

PHAs comply with the targeting requirement. If such PHAs do not have a single fiscal year, HUD will determine which PHA's fiscal year is used for this purpose.

(vii) If a family initially leases a unit outside the PHA jurisdiction under portability procedures at admission to the voucher program on or after the merger date, such admission shall be counted against the targeting obligation of the initial PHA (unless the receiving PHA absorbs the portable family into the receiving PHA voucher program from the point of admission).

(3) The annual income (gross income) of a participant family is used both for determination of income-eligibility under paragraph (b)(1) of this section and for targeting under paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section. In determining annual income of a participant family which includes persons with disabilities, the determination must include the disallowance of increase in annual income as provided in 24 CFR 5.617, if applicable.

(4) The applicable income limit for issuance of a voucher when a family is selected for the program is the highest income limit (for the family size) for areas in the PHA jurisdiction. The applicable income limit for admission to the program is the income limit for the area where the family is initially assisted in the program. At admission, the family may only use the voucher to rent a unit in an area where the family is income eligible.

(c) *Family composition.* (1) A "family" may be a single person or a group of persons.

(2) A "family" includes a family with a child or children.

(3) A group of persons consisting of two or more elderly persons or disabled persons living together, or one or more elderly or disabled persons living with one or more live-in aides is a family. The PHA determines if any other group of persons qualifies as a "family".

(4) A single person family may be:

- (i) An elderly person.
- (ii) A displaced person.
- (iii) A disabled person.
- (iv) Any other single person.

(5) A child who is temporarily away from the home because of placement in

foster care is considered a member of the family.

(d) *Continuously assisted.* (1) An applicant is continuously assisted under the 1937 Housing Act if the family is already receiving assistance under any 1937 Housing Act program when the family is admitted to the voucher program.

(2) The PHA must establish policies concerning whether and to what extent a brief interruption between assistance under one of these programs and admission to the voucher program will be considered to break continuity of assistance under the 1937 Housing Act.

(e) *When PHA verifies that applicant is eligible.* The PHA must receive information verifying that an applicant is eligible within the period of 60 days before the PHA issues a voucher to the applicant.

(f) *Decision to deny assistance—*(1) *Notice to applicant.* The PHA must give an applicant prompt written notice of a decision denying admission to the program (including a decision that the applicant is not eligible, or denying assistance for other reasons). The notice must give a brief statement of the reasons for the decision. The notice must also state that the applicant may request an informal review of the decision, and state how to arrange for the informal review.

(2) For description of the grounds for denying assistance because of action or inaction by the applicant, see § 982.552(b) and (c) (requirement and authority to deny admission) and § 982.553(a) (crime by family members).

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§ 982.202 How applicants are selected: General requirements.

(a) *Waiting list admissions and special admissions.* The PHA may admit an applicant for participation in the program either:

(1) As a special admission (see § 982.203).

(2) As a waiting list admission (see § 982.204 through § 982.210).

(b) *Prohibited admission criteria*—(1) *Where family lives.* Admission to the program may not be based on where the family lives before admission to the program. However, the PHA may target assistance for families who live in public housing or other federally assisted housing, or may adopt a residency preference (see § 982.207).

(2) *Where family will live.* Admission to the program may not be based on where the family will live with assistance under the program.

(3) *Family characteristics.* The PHA preference system may provide a preference for admission of families with certain characteristics from the PHA waiting list. However, admission to the program may not be based on:

(i) Discrimination because members of the family are unwed parents, recipients of public assistance, or children born out of wedlock;

(ii) Discrimination because a family includes children (familial status discrimination);

(iii) Discrimination because of age, race, color, religion, sex, or national origin;

(iv) Discrimination because of disability; or

(v) Whether a family decides to participate in a family self-sufficiency program.

(c) *Applicant status.* An applicant does not have any right or entitlement to be listed on the PHA waiting list, to any particular position on the waiting list, or to admission to the programs. The preceding sentence does not affect or prejudice any right, independent of this rule, to bring a judicial action challenging an PHA violation of a constitutional or statutory requirement.

(d) *Admission policy.* The PHA must admit applicants for participation in accordance with HUD regulations and other requirements, and with PHA policies stated in the PHA administrative plan and the PHA plan. The PHA admission policy must state the system of admission preferences that the PHA uses to select applicants from the waiting list, including any residency preference or other local preference.

[59 FR 36682, July 18, 1994, as amended at 60 FR 34717, July 3, 1995; 61 FR 9048, Mar. 6, 1996; 61 FR 27163, May 30, 1996; 64 FR 26643, May 14, 1999; 65 FR 16821, Mar. 30, 2000]

§ 982.203 Special admission (non-waiting list): Assistance targeted by HUD.

(a) If HUD awards a PHA program funding that is targeted for families living in specified units:

(1) The PHA must use the assistance for the families living in these units.

(2) The PHA may admit a family that is not on the PHA waiting list, or without considering the family's waiting list position. The PHA must maintain records showing that the family was admitted with HUD-targeted assistance.

(b) The following are examples of types of program funding that may be targeted for a family living in a specified unit:

(1) A family displaced because of demolition or disposition of a public housing project;

(2) A family residing in a multifamily rental housing project when HUD sells, forecloses or demolishes the project;

(3) For housing covered by the Low Income Housing Preservation and Resident Homeownership Act of 1990 (41 U.S.C. 4101 et seq.):

(i) A non-purchasing family residing in a project subject to a homeownership program (under 24 CFR 248.173); or

(ii) A family displaced because of mortgage prepayment or voluntary termination of a mortgage insurance contract (as provided in 24 CFR 248.165);

(4) A family residing in a project covered by a project-based Section 8 HAP contract at or near the end of the HAP contract term; and

(5) A non-purchasing family residing in a HOPE 1 or HOPE 2 project.

[59 FR 36682, July 18, 1994, as amended at 64 FR 26643, May 14, 1999]

§ 982.204 Waiting list: Administration of waiting list.

(a) *Admission from waiting list.* Except for special admissions, participants must be selected from the PHA waiting list. The PHA must select participants from the waiting list in accordance with admission policies in the PHA administrative plan.

(b) *Organization of waiting list.* The PHA must maintain information that permits the PHA to select participants from the waiting list in accordance with the PHA admission policies. The