 creates new limitations on program participation for families residing in public housing that remain over-income (OI) for 24 consecutive months. After a 24 month grace period, PHA policy may allow OI families to continue to live in a public housing unit paying an alternative rent. If the PHA does not adopt such a policy, the PHA must terminate tenancy of the OI family within six months of the final notification.

The new rules are implemented through two new sections in the public housing regulations: **24 CFR 960.507 Families exceeding the income limit**, and **24 CFR 960.509 Lease requirements for non-public housing over-income families**. Related definitions can be found in 24 CFR 960.102(b).

The provisions implementing section 103 will be effective March 16, 2023. All PHAs must fully implement OI policies no later than June 14, 2023. There are **no exceptions** to the income limitation on public housing program participation.

Over-income (OI) limit: set by multiplying the very low-income level for the applicable area by a factor of 2.4, a limit equal to approximately 120% of the AMI. OI procedures are triggered by **annual or interim reexaminations**. During the reexamination, if the family is determined to be OI, the OI notification process begins.

Over-income (OI) family: families whose income exceeds the OI limit, including families during the grace period or before program termination or execution of a non-public housing over-income lease. These families retain all of their rights and obligations as public housing program participants.

Non-public housing over-income (NPHOI) family: a family whose income exceeds the OI limit for 24 consecutive months and remains in the unit paying the alternative non-public housing rent.

These families must have signed an NPHOI lease and are no longer public housing program participants. NPHOI families may not participate in public housing resident councils or programs for low-income or public housing participants. NPHOI families cannot receive a utility allowance from the PHA, be subject to income reexaminations, or be required to comply with Community Service and Self-Sufficiency Requirements.

Alternative Non-Public Housing Rent: A remaining NPHOI family must be charged a monthly rent equal to the higher of: the applicable fair market rent (24 CFR 888(A)), or the amount of the monthly subsidy provided for the unit (HUD will publish annually).



This material is based upon work supported, in whole or in part, by Federal award number NAL-C-17-094-05 awarded to NALCAB by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The substance and findings of the work are dedicated to the public. Neither the United States Government, nor any of its employees, makes any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately-owned rights. Reference herein to any individuals, agencies, companies, products, process, services, service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise does not constitute or imply an endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the author(s), contributor(s), the U.S. Government or any agency thereof. Opinions contained herein are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the official position of, or a position that is endorsed by, HUD or any Federal agency.

Section 103: Over-Income Limits for Public Housing Families Fact Sheet

Falling below OI limit: If the PHA determines (in an interim or regular reexamination) that a family's income has fallen below the OI limit at any time during the 24-month grace period the family will remain public housing program participants and return to regular income reexamination periods. If the family becomes OI again, the PHA begins a new 24-month grace period.

Notices: PHAs must give OI families 3 notices, each within 30 days of the income examination that determines the family is, or remains, OI: at the initial determination of OI status, following the reexamination at the conclusion of the 1st 12 months of the grace period, and at the conclusion of the 24 month grace period.

All notices must be provided in writing and state what actions will be taken as required under the PHA's OI policy in the Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy (ACOP). If applicable, the notice must include the alternative rent amount. All notices must provide information on the family's right to a grievance hearing.

Policies: PHAs must have a continued occupancy policy detailed in its ACOP to either:

- Require OI families to execute a new NPHOI lease within 60 days of notification and charge the family the alternative non-public housing rent, or
- Terminate the tenancy of the family no more than 6 months after the notification.

PHAs may choose to adopt a waitlist preference for NPHOI families who again become income-eligible for readmission to the public housing program. These families would then reapply. OI families who have vacated public housing are not eligible for this preference.

Reporting: The PHA must submit a report annually that specifies:

- The number of OI families residing in a PHA's public housing as of the end of the calendar year. This report will be pulled by HUD via the form HUD-50058.
- The number of families on the waiting lists for admission to public housing. This information will be submitted through the Operating Fund Web Portal beginning January 1, 2024.

Related Resources:

- [Supplemental Guidance for Implementation of Section 103; Limitation on Public Housing Tenancy for Over-Income Families under the Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act of 2016 \(HOTMA\)](#)
 - » See Appendix for directions on calculating the OI limit.
- [Implementation of Section 103: Over-Income Limits for Public Housing Families recorded training, presentation, and transcript](#)
- [Sample NPHOI lease](#)
- [Sample OI Notices](#)