



September 25, 2023

Richard J. Monocchio  
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary  
Office of Public and Indian Housing  
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development  
451 Seventh Street, SW  
Washington, DC 20410

Ethan Handelman  
Deputy Assistant Secretary  
Office of Multifamily Housing Programs  
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development  
451 Seventh Street, SW  
Washington, DC 20410

Re: Improper Implementation of the HOTMA Asset Limitation Enforcement Mechanism

Dear Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Monocchio and Deputy Assistant Secretary Handelman:

On behalf of the undersigned groups whose collective membership provides housing to millions of federally assisted families or advocates for affordable housing and the rights of tenants, we are writing to you to express our concerns regarding the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's ("HUD's" or "the Department's") implementation of one aspect of section 104 of the Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act of 2016 ("HOTMA").

The Department is not following the plain meaning of the statute under proper rules of statutory interpretation to implement asset limitations in HOTMA. Section 104 of HOTMA contains provisions which establish asset limitations on receiving certain federal rental assistance (i.e., families that exceed a certain asset threshold may not receive certain federal rental assistance). The prevalent understanding of section 104, outside of HUD, is that it would set asset limitations on certain federal rental assistance programs, but that housing providers would have the authority to use discretion in applying those asset limitations.

From our discussions with HUD staff, it appears that HUD will not allow for the use of discretion in the asset limitation provisions in section 104 of HOTMA, despite the clear wording of the statute. Additionally, in recently published guidance titled "Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher Program List of

Discretionary Policies to Implement HOTMA,” HUD states that “PHAs may choose to establish a written policy to not enforce the asset limitation for up to six months . . . .” It also states that “[n]on-enforcement policies must address the timeframe for curing non-compliance . . . .”<sup>1</sup> The guidance does not allow for PHAs to establish a policy that fully exercises their statutory authority beyond a six-month scope.

The text of section 104 of HOTMA clearly supports a plain meaning reading of the statute that allows for the use of discretion in the application of the asset limitation provisions.

First, section 104 of HOTMA adds subsection (e) to section 16 of the United States Housing Act of 1937. Subsection (e) is titled “Eligibility for Assistance Based on Assets.” Paragraph (1) of subsection (e) provides for the limitation of assets. Paragraph (1) states that “a dwelling unit . . . may not be rented and assistance . . . may not be provided, either initially or at each recertification of family income, to any family . . . whose net family assets exceed \$100,000 . . . or . . . who has a present ownership interest in . . . real property that is suitable for occupancy . . . .”

Then, paragraphs (4) and (5) of subsection (e) allow for housing providers to use discretion in enforcing the asset limitation provisions found in paragraph (1). Paragraph (4) states “[w]hen recertifying family income . . . in public housing dwelling units, a [PHA] may . . . choose not to enforce the limitation under paragraph (1).” Paragraph (5) states “[w]hen recertifying the income of a family residing in a dwelling unit assisted under this Act, a [PHA] or owner may choose not to enforce the limitation under paragraph (1) or may establish exceptions to such limitations based on eligibility criteria . . . .”

The interpretation of the language above is the clearest, most straightforward interpretation of the statute. In debating the legislative proposal and whether to support it, most housing groups assumed this straightforward interpretation and natural reading of the text. For example, in its summary of HOTMA, the National Housing Law Project wrote “[housing providers] have the discretion to (1) not enforce these asset limitations, [or] (2) establish exceptions . . . .”<sup>2</sup> In its summary of HOTMA, the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities wrote that HOTMA “[a]llows [housing providers] to adopt a policy of not enforcing the asset limitations at all, [or] to establish exceptions . . . .”<sup>3</sup>

In addition, the legislative history of HOTMA supports this clear reading of the statute.

- The House Financial Services Committee report on the bill states, in its section-by-section analysis, that “[w]hen recertifying family income with respect to families residing in public housing units, the PHA may chose [sic] not to enforce the asset limitation in this provision.”<sup>4</sup> The report only mentions public housing, but if the committee believed that paragraph (4) allowed for the use of discretion in applying the asset limitations, then, read consistently, paragraph (5) should also allow for the use of discretion in applying asset limitations for other federal rental assistance. Although

---

<sup>1</sup> Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher Program List of Discretionary Policies to Implement HOTMA, 2023, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, p. 2, <https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/PIH/documents/PH%20and%20HCV%20List%20of%20Discretionary%20Policies%20to%20Implement%20HOTMA.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup> See The Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act (HOTMA), 2016, National Housing Law Project, <https://www.nhlp.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/NHLP-Overview-and-Analysis-of-HOTMA.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup> See Comparison Between Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act (HOTMA) and Current Law, 2016, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, [https://www.cbpp.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/hr\\_3700-current\\_law\\_12-7-15.pdf](https://www.cbpp.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/hr_3700-current_law_12-7-15.pdf).

<sup>4</sup> H. Rept. 114-397, <https://www.congress.gov/congressional-report/114th-congress/house-report/397/1>, p. 37.

the report refers to an earlier version of the bill, the relevant provisions discussed in this letter did not change in the final text.

- Additionally, in its cost estimate for HOTMA, the Congressional Budget Office writes “[s]ection 104 would make households with more than \$100,000 in assets ineligible for assistance, but would leave the enforcement of this provision up to the discretion of the PHAs and property owners.”<sup>5</sup> Again, although the cost estimate refers to an earlier version of the bill, the relevant provisions discussed in this letter did not change in the final text.
- Finally, the Congressional Research Service, in its summary of HOTMA, also writes “PHAs and owners would be given the authority not to enforce the asset limit, establish exceptions, and delay evictions or terminations for up to six months.”<sup>6</sup>

Despite this clear reading of the statute, HUD has chosen an alternative interpretation. The Department overemphasizes certain language in paragraph (1). Paragraph (1) states the phrase “. . . notwithstanding any other provision of this Act . . .” before listing the asset limitation thresholds. The Department prioritizes the “notwithstanding” phrase to argue that the provisions allowing discretion in the application of asset limitations of paragraphs (4) and (5) do not apply to paragraph (1) and that the income thresholds are absolute (i.e., the “notwithstanding” language prevents other provisions from narrowing the scope of the asset limitations).

The Department’s reading of section 104 incorrectly contextualizes the provisions allowing the use of discretion in applying asset limitations. By over prioritizing the “notwithstanding” language in paragraph (1) such that its scope cannot be narrowed by paragraphs (4) and (5), HUD would make paragraphs (4) and (5) meaningless. A basic rule of statutory interpretation states that in interpreting statutes, the reader should “give effect, if possible, to every clause and word of a statute, avoiding . . . any construction which implies that the legislature was ignorant of the meaning of the language it employed.”<sup>7</sup> To imbue paragraphs (4) and (5) with meaning, the Department invents a connection between paragraphs (4) and (5) and paragraph (6). Paragraph (6) allows for housing providers to delay evictions and terminations of federal rental assistance for up to 6 months. Paragraph (6) states that for “. . . a family . . . who does not comply with the limitation under paragraph (1), the [PHA] or project owner may delay eviction or termination of the family . . . for a period of not more than 6 months.” Of course, paragraph (6) read by itself would also mean that a housing provider could delay eviction or termination of rental assistance by 6 months, so there is no need to connect paragraphs (4) and (5) with (6). The Department connects them because its reading of paragraph (1) would make paragraphs (4) and (5) extraneous without an invented connection.

---

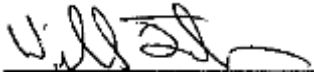
<sup>5</sup> H.R. 3700 Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act of 2015, 2016, Congressional Budget Office, <https://www.cbo.gov/sites/default/files/114th-congress-2015-2016/costestimate/hr3700.pdf>, p. 5.

<sup>6</sup> Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act (H.R. 3700), 2016, Congressional Research Service, [https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/20160303\\_R44358\\_3b7e79d3775ad332024bff0f124c85c61de2cee3.pdf](https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/20160303_R44358_3b7e79d3775ad332024bff0f124c85c61de2cee3.pdf), p. 6.

<sup>7</sup> See Statutory Interpretation: General Principles and Recent Trends, 2014, Congressional Research Service, <https://www.everycrsreport.com/reports/97-589.html> (internal quotation marks omitted).

For the reasons listed above, we--the undersigned groups--ask that HUD follow the plain meaning of the HOTMA statute and allow for housing providers to use discretion in applying the asset limitation thresholds according to how they structure their admissions and continuing occupancy policies or their administrative plans. The Department's current interpretation puts families at risk of eviction, including many seniors and people with disabilities.

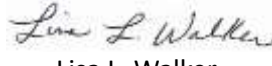
Sincerely,



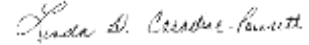
Will Fischer,  
Senior Director for  
Housing Policy and  
Research,  
Center on Budget and  
Policy Priorities (CBPP)



Sunia Zaterman,  
Executive Director,  
Council of Large  
Public Housing  
Authorities (CLPHA)



Lisa L. Walker,  
CEO and General  
Counsel,  
Housing and  
Development Law  
Institute (HDLI)



Linda Caradine-Poinsett,  
PhD, MJ, MBA,  
CEO and Executive Vice  
President,  
Institute of Real Estate  
Management (IREM)



Nicole Barrett,  
Program Director,  
MTW Collaborative



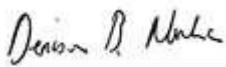
Kris Cook, CAE,  
Chief Executive  
Officer,  
National Affordable  
Housing Management  
Association (NAHMA)



Mark Thiele,  
CEO,  
National Association  
of Housing and  
Redevelopment  
Officials (NAHRO)



Deborah Thrope,  
Deputy Director,  
National Housing Law  
Project (NHLP)



Denise B. Muha,  
Executive Director,  
National Leased Housing  
Association (NLHA)



Diane Yentel,  
President and CEO,  
National Low Income Housing  
Coalition (NLIHC)



Tim Kaiser,  
Executive Director,  
Public Housing Authorities  
Directors Association (PHADA)

CC:

Adrienne Todman, Deputy Secretary, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development  
Damon Smith, General Counsel, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development  
Julia Gordon, Assistant Secretary, Housing and Federal Housing Commissioner  
Dominique Blom, General Deputy Assistant Secretary, Public and Indian Housing  
Danielle Bastarache, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Public Housing and Voucher Programs  
Ashley Matthews, Supervisory Housing Program Specialist, Housing Voucher Management and Operations  
Division

## Appendix A

The relevant portions of section 104 of the Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act of 2016 have been reproduced below.

### SEC. 104. LIMITATION ON ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE BASED ON ASSETS.

Section 16 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437n) is amended by inserting after subsection (d) the following new subsection:

“(e) Eligibility for Assistance Based on Assets.--

“(1) Limitation on assets.--Subject to paragraph (3) and notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, a dwelling unit assisted under this Act may not be rented and assistance under this Act may not be provided, either initially or at each recertification of family income, to any family--

“(A) whose net family assets exceed \$100,000, as such amount is adjusted annually by applying an inflationary factor as the Secretary considers appropriate; or

“(B) who has a present ownership interest in, a legal right to reside in, and the effective legal authority to sell, real property that is suitable for occupancy by the family as a residence, except that the prohibition under this subparagraph shall not apply to--

“(i) any property for which the family is receiving assistance under subsection (y) or (o) (12) of section 8 of this Act;

“(ii) any person that is a victim of domestic violence; or

“(iii) any family that is offering such property for sale.

...

“(4) Compliance for public housing dwelling units.--When recertifying family income with respect to families residing in public housing dwelling units, a public housing agency may, in the discretion of the agency and only pursuant to a policy that is set forth in the public housing agency plan under section 5A for the agency, choose not to enforce the limitation under paragraph (1).

“(5) Enforcement.--When recertifying the income of a family residing in a dwelling unit assisted under this Act, a public housing agency or owner may choose not to enforce the limitation under paragraph (1) or may establish exceptions to such limitation based on eligibility criteria, but only pursuant to a policy that is set forth in the public housing agency plan under section 5A for the agency or under a policy adopted by the owner. Eligibility criteria for establishing exceptions may provide for separate treatment based on family type and may be based on different factors, such as age, disability, income, the ability of the family to find suitable alternative housing, and whether supportive services are being provided.

``(6) Authority to delay evictions.--In the case of a family residing in a dwelling unit assisted under this Act who does not comply with the limitation under paragraph (1), the public housing agency or project owner may delay eviction or termination of the family based on such noncompliance for a period of not more than 6 months.