

Contact Information

Mailing Address:

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Announcements

Schedule:

- The training will run from 9 am until approximately 3:30 pm
- Breaks: Morning and Afternoon
- Lunch: Approximately 12 1 pm
- Staff will present the training and allow for questions after each topic is covered

Housekeeping:

- Certificates will be provided after the conclusion of the class
- We suggest you silence your phones and put an "out of office" email response, if virtual, to help avoid distractions during the training
- If virtual, please pose questions and comments in the "Chat Box" or the "Questions Box," if virtual

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General Resources

HUD Handbook 4350.3

- https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/administration/hudclips/handbooks/hsgh/4350.3
- Chapters 3 and 5 along with corresponding tools and exhibits

HUD Notice H 2023–10 and Notice PIH 2023–27

- https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/OCHCO/documents/2023-27pihn.pdf
- This document replaces Chapters 3 and 5 of the HUD 4350.3 until/unless a revised Handbook is released
- This document was updated to include further clarifications on February 2, 2024

Technical Guide for Determining Income and Allowances for the HOME Program

- https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/HOMEGuideForIncomeAndAllowances.pdf
- 24 CFR 5.609 Annual Income
 - https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-24/subtitle-A/part-5#5.609
- Texas Administrative Code
 - https://texreg.sos.state.tx.us/public/readtac\$ext.ViewTAC?tac_view=3&ti=10&pt=1

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Definitions

Income

- ALL amounts, monetary or not, that go to or are received on behalf of the Head, Spouse, or Co-Head (even if the member is temporarily absent), or any other member
- ALL amounts anticipated to be received from a source outside the applicant group during the 12-month period following admission or certification
- Annual Income includes all amounts not specifically excluded by regulation
- For a listing of income exclusions, refer to Notice 2023–10 and Notice 2023–27. (https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/OCHCO/documents/2023-27pihn.pdf)

Assets

- Assets are items of value that may be turned into cash
- · Not all items of value are considered an asset
- Items are not required to be "cashed out" at time of application
- Income from Assets includes all amounts not specifically excluded by regulation
- For a listing of asset inclusions and exclusions, refer to Notice 2023–10 and Notice 2023–27. (https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/OCHCO/documents/2023-27pihn.pdf)

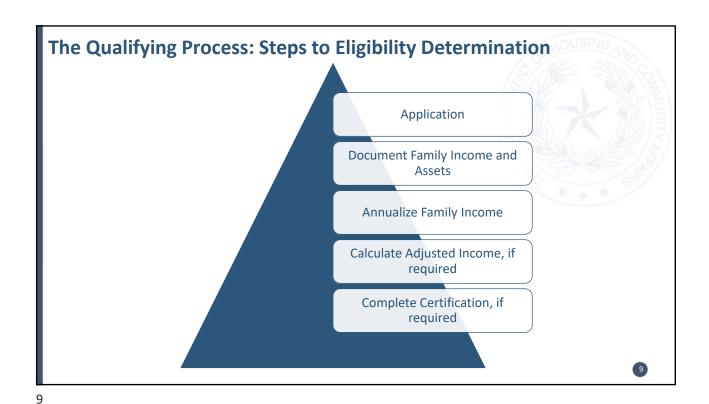


Household versus Family

- Household
 - All members of the applicant group
- Family
 - All members of the applicant group, or household, that must be included for purposes of eligibility

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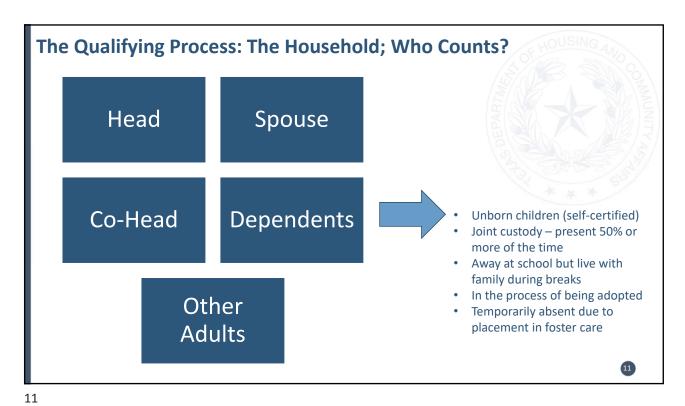




The Qualifying Process: The Application

- The application must screen for ALL sources of income, assets and student status for the family
- Should be completed by the household
- Staff should review the application to determine if the family appears eligible based on the initial information provided
- Obtain the "Release and Consent" form from all adults
 - Necessary to verify disclosed income, assets and student status
- Programs may have specific form requirements for applications, make sure you are complying with your program requirements

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Qualifying Process: Whose Income Counts?							
Family Members	Earned Income	Other Income (including income from assets)					
Head	Yes	Yes					
Spouse	Yes	Yes					
Co-Head	Yes	Yes					
Other Adult	Yes	Yes					
Dependents (under 18)	No	Yes					
Full-time Student - 18 or older	Yes**	Yes					
Household Members	Earned Income	Other Income (including income from assets)					
Live-in Aide	No	No					
Foster Adult	No	No					
Foster Children (under 18)	No	No					

The Qualifying Process: Live-in Aide

Household Member	Earned Income	Other Income (including income from assets)
Live-in Aide	No	No

Income and assets from a Live-in Aide can be **excluded** if **ALL** of the following apply:

- · Live-in Aide must reside with the applicant member
- Must be essential to the care and well-being of the applicant member
- May <u>NOT</u> be obligated for the financial support of the applicant member
- · Would not be considered a member except to provide the necessary supportive services

Requirements for a Live-in Aide:

- Verification of the need for the live-in aide must be obtained from a medical practitioner or a healthcare provider
 - Confidential medical information SHOULD NOT be sought
- A relative may be considered a live-in aide if they meet the requirements
- A spouse may not be considered a live-in aide

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Learning Point: Live-In Aide

Sample Household:

- William; Head of Household
- Sylvia; Spouse/Co-Head
- Mark; Live-In Aide
- This household is comprised of 3 people with 2 family members, true or false?

True, live-in aides do not count towards the family for the purposes of eligibility. This would be a 3-person household, Mark is a live-in Aide and would not be part of the family for purposes of eligibility.



The Qualifying Process: Foster Persons

Household Members	Earned Income	Other Income (including income from assets)				
Foster Adult	No	No				
Foster Children (under 18)	No	No				

Foster persons, <u>as defined by state law</u>, are excluded from the calculations for family eligibility. The foster assignment must be through a court or welfare agency and documentation of assignment must be present in the file.

Payments received for the care of foster children or foster adults are not counted. This rule only applies to payments made through official foster care relationships with local welfare agencies.



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Learning Point: Foster Persons

Sample Household:

- Jesse; Head of Household
- Erin; Foster Adult
- Lynn; Foster Child
- Jane; Foster Child
- This is a 4-person household with 1 family member, true or false?

True, foster persons do not count towards the family for the purposes of eligibility. This would be a 4-person household with only 1 family member counting towards eligibility, everyone else listed is a foster person and would not be part of the family for purposes of eligibility.



Income: Verification Hierarchy

- Enterprise Income Verification (EIV)
 - For any program that requires the use of EIV
- Web-based Income Verification
 - This is the next highest ranking verification type
- First-Hand (tenant-provided) Documentation
 - This a high ranked verification type
- Third Party Verification
 - This is a medium ranked verification type
 - Must be sent by the person verifying and returned, the applicant should not handle
- Oral Clarification/Verification
 - This type of verification should only be used to clarify missing or incomplete information
- Self-Certification
 - This should be used for any income that cannot be verified by other methods and to clarify unclear information



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Income: Enterprise Income Verification (EIV)

- Used by properties participating in HUD's assisted housing programs, such as the 811 PRA program
- The Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system is a web-based application which provides owners information on:
 - Employment
 - Wage
 - Unemployment compensation
 - · Social Security benefits
- There are 2 types of EIV reports; Verification and Income Reports
- The income reports are:
 - Income Report
 - Income Discrepancy Report
 - No Income Reported on 50059
 - No Income Reported by HHS or SSA
 - New Hires Report
- · Used at recertification (Interim and Recertification) to reduce errors in subsidy payments
- Owners must print (include print date) and maintain in master binders or tenant files, as required, to document compliance with running these reports
- Owners must address discrepancies between the EIV data and what was reported previously on HUD-50059s or current screening



Income: Web-based Income Verification

- · Web-based Income Verification
 - Information from a reputable source
 - Maintain the full report in the file
 - The Work Number, for example



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Income: First-Hand Documentation

- First-Hand (applicant provided) Documentation
 - Acceptable if the documentation identifies
 - Applicant and Employer; Pay Period and Pay Date; Gross Pay
 - Account Holder and Bank; Interest Rate, if any
 - Paystubs, bank statements, child support payment histories, Social Security Award Letters, Tax Returns, etc.
 - Paperwork Reduction Act minimized the required number of paystubs to 2
 - Some programs require 60 days of source documentation to verify income
 - Review itemization of all amounts included in gross pay and year-to-date earnings
 - Review for any assets not included on the application



Income: Third Party Verification

- Third Party Verification
 - Employment Verification, Asset Verification, Child Support Verification, etc.
 - This verification type is acceptable if:
 - The form is sent directly to and from the third party
 - The verification cannot be hand-carried by the applicant
 - The verification must be completed in its entirety
 - Mail
 - Maintain the envelop in which the verification was sent and received
 - Fax
 - Must include the company name and source's fax number
 - Email
 - Reliable if the email includes name of appropriate person or firm, maintain email in the tenant file

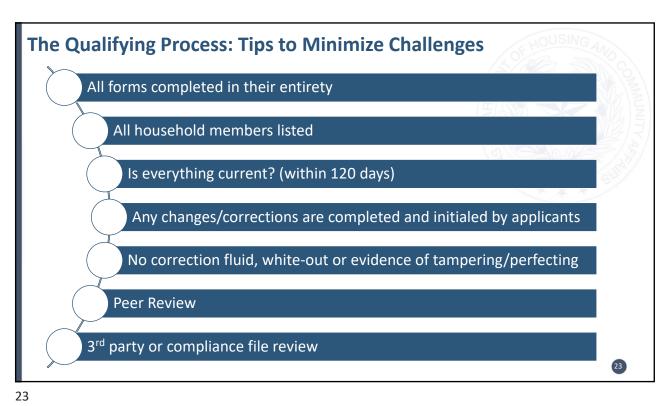


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Income: Oral Verifications and Self-Certifications

- Oral Clarification/Verification
 - This type of verification should only be used to clarify missing or incomplete information and any discrepancies
 - This type of verification/clarification is acceptable if it is documented and from a reliable third party source
 - Must include: date & time, person contacted & their contact information, contact's title, what information was clarified and staff name and signature
- Self-Certification
 - This should be used for any income that cannot be verified by other methods







Income: Excluded Income Sources

- Insurance Payments and Settlements
- Employment Income for **Students**
- Payments to keep family members with disabilities living at home
- Payments from the U.S. Census Bureau for work on • Income or lump sums **Decennial Census**
- Direct Federal/State Payments for Economic Stimulus or Recovery
- Tax Returns**

- Gifts for holidays, birthdays, Income received from a or other significant life events
- Lump sum additions to assets like lottery winnings
- Civil Settlements from an action that caused someone to become disabled
- received from Civil Rights Settlements
- Back-pay received as a result of a Civil Rights Action
- Workers' Compensation

- retirement account
 - Except for periodic payments
- Certain Student Financial Assistance
- Any other income excluded by 24 CFR 5.609

Any of the Lump Sums outlined on this slide that are placed in an asset, except Tax Returns, will count towards the household assets.



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Income: Excluded Assets

The Rodriguez family received a \$4,500 federal tax refund on 3/1/2024 and deposited the refund into their checking account. At their next annual reexamination with an effective date of 8/1/2024, the PHA/MFH Owner asks the family about any assets they own, the anticipated income from the assets, and if they received a federal tax refund or refundable tax credits in the past 12 months and where they deposited the refund/refundable tax credits or if they purchased savings bonds with the refund.

The Rodriguez family explain that they received a \$4,500 refund and that they deposited the refund into their checking account, which has a balance of \$10,000. The Rodriguez family reports that they have actual income of \$100 from the checking account this year. The family owns no other assets. Therefore, the family's total calculation of net family assets is \$10,000. In determining the total value of net family assets, the PHA/MFH Owner subtracts \$4,500 from the total of \$10,000 of net family assets, for a total countable asset of \$5,500. The full value of actual income is included as income, because actual income is always included even on excluded

> Notice H 2023-10 & Notice PIH 2023-27 **Example F2: Federal Tax Refund Excluded from Net Family Assets**

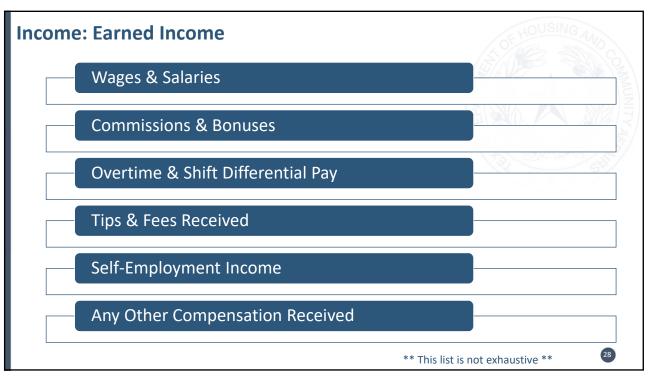


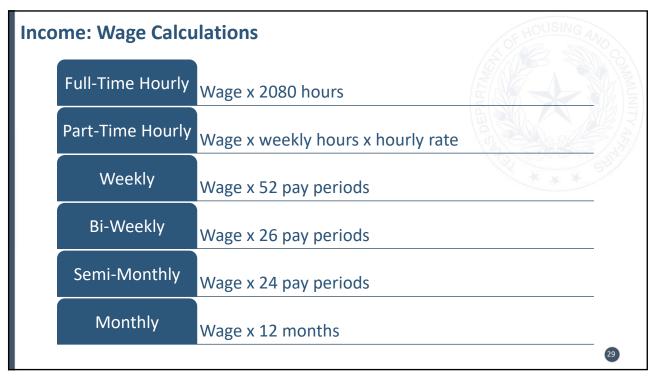
Income: Excluded VA Benefits for HUD-VASH Voucher Holders

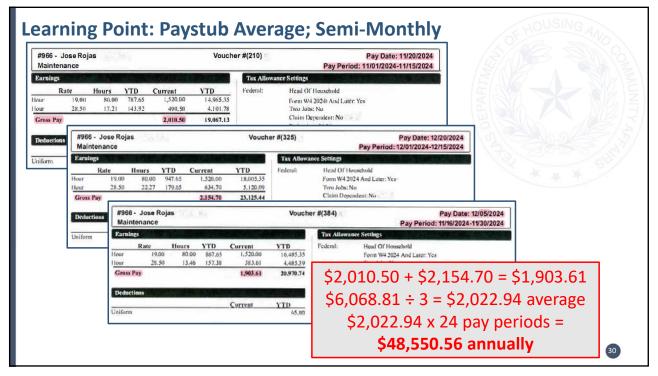
- HUD published a Notice on August 13, 2024, announcing changes to the Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) program to improve access for veterans experiencing homelessness.
- On September 24, 2024, the IRS issued Revenue Procedure 2024-38, allowing the same income exclusion for Housing Tax Credit (HTC) and BOND programs.
- The exclusion only applies to tenants receiving assistance under the HUD-VASH program. It does not apply to HTC or BOND residents that do not receive assistance under the HUD-VASH program.



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Learning Point: Paystub Average; Bi-Weekly

Jana receives 6 paystubs:

October 11th: \$650

• October 25th: \$685

November 8th: \$432

November 22nd: \$719

December 6th: \$103

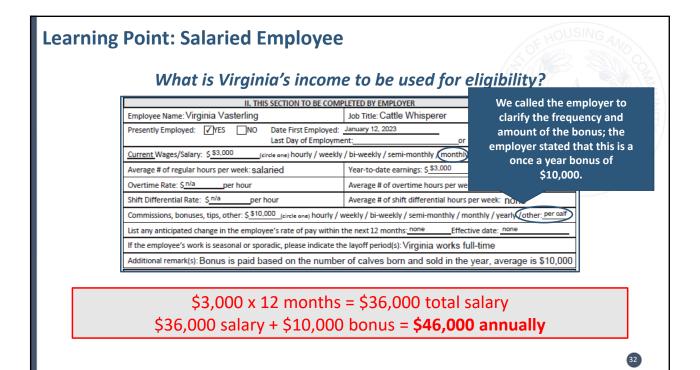
December 20th: \$724

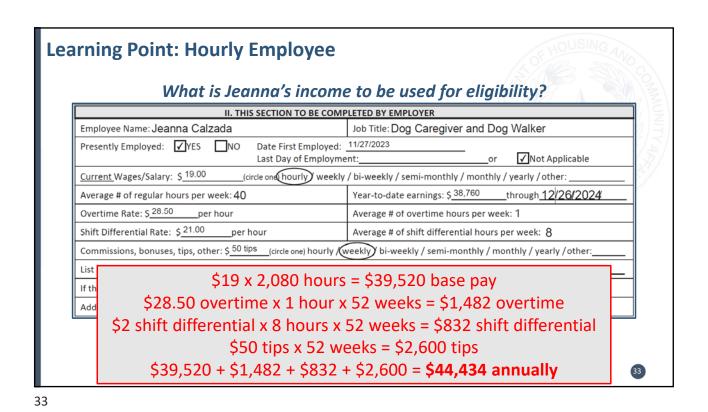
What is Jana's income to be used for eligibility?

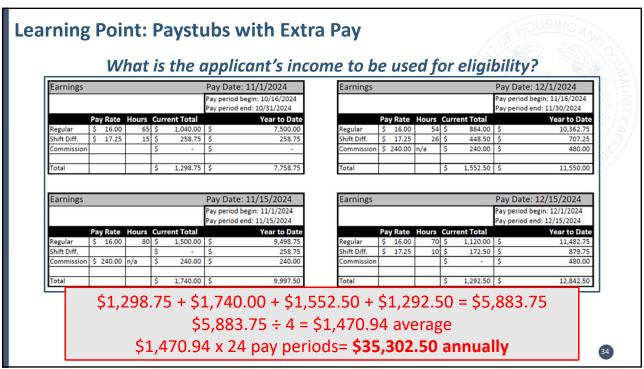
\$650 + \$685 + \$432 + \$719 + \$103 + \$724 = \$3,313 total \$3,313 ÷ 6 = \$552.17 average \$552.17 x 26 pay periods = \$14,356.42 annually

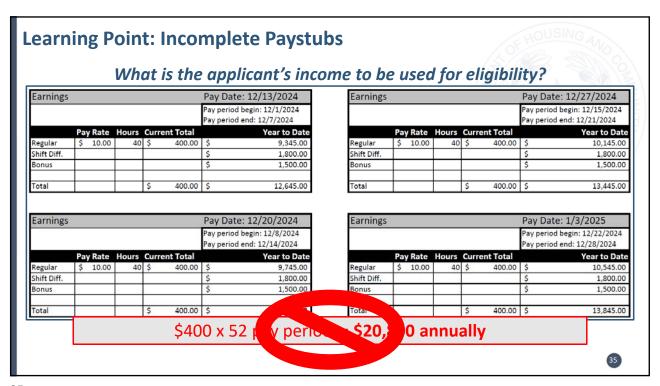
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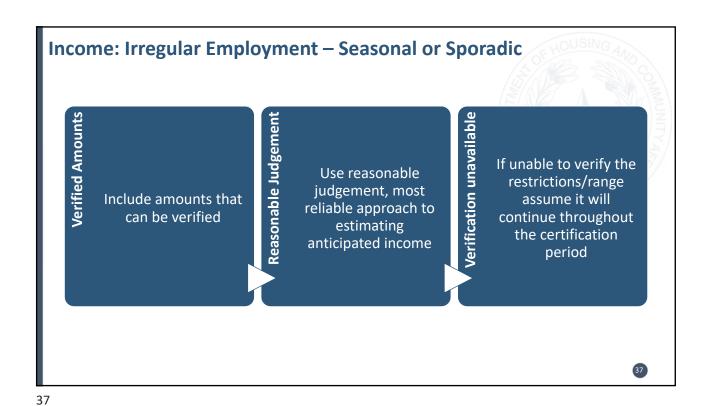
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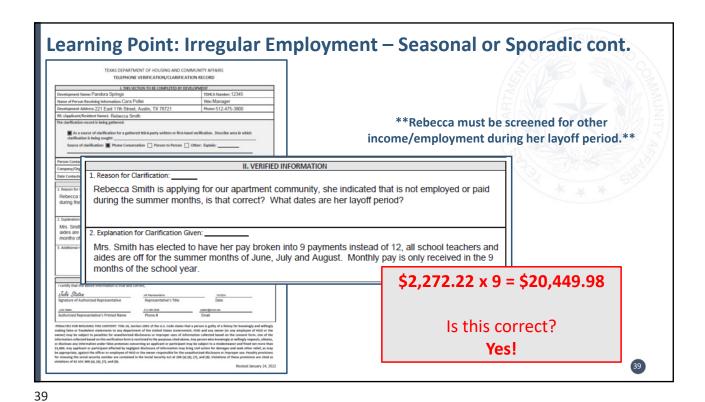








Learning Point: Irregular Employment - Seasonal or Sporadic -----EMPLOYEE INFORMATION-----------EMPLOYER INFORMATION-----Name: Del Valle SCHOOL DISTRICT Name: Cruz-Smith, Rebecca \$2,272.22 x 12 = Address: 456 School District STREET Address: 123 Ave B Del Valle, TX 78723 Gun Barrel City, TX 75 \$27,266.64 -----CHECK DETAIL INFORMATION-----Is this correct? Check Date: 01/13/2025 Gross Wages: 2,272.22 Check Number: 9000156 No! Net Amount: 1,954.18 Check Type: Regular CURRENT EMPLOYMENT CONTACT INFORMATION - Household Member #2 512-202-1256 Rebecca Cruz- Smith teacher's aide Name and Street Address of Employer
456 School District Street Del Valle State Texas Minus Deductions that Decrease Ta 1/5/2024 Salary \$ 179 Plus Taxable Benefit 2,222.39 Taxable Gross Wages: 2,133.54 2,133.54 2,222.39 2,222.39 YTD Taxable Gross Wages: 2,133.54 2,133.54 2,222.39 -----PAYS-----

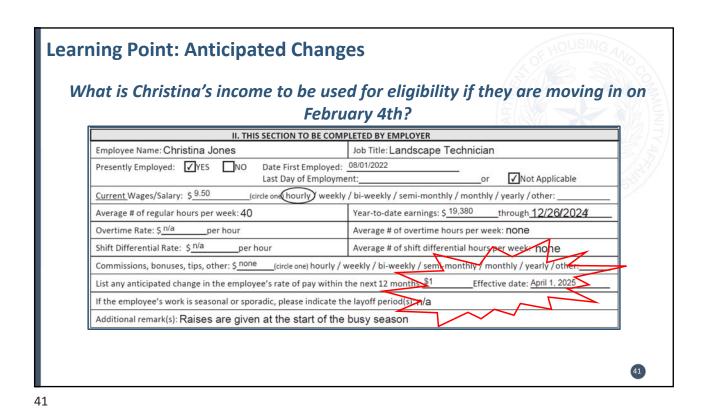


Income: Anticipated Changes



- · Rate of pay
- Hours worked
- Benefits (bonus or commission, for example) received
- If the applicant anticipates the increase...
 - · Take the anticipated increase into account when determining eligibility
 - If verification is not possible, or employer will not confirm, gather a selfcertification
- Paystubs should be reviewed to confirm increases in pay and calculated using the increased pay, if a change occurred during the period for which paystubs were obtained

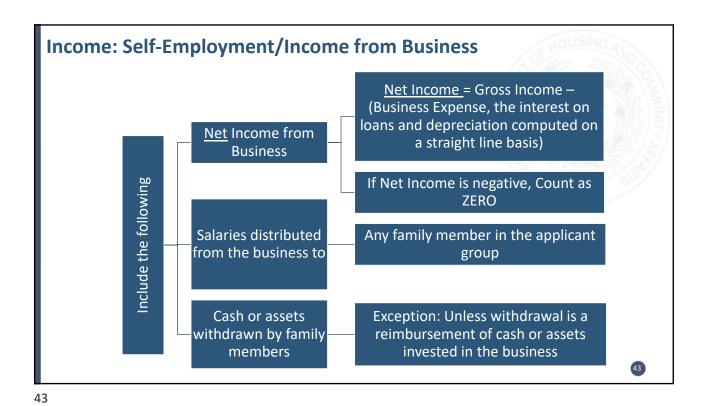
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Learning Point: Anticipated Changes continued

What is Christina's income to be used for eligibility if certification is effective on February 4th?

| II. THIS SECTION TO BE COMPLETED BY EMPLOYER | Employee Name: Christina Jones | Job Title: Landscape Technician | Presently Employed: [2] TES | Do Date First Employee. 2001/2022 | or | Zoursent Wages/Salary: \$9.50 | Lorde conflowing) weekly / Semi-monthly / monthly / yeard | Average 8 of order one | Double First Employee weekl: AD | Vear-to-date earnings: \$19.300 | throw | Overtime Rate: \$0.00 | per hour | Average 8 of order one | Double First Employee weekl: AD | Average 8 of order one | Double First Employee weekl: AD | Shift Differential Rate: \$0.00 | per hour | Average 8 of order one | Double First Employee | Double First Employee | Double First Employee | Double First Employee | Revenue | Double First Employee | Double First Emp



Morgan has a landscaping business. They gross \$4,900 per month. Their quarterly expenses (repairs, fuel, supplies, etc.) are \$1,600. Morgan has one part-time employee that is paid \$1,500 per month.

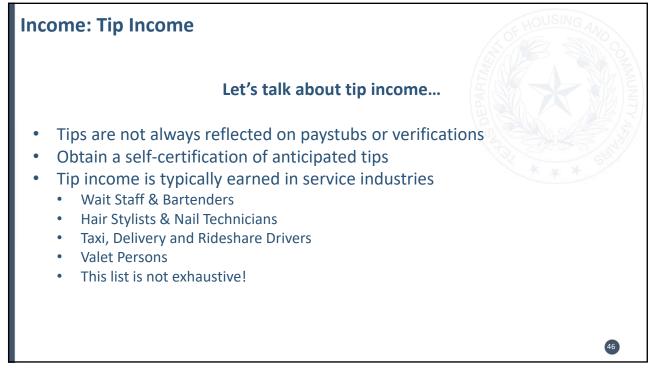
What is the income to be included for Morgan's self-employment?

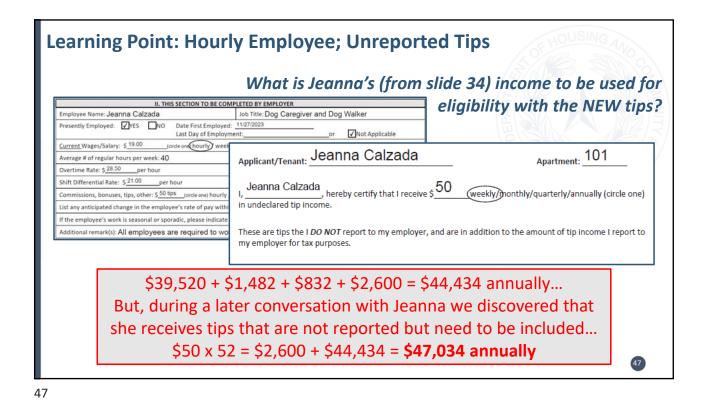
\$4,900 x 12 months = \$58,800 annual gross income MINUS

\$1,500 payroll x 12 months = \$18,000 annual payroll
\$1,600 quarterly expenses x 4 quarters = \$6,400 annual expenses

\$58,800 - \$18,000 - \$6,400 = \$34,400 annually







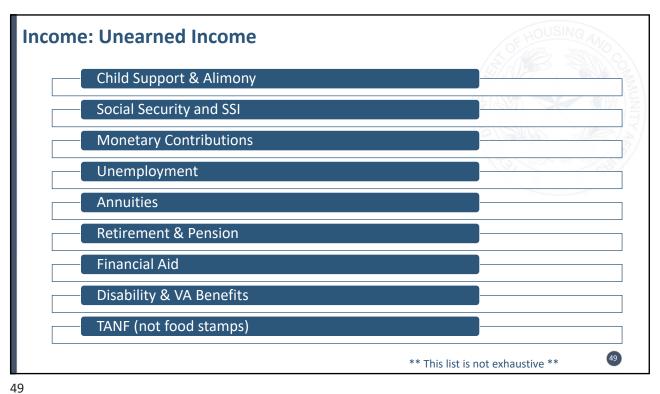
Income: Social Media Influencer

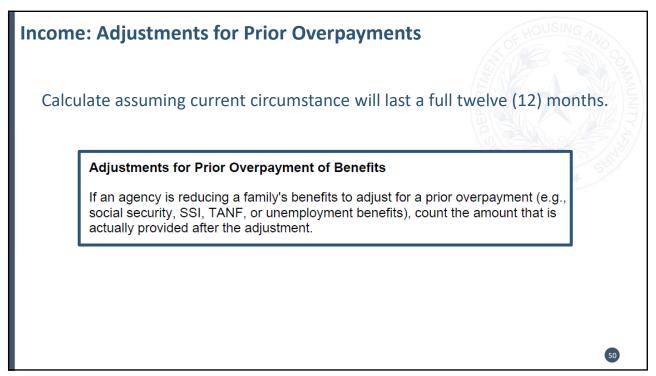
There are many different ways a person can get paid for being a social media influencer. Most are independent contractors and should be treated as self-employed.

Example: Kevin streams for YouTube. He can make anywhere from \$1,200 to \$4,000, dependent upon his views, ads, etc., per month and receives a statement each month. He also has subscribers and gifts given which must also be included as income. In this case, he can provide the most recent 4-6 statements. To calculate his income, average the statements and count the net income. The taxes paid/owed are not considered an allowable deduction when determining the net income. Please note, not all influencers receive monthly statements; therefore, you will need to work with the applicant and/or prospective resident regarding what they have available to verify their income.

Acceptable forms of verification would include:
- IRS form 1040 schedule C or 4506-T
- Statements showing net income (most recent 4-6 to average)
- Other documentation listed in Appendix 3 of the 4350.3
- Self affidavit as last resort

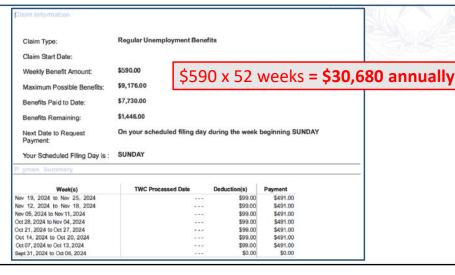
Citation: HUD 4350.3, 5-6H, page 5-13 Appendix 3 (Acceptable forms of verification)





Income: Unemployment Income

Based on the unemployment benefit statement; what is the amount of unemployment income that would be included in the calculation of eligibility?



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Income: Child Support/Alimony

Child Support/Alimony: the amounts received ONLY are included for eligibility, regardless of what is ordered to be received

If Court Ordered or through Enforcement Agency:

- Obtain the current pay history at the time of application/certification
- Include the payments received within 120 days of the certification effective date

If NOT Court Ordered or through an Enforcement Agency:

- Obtain a monetary gift letter from the person paying the cash support
- If unable to obtain gift letter, family should self-certify the income



Learning Point: Child Support/Alimony; Not Received

Kara has a court order to receive \$425 per month, but her exhusband does not pay, she has certified to this fact; however, Kara has made no effort to collect the child support. The payment history received from the Attorney General indicates that payments are not made. We must count the full \$425 per month as income, true or false?

False

Only the amounts received are included in the annual income for eligibility.

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Learning Point: Child Support/Alimony; Given Back

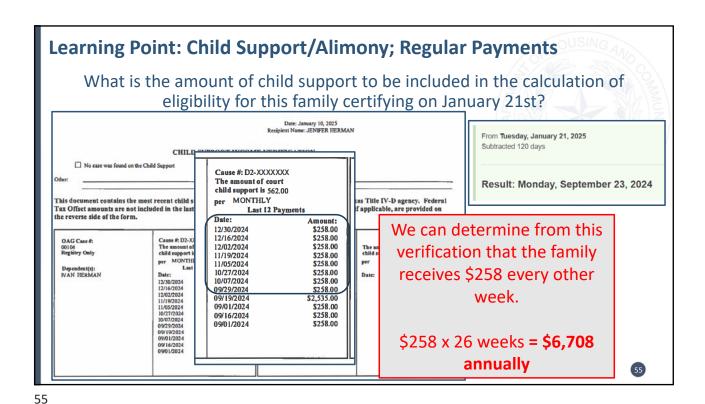
An applicant has provided a pay history showing a payment of child support in the amount of \$290 every month. The applicant is returning all of the money via Venmo since the non-custodial parent and the applicant have mutually agreed upon a change to the child support order and now are sharing custody.

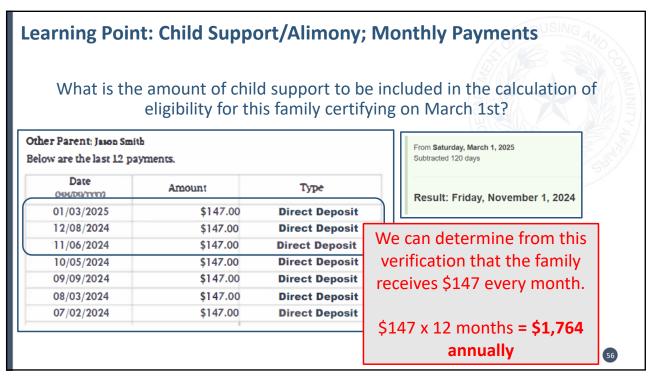
Does the full child support amount need to be included as income?

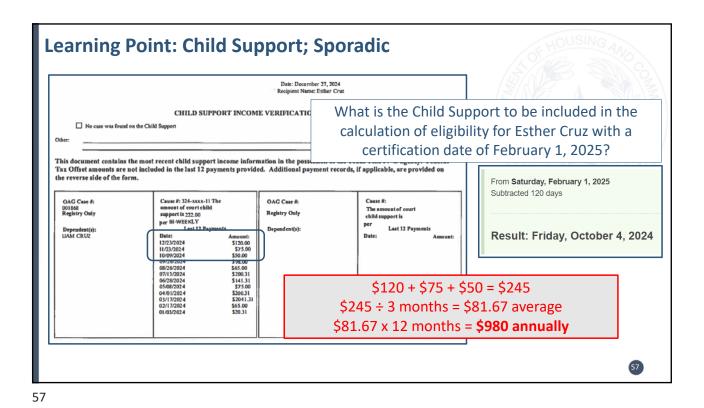
The child support must be included in the family's annual income calculation because the pay history reflects receipt of payments.

It is up to the family to make necessary changes with the child support enforcement agency.



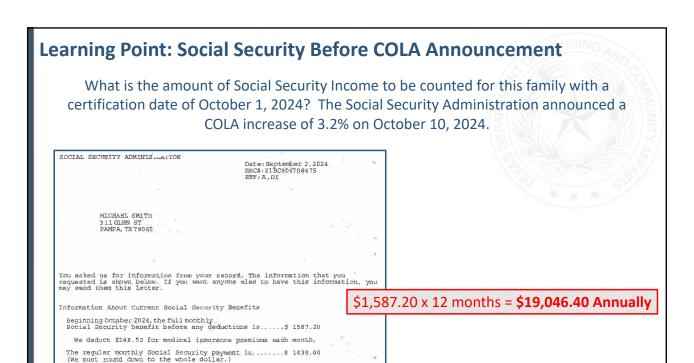






Income: Social Security

- Count gross amount; prior to any deductions
 - If the deduction is a result of an overpayment it can be removed from the calculation of income
 - If the deduction is for any other reason; insurance, Medicare, etc., it cannot be removed from the calculation of income
- Include payments received by:
 - Adults
 - · Adults on behalf of any family members in the household
 - · Family Members under the age of 18
- Exclude payments received by:
 - Live-in Aides
 - · Foster Adults and Foster Children
 - Adults on behalf of Foster Persons





Learning Point: Social Security for a Minor Family Member

Charles is applying with his 10-year-old niece, Daisy. Daisy receives Social Security benefits due to the death of a parent. She receives \$744 per month.

How much income should be included in the calculation of eligibility for this family?

\$744 x 12 months = \$8,928 Annually

Family Members	Earned Income	Other Income (including income from assets)				
Dependents (Child Under 18)	No	Yes				



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Income: Monetary (Family Support) Contributions & Gifts

Any amount received from persons outside the family must be included in income for purposes of eligibility.

- Examples include:
 - Rent or utilities paid on behalf of the applicant or family
 - Cash contributions received on a regular basis
 - · Financial assistance provided for the support of a child in the family
 - · Financial assistance provided to assist a student family member
- Exceptions include:
 - Groceries brought to the family
 - Contributions paid directly to a childcare provider by persons not in the household
 - Gifts for birthdays, weddings and other major life events of family members
 - Federal/State tenant based rental or utility assistance



Learning Point: Monetary (Family Support) Contributions

What is the calculation of income for eligibility based on the monetary contribution letter below?

January 10, 2025

To-whom it may concern,

I, Michelle Rogers, provide my friend, April Johnson, a monthly gift of \$400. This gift has no end date and is paid every month. Please feel free to contact me with any questions.

Thank you,

Michelle Rogers

\$400 x 12 months = \$4,800 Annually

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Income: Periodic Payments

Typically, these benefits are funds in which the applicant paid into over time

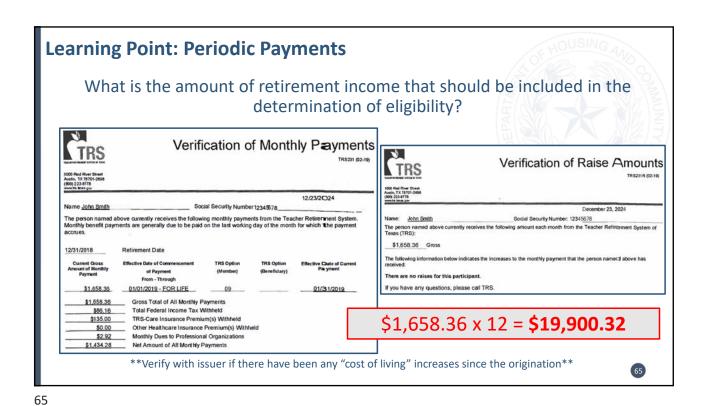
• Once matured, monthly benefits are paid out.

Include verifiable anticipated increases, usually referred to as Cost of Living (COLA) increases

Can be received from:

- Annuities
- Insurance Policies (i.e. Long-term Care Insurance, etc.)
- Pension or Retirement Funds
- Disability or Death Benefits





Income: Retirement Accounts

Wendy is 75 years old and has retired this year. She is contributing to her IRA and, because she is over the age of 72, is receiving \$6,450.00 per quarter in required disbursements (RMD).

While the retirement account, as of January 1, 2024, is no longer considered an asset for Wendy's family, the income must be included as regular income for the family.

Carolyn is 40 years old and has not retired. She is contributing to her 401k through her job but has had to take money out of her 401k to help her pay expenses incurred. She is taking these out as withdrawals and not loans on her 401k.

The retirement account, as of January 1, 2024, is no longer considered an asset for Carolyn's family and the withdrawals are excluded as income for the family because they are not required disbursements.

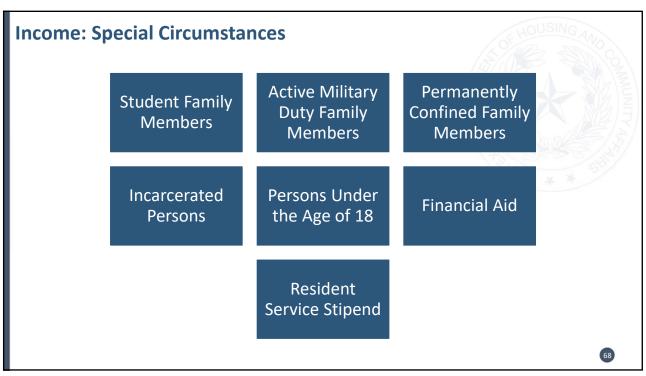


Income: Pension Funds – Special Rule

Any portion of a fund paid directly to an applicant's *former spouse* pursuant to the terms of a <u>divorce decree</u>, <u>annulment</u> or <u>legal</u> <u>separation</u> are <u>excluded</u> from their income

- Applies to pensions, Social Security, state, local or private pensions authorized by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM)
- If the former spouse is applying, the court ordered amount would be included in their income

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Income: Full-Time Student Family Members; Earned Income

- If 18 years of age or older; count only a small amount of the student's earned income – a maximum of \$480 per year (to be adjusted annually by HUD) if:
 - The student is not the Head of Household, Spouse or Co-Head
 - The student is a Dependent of the family
- Student Status must be verified with the institution of education
 - Verified by the Registrar's Office
 - If the Registrar's Office will not verify you will use the Student Clearinghouse to verify
 - Full-time student status is determined by the educational institution or technical school
- All income verifications (paystubs, reports, etc.) must be gathered



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Learning Point: Full-Time Student Family Members; Earned Income

Andrea applies with her 19 year old daughter, Kelsey. Kelsey works parttime at Kura Sushi making \$6,230 a year.

True or false; only \$480 of Kelsey's income should be included in the calculation of income for eligibility?

False

Kelsey is not a full-time student



Learning Point: Full-Time Student Family Members; Unearned Income

Peter applies with his parents; he is a full-time student at the local college. Peter receives Social Security in the amount of \$804 per month.

True or false; only \$480 of Peter's income should be included in the calculation of income for eligibility?

False

The income received is unearned, all unearned income counts towards eligibility for full-time student family members.



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Learning Point: Full-Time Student Family Members; Earned Income-Minor

Samantha applies with their 16 year old child, Tayler, who is a full-time student. Tayler works part-time at Best Buy making \$4,530 a year.

True or false; only \$480 of Tayler's income should be included in the calculation of income for eligibility?

False

Tayler is under the age of 18. Earned income does not count for family members under the age of 18.



Learning Point: Full-Time Student Family Members; Spouse

Trishia applies with her spouse. Trishia is a full-time student at the local college. Trishia receives earned income in the amount of \$36,000 annually.

True or false; only \$480 of Trishia's income should be included in the calculation of income for eligibility?

False

Trishia is the spouse in the family composition; the rule of \$480 only applies to family dependents.



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Income: Family Members on Active Military Duty

Include Family Members on Active Military Duty in the Household Composition

- Income must be counted if the Military Family Member is: Head, Spouse, or Co-Head
- If the spouse or a dependent of the person on active military duty is a family member of the household the Military Person's income is counted

- Include
 - Regular & Special Pay
 - All Allowances
- Exclude:
 - Hostile Fire Pay
- Only acceptable form of verification is the Leave and Earnings Statement (LES)



Learning Point: Active Duty Family Member is Head, Spouse or Co-Head

Nancy applies with her son Kendall. Nancy's application indicates that there are 3 household members and her spouse, Jerry, is away on active military duty.

Jerry's income and assets must be considered when determining income eligibility.



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Learning Point: Active Military Duty Person's Dependent

Sylvia submits an application with her husband Sam and niece Claire.

Sylvia indicates that she is caring for Claire while her sister, Margie, is away on active military duty.

Margie is single and no other permanent housing is identified other than military housing. The income and assets of Margie should be included when determining eligibility.



Learning Point: Leave and Earnings Statement (LES) What is the calculation of eligibility based on the LES shown below? DEFENSE FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SERVICE MILITARY LEAVE AND EARNINGS STATEMENT ADSN/DSSN PERIOD COVERED SOC. SEC. NO. GRADE ETS 240334 BRANCH NAME (Last, First, MI) PAY DATE E03 12202024 ENTITLEMENTS SUMMARY DEDUCTIONS Amount Type Amount Type +Amt Fwd BASIC PAY SUBSISTENCE ALWS BAH TYPE II MILEAGE PAYMENT FICA TAX SGLI DEBT PAYMENT TSP CONTRIBUTION TOT ENT 1958.04 208.53 67.01 409.05 TOT DED TOT ALMT NET AMT CR FWR DIEMS TOTAL 409.05 Mult Jobs Dep 17 Unde FED TAXES Wage Period 1340.10 8662.94 01 00 Soc Wage YTD | Soc Tax YTD Med Wage YTD | Med Tax YTD | STATE | St Wage YTD M/S FICA Wage Period Wage Period TAXES 3662.94 8662.94 53.11 TAXES TX 1340.10 1340.10 3662.94 227.10 BAQ Type BAQ Depn VHA Zip 20 JFTR | BAS Type | Charity YTD | TPC PAY DATA \$1,958.04 x 12 = **\$23,496.48** 77

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Income: Permanently Confined Family Member

Individuals permanently confined to a nursing home or hospital

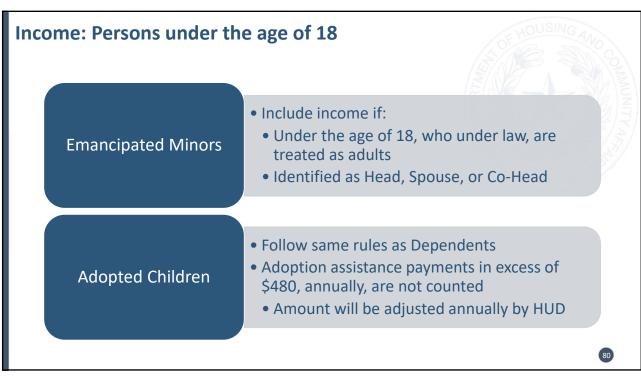
- May not be the Head, Spouse, or Co-Head
- May continue as a family member at the applicant's discretion

How to handle income depends on the Applicant, if they...

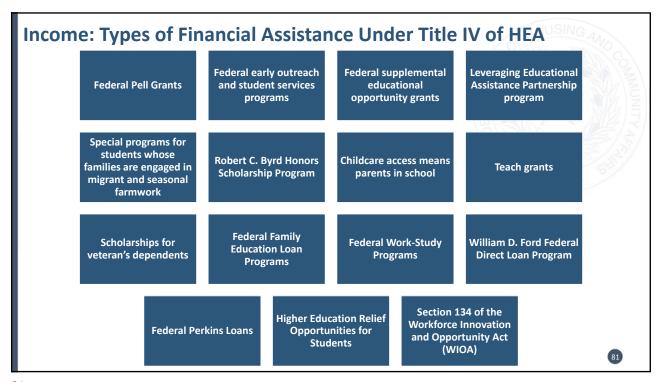
- Include as a family member: Count all income
- Exclude the family member: Income is not counted

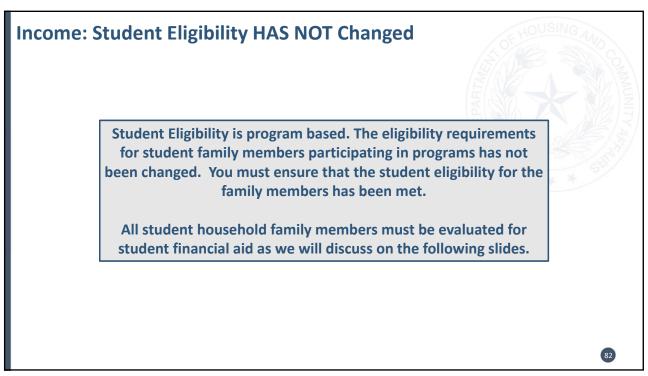


Income: Incarcerated Persons If individual is incarcerated – do not count as a household member, but count any income the family receives from the individual.



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Income: Financial Aid, Included or Excluded • Only count amount received in excess of tuition, books, fees and room & board charges • Obtain documentation to support the amount in excess of tuition, books & supplies, fees and room & board charges • Applies to all student financial assistance received under Title IV of the Higher Education Act (HEA)



Learning Point: Student Financial Assistance Example 1

Calculation of Income from Student Financial Assistance

Qualified Education Expenses: \$12,850
Title IV HEA Assistance: \$14,590
Other Financial Assistance: \$5,000
Total of Financial Assistance: \$19,590

How much total financial assistance would be used to reduce expenses?

\$14,590, any amount leftover is excluded by statute

How much should count as regular income?

\$5,000

All assistance provided through Title IV HEA must be excluded from income. This exclusion must be taken into account first. Anything remaining after deducting the qualified expenses is not considered income. Had a balance been left, the other financial assistance would have been applied and anything leftover would be counted as income.



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Learning Point: Student Financial Assistance Example 2

Calculation of Income from Student Financial Assistance

Qualified Education Expenses: \$18,000
Title IV HEA Assistance: \$14,590
Other Financial Assistance: \$5,000
Total of Financial Assistance: \$19,590

How much total financial assistance would be used to reduce expenses?

\$18,000 (\$14,590 plus \$3,410 of the \$5,000)

How much should count as regular income?

\$1,590 (\$5,000 minus remaining \$3,410)

All assistance provided through Title IV HEA must be excluded from income. This exclusion must be taken into account first. Anything remaining after deducting the qualified expenses is not considered income. Since a balance was left, the other financial assistance has been applied and anything leftover will be counted as income.



Learning Point: Student Financial Assistance Example 3

Calculation of Income from Student Financial Assistance

Qualified Education Expenses: \$18,000 Scholarship from a local entity: \$8,000 Persons outside the household: \$25,000 Total of Financial Assistance: \$33,000

How much total financial assistance would be used to reduce expenses?

\$8,000

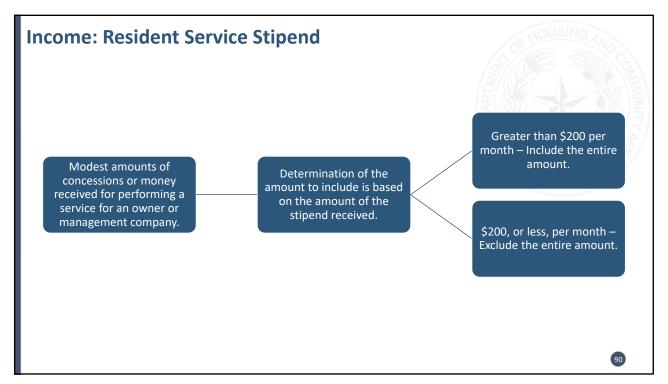
How much should count as regular income?

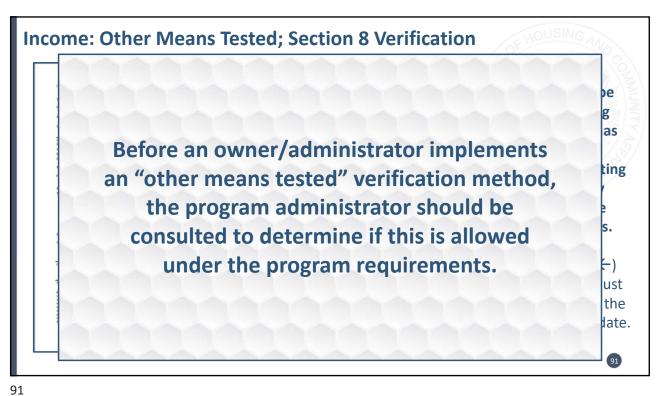
\$25,000; amounts received from persons outside the household as a gift is income

All assistance provided through Title IV HEA must be excluded from income. This exclusion must be taken into account first. Anything remaining after deducting the qualified expenses is not considered income. Since a balance (the gift) was left, the financial assistance has been applied and anything additional will be counted as income.

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Title IV HEA Assistance				Total Qualified Educational Expenses:
Federal Pell Grant	2,908.00	2,907.00	\$5,815.00	\$3,100 Tuition \$547 Fees \$300 Books (we confirmed by receipt) = \$3,947.00
Other Assistance				Title IV HEA Financial Assistance:
TX Cash Grant	500.00	500.00	\$1,000	\$5,815 (Pell Grant)
				Other Financial Assistance:
Loans				\$1,000 (State Grant)
Subsidized Direct Loan	1,750.00	1,750.00	\$3,500.00	
Unsubsidized Direct Loan	1,000.00	L,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$3,947 (expenses) - \$5,815 (Title IV HEA) = (\$1,868) excess financial assistance; exclude
Educational Expenses	5			
TX State Tuition	1,550.00	1,550.00	\$3,100	\$1,000 (other assistance) is included as income since the expenses were covered full
Fees	274.00	273.00	\$547.00	







Assets

Assets are items of value that may be turned into cash

- · Not all items of value are considered an asset
- Items are not required to be "cashed out" at time of application

<u>STEP 1</u>: "ACTUAL INCOME" - The amount of income those assets are earning or could earn

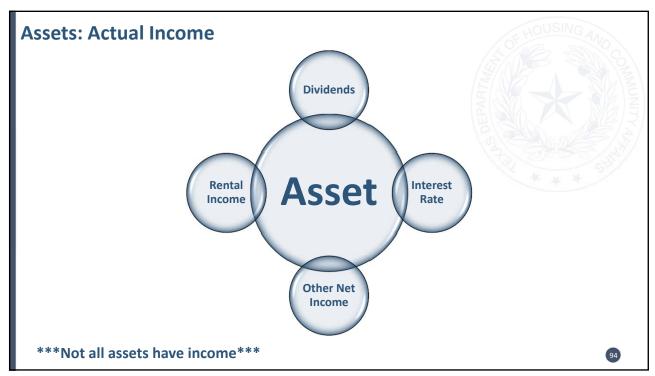
STEP 2: "CASH VALUE" - The total cash value of the family's assets

STEP 3; if required: "IMPUTED INCOME" - The amount of income for assets that do not have a determinable rate of return when the net family assets are more than \$51,600

For any assets whose actual income cannot be determined, calculate imputed income when the household's net family assets are over \$51,600.

Do NOT calculate imputed income for assets whose income is determinable. Do NOT calculate the imputed income based on the total cash value of the assets.

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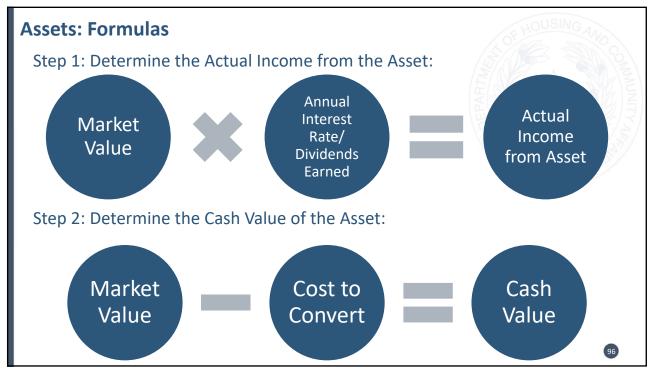
Assets: Verification Requirements



- HOTMA requires that all family assets fully verified once during each 3 years of tenancy, families may then self-certify assets when the total is equal to or less than the HUD Asset Certification Threshold.
- All assets can be verified using one (1) statement from the financial institution
 - When verification of assets is required, Owners are required to obtain a minimum of one statement that reflects the current balance of banking/financial accounts



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Assets: Determining Actual Income

Step 1: Determine the Actual Income from the Asset

If the combined cash value of the net family assets is under the HUD Asset Verification Threshold for the family, ONLY the actual income from assets is included.

\$51,600 > Total Assets

Only Actual Income from Assets is included

If the combined cash value of the net family assets is greater than the threshold, the annual income includes the actual income from assets with a determinable rate of return and the imputed income calculated on assets without a determinable rate of return using the current passbook savings rate (.45%) as established by HUD.

\$51,600 < Total Assets

For assets where the actual income is known use the actual income; for the assets without actual income use the imputed income



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Assets: Determining Cash Value

Step 2: Determine the Cash Value of an Asset

The "cash value" of an asset is the market value less reasonable expenses that would be incurred in selling or converting the asset to cash.

The cash value is the amount the family could actually receive in cash if the family converted an asset to cash.

The family is not required to convert an asset to cash.



Assets: Actual and Imputed Income

- Actual Income from assets is always included in a family's annual income, regardless of
 the total value of net family assets or whether the asset itself is included or excluded
 from net family assets, unless that income is specifically excluded by 24 CFR 5.609(b).
- Imputed Income must be calculated for specific assets when three conditions are met:
 - The value of net family assets exceeds \$51,600;
 - · The specific asset is included in net family assets; and
 - Actual asset income cannot be calculated for the specific asset.
- All assets are categorized as either real property (e.g., land, a home) or personal property. Personal property includes tangible items, like boats, as well as intangible items, like bank accounts.
 - Necessary personal property is excluded from net family assets.
 - Non-necessary personal property with a combined value greater than \$51,600, as adjusted for
 inflation, is considered part of net family assets; if the combined value is \$51,600 or less then all of
 the non-necessary personal property is excluded from net family assets.
 - For example, a family could have non-necessary personal property with a combined value that does
 not exceed \$51,600 but also own real property such as a parcel of land. Even though the nonnecessary personal property would be excluded from net family assets, the real property would be
 included in net family assets regardless of its value.



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Assets: Necessary versus Non-Necessary

Table F1: Examples of Necessary and Non-Necessary Personal Property

Necessary Personal Property

- Car(s)/vehicle(s) that a family relies on for transportation for personal or business use (e.g., bike, motorcycle, skateboard, scooter)
- Furniture, carpets, linens, kitchenware
- Common appliances
- Common electronics (e.g., radio, television, DVD player, gaming system)
- Clothing
- Personal effects that are not luxury items (e.g., toys, books)
- Wedding and engagement rings
- Jewelry used in religious/cultural celebrations and ceremonies
- Religious and cultural items
- Medical equipment and supplies
- Health care-related supplies
- Musical instruments used by the family
- Personal computers, phones, tablets, and related equipment
 Professional tools of trade of the family,
- for example professional books

 Educational materials and equipment used by the family, including equipment to accommodate persons with disabilities
- Equipment used for exercising (e.g., treadmill, stationary bike, kayak, paddleboard, ski equipment)

Non-Necessary Personal Property

- Recreational car/vehicle not needed for dayto-day transportation (campers, motorhomes, travel trailers, all-
- Bank accounts or other financial investments (e.g., checking account, savings account, stocks/bonds)
- . Recreational boat/watercraft

terrain vehicles (ATVs))

- Expensive jewelry without religious or cultural value, or which does not hold family significance
- Collectibles (e.g., coins/stamps)
- Equipment/machinery that is not used to generate income for a business
- Items such as gems/precious metals, antique cars, artwork, etc.

Examples of Necessary and Non-Necessary Personal Property from Notice H 2023–10 Notice PIH 2023–27



Assets: Always vs. Never

Assets to consider and assets always excluded from February 2024 update to **Notice H 2023–10 & Notice PIH 2023–27**

Assets to consider	Assets always excluded	
 Checking and savings accounts Stocks, bonds, mutual funds Luxury items or items that are not necessary, e.g., recreational boat, vehicles not used for regular transportation Assets disposed of for less than fair market value; for example, if you gave away a house to someone out outside of the assisted family within the past two years, the value of the house would be considered an asset (except as determined by certain divorce or separation settlements) 	Retirement accounts (e.g., IRAs, 401k, 403b) Educational savings accounts (Section 529, Section 530, Coverdell ESA, etc.) ABLE accounts Non-revocable trusts Necessary items of personal property (items essential for the maintenance, use, and occupancy of a home or necessary for employment, education, cultural expression, or health and wellness) Federal tax refunds (must be subtracted from total net family assets)	

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Assets: Tax Return Excluded on the Certification #1

Putting it on the Certification:

Checking account with no interest: \$180 Income: \$0.00 (actual)
Savings account with 2% interest rate: \$8,000 Income: \$160.00 (actual)
Land with no determined rate of return: \$25,000 Income: \$0 (under \$51,600)

Tax Return total for the family: (\$2,000) Excluded

Total of Net Family Assets: \$23,000



Assets: Tax Return Excluded on the Certification #2

Putting it on the Certification:

Checking account with no interest: \$18,000 Income: \$0.00 (actual)
Savings account with 2% interest rate: \$8,000 Income: \$160.00 (actual)

Land with no determined rate of return: \$25,000 Income: \$0.00

Tax Return total for the family: \$25,000 Excluded

Total of Net Family Assets: \$23,000



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Assets: Tax Return Excluded on the Certification #3

Putting it on the Certification:

Checking account with no interest: \$18,000 Income: \$0.00 (actual)
Savings account with 2% interest rate: \$35,000 Income: \$700.00 (actual)
Land with no determined rate of return: \$25,000 Income: \$112.50 (imputed)

Tax Return total for the family: (\$5,000) Excluded

Total of Net Family Assets: \$73,000



Assets: Tax Return Excluded on the Certification #4

Putting it on the Certification:

Checking account with no interest: \$1,000 Income: \$0.00 (actual)
Savings account with 2% interest rate: \$300 Income: \$6.00 (actual)
Land with no determined rate of return: \$75,000 Income: \$337.50 (imputed)

Tax Return total for the family: (\$5,000) Excluded

Total of Net Family Assets: \$70,000



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Learning Point: Are Retirement Accounts Included?

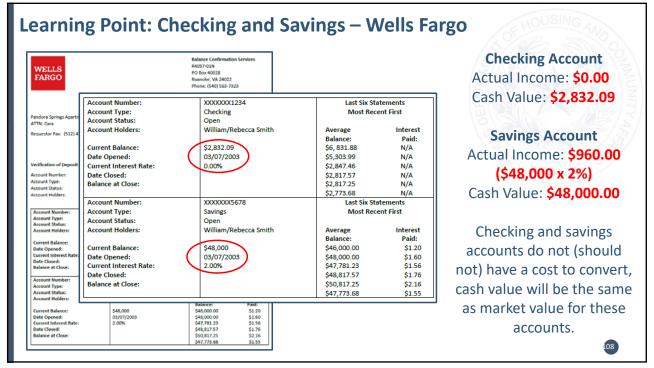
If the household indicated on their application that they have a retirement account, should it be included in the net family assets?

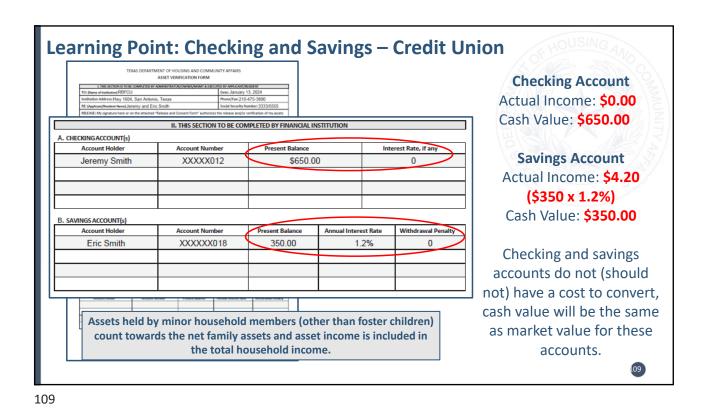
- a) Yes
- b) Yes, but only if they are retirement age
- C) No, HOTMA removed this requirement
 - d) Yes, but only if there is \$100,000 in the account











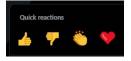
A family has a kayak, a checking account and a parcel of land. What, if any, of these items are included as an asset for the family?

a) Kayak and Land
b) Checking Account only
c) Checking Account and Land
d) Kayak, Checking Account and Land

Learning Point: Common Assets; Checking & Savings Accounts

How many bank statements or account statements are needed to verify any assets using first-hand documentation?

- a) Six, always six
- (b) The most current
 - c) Depends on the asset
 - d) Twelve



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Learning Point: Common Assets; Cash on Hand

If a family member discloses cash on their application, do we count it? If so, how do we verify the amount of cash on hand?

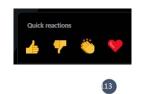
- a) Cash on hand does not count, no need to verify
- b) It counts, they have to bring it in and count it for us to verify amount
- c) It counts, we take their word on the value
 - d) Depends on how much cash they disclose



Learning Point: Common Assets; Minors

When a minor in the family has an asset, does it count towards the net family assets?

- a) No, they are a minor, nothing counts
- b) Yes, the asset and the income from the asset are included
- c) Only when the asset is a checking account
- d) Only when the minor is 13 years old or older



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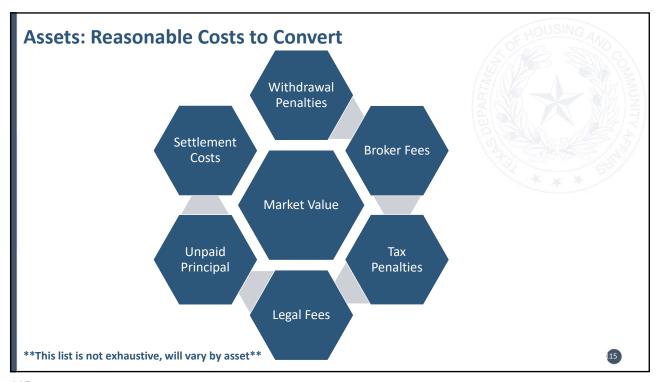
Learning Point: Common Assets; Foster Persons

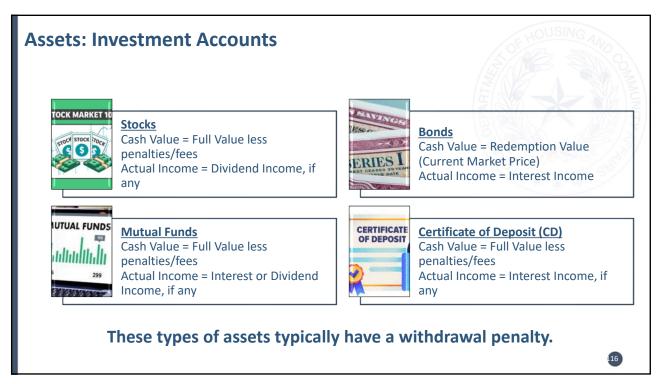
When a foster person in the household has an asset, does it count towards the net family assets?

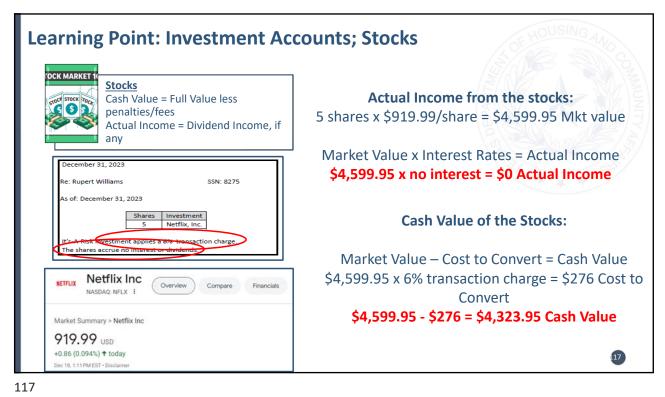
- a) No, income and assets from foster persons are excluded
- b) Yes, the asset and the income from the asset are included
- c) Only when the asset is a checking account
- d) Only when the foster person is 13 years old or younger











Learning Point: Investment Accounts; Bonds Bonds SERIES I Cash Value = Redemption Value (Current Market Price) 17 GRANT STREET BURGH PA 15219-0000 Actual Income = Interest Income OR BEN SMITH 140C11500500007A 0313087840000 113005 221 0005786892 Serial Number **Total Price** Total Value Total Interest YTD Interest \$46.74 Bonds are purchased at a specified amount and accrue over time. There is a calculator available (link above) to determine the cash value and interest income on the asset.

Learning Point: Investment Accounts; Certificates of Deposit (CD)



<u>Certificate of Deposit (CD)</u> Cash Value = Full Value less

penalties/fees Actual Income = Interest Income, if any

Joe just invested \$5,000 in a CD at a fixed interest rate of 5% with 5 years maturity. Upon maturity, Joe's initial investment of \$5,000 will reach \$6,382. The return on the CD for the period of 5 years is \$1,382. If Joe removes the CD before maturity a penalty of 3.5% will be assessed.

Actual Income from the stocks: \$5,000.00 Mkt value

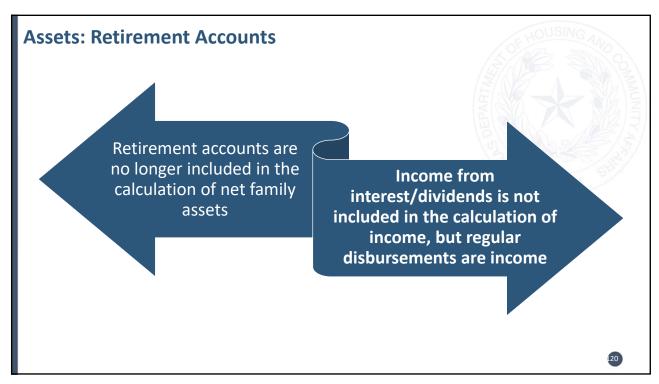
Market Value x Interest Rates = Actual Income \$5,000 x 5% interest = \$250 Actual Income

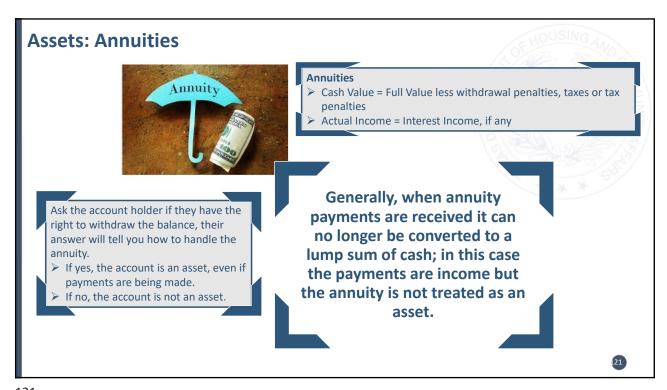
Cash Value of the Stocks:

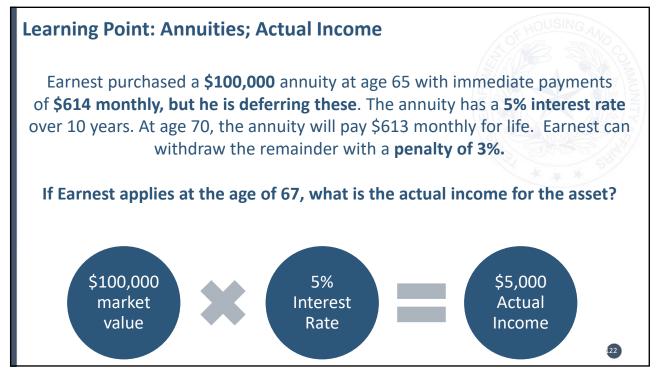
Market Value – Cost to Convert = Cash Value \$5,000 x 3.5% penalty = \$175.00 Cost to Convert \$5,000 - \$175 = \$4,825 Cash Value



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Learning Point: Annuities; Cash Value

Earnest purchased a \$100,000 annuity at age 65 with immediate payments of \$614 monthly. The annuity has a 5% interest rate over 10 years. At age 70, the annuity will pay \$613 monthly for life. Earnest can withdraw the remainder with a penalty of 3%.

If Earnest applies the age of 67, what is the cash value of the asset?



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Assets: Trusts



Trusts

- Cash Value = Withdrawn Amount
- Actual Income = Interest Income, if any

The property held in a trust can be cash, real property (land), personal property (jewelry) or any other liquid assets.

There are two types of trusts

- 1. Revocable The creator of the trust may amend or revoke the trust, they have retained access
- 2. Irrevocable The creator has no access to the funds, they did not retain access
- If anyone in the family has access to the trust it must be considered in the calculation of assets.



Learning Point: Trusts

Julie has setup a trust for her grandson to receive when he reaches the age of 25. The trust is intended to help him purchase his first home. Julie has placed \$25,000 in the trust. The trust earns about \$1,000 per year, but the income is reinvested into the trust. Julie has set the trust up as irrevocable, she no longer has access to the trust and her grandson is not yet the age required to access the trust account.

Julie is applying, how should the trust be handled for her application and certification of assets?

- a) The trust's current value and \$1,000 annual income must be included
- b) The trust's current value is included but the income is not included since it is reinvested
- c) None of the trust, income or current balance, is included since it is irrevocable
- d) We should ask Julie how much she wants to include and only count that amount



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Assets: Real Estate

Currently Owns



- Cash Value = Fair Market Value less unpaid principal and reasonable costs incurred to sell
- Actual Income = Zero (it is not earning income)

3rd Party Lives There



- Cash Value = Fair Market Value less unpaid principal and reasonable costs incurred to sell
- Actual Income = Monthly Rent minus interest, taxes, insurance and maintenance fees

Deed of Trust/Contract for Sale



- Cash Value = Unpaid principal portion of mortgage as of the certification effective date
- Actual Income = Interest portion due during the 12-month certification period

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Assets: Exemption to Real Estate

HOME Homeowner Rehabilitation Assistance (HRA) program

Real Estate exception:

• Equity in the applicant's primary residence is not considered in the calculation of assets

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Assets: Real Estate Documents

Real Estate may require additional documentation:

- Mortgage Statement showing unpaid principal
- Tax Statement
- Documentation to evidence current broker fees and closing costs
- Amortization Schedule
- Deed of Sale



Assets: Real Estate – Determining Cash Value

- If a family owns real estate, it is necessary to consider the family's equity in the property as well as the expense to sell the property.
- To determine the family's equity, subtract amounts owed on the property from its market value:

Market value

- Mortgage amount owed

Equity in the property

• Calculate the cash value by subtracting the expense of selling the property:

Equity

- Expense of selling

Cash Value



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Learning Point: Real Estate – Determining Cash Value

- Juanita owns a home, the home is vacant at the time of her certification
- The Market value is \$150,000 and the unpaid principal is \$60,000

\$150,000

- \$60,000

\$90,000 Equity in the property

• The cost to dispose of the house would be \$8,000

\$90,000

- \$8,000

\$82,000 Cash Value



Assets: Real Estate for Rent

What to do when family owns a home (real estate) and is renting it out:

- Determine the cash value of the real estate, which was covered on the previous slides
- If rental income is received from real estate it must be included as income from an asset
 - If the family indicates to you that someone else is living in the home and paying the mortgage for them, this is a rental property and the rental amount is the mortgage payment
- You may need to gather the following documents:
 - Verification of rental income to be received in the next 12 months; i.e. a lease contract
 - If there are any expenses in renting the home, the following may be deducted from rental income if verification is obtained to support the deductions:
 - **Taxes**
 - Insurance
 - Maintenance
 - Utilities
 - Mortgage Interest
 - Management Fees



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Learning Point: Real Estate – Determining Rental Income

The Lee family owns a home, which they are renting out. We have already determined that the cash value of the home is \$190,000. They have indicated that they rent the home for \$1,700 per month. They still pay the taxes of \$9,250 and mortgage interest of \$5,884.97 on the home. What should the income from the asset be on the Income Certification?

Step 1: Determine the annual amount received from rental income

\$1,700 per month x 12 months = \$20,400 annual rental income

Step 2: Determine the expenses associated with renting the home:

\$9,250 taxes + \$5,884.97 mortgage interest = **\$15,134.97 total deductions**

Step 3: Subtract the deductions from the rental income to determine the asset income:

\$20,400 rental income - \$15,134.97 verified deductions =

\$5,265.03 Annual Income from Asset 🝙

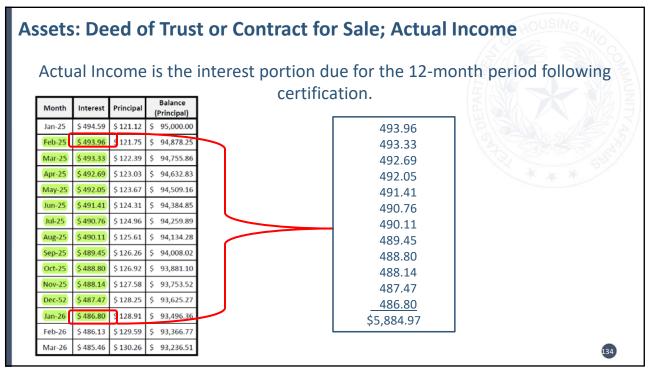


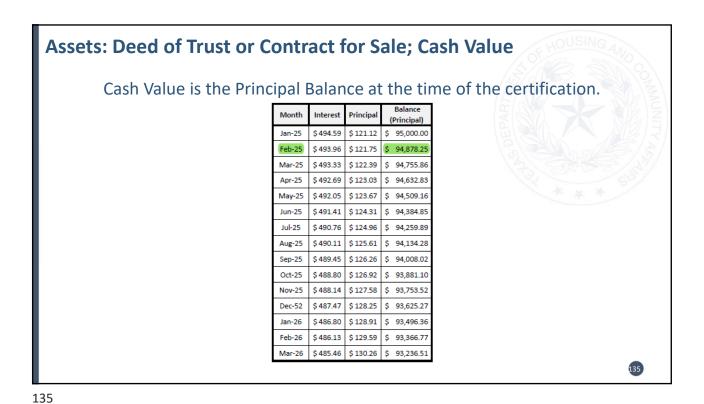
Assets: Deed of Trust or Contract for Sale

Sydney signed her Certification in February 2024. She holds a Contract for Sale. Based on the relevant portions of the contract and amortization schedule (next slide) what is the actual income from the asset and what is the cash value of the asset?



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Learning Point: Real Property; Land Real Property: Land ■ Property Details How much are closing costs for a seller in Texas? 5454 In Texas, the average closing costs for buyers are typically 500 2-6% of the home's purchase price. Sellers can expect to the pay around 6-10% of the home's purchase price (including ole ■ Property Values real estate agent commissions). Oct 17, 2023 Improvement Non-Homesite Value \$0 (+) Market Value: \$29,880.00 \$0 (+) Cost to Convert: \$2,988.00 \$29,880 (+) (\$29,880 x 10%) Agricultural Market Valuation: \$0 (+) Cash Value: \$26,892.00 \$29,880 (=) Market Value: Imputed Income: \$121.01 \$0 (+) (\$26,892 x .45%) Real Property does have a cost to convert, before we can determine the cash value, we need to know that information.

Assets: Cryptocurrency



Cash Value = Current market value less penalties/fees

Actual Income = Any income earned by the asset

Cryptocurrency is held online, typically in interest-yielding accounts called Decentralized Finance platforms (DeFis). Treat cryptocurrency like a foreign currency.

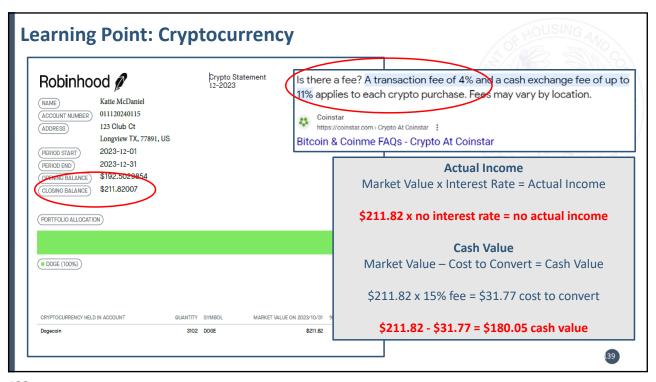
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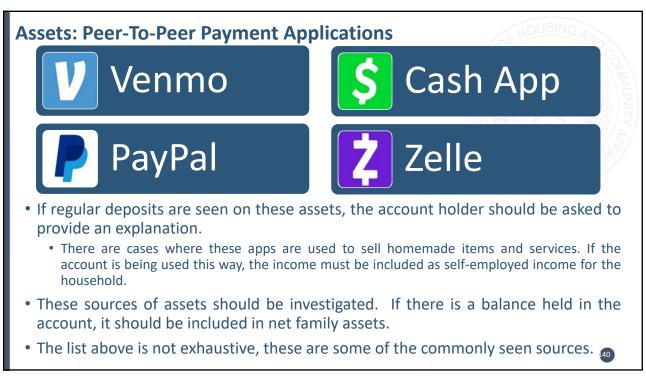
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Assets: Cryptocurrencies continued

- First, obtain a statement, or some kind of other digital evidence such as a screenshot, from the account in which the cryptocurrency is held. Take that market value and determine the current exchange rate with US dollars.
 - The exchange rate can change frequently, use what it is at the time you're making the determination. Try using a site like http://coindesk.com.
- Next, determine the broker fee associated with converting the cryptocurrency into
 US dollars. That information will come from either the account in which the cyrpto is
 held, or it could come from the applicant/resident.
 - For example, a resident may say that they're not sure how to convert the Bitcoin into US dollars, but they know that CoinStar machines will do it for a fee. That fee is the cost to convert the Bitcoin to cash. Once that is established, you'll arrive at the cash value.
- **Finally**, To determine the actual yearly income, look for interest information from the DeFi platform they use to hold the cryptocurrency.
 - If they're really savvy, they may be getting interest from yielding or staking... in that case, you may have to look deeper and ask more questions. Perhaps they have a record of the asset income they've earned within the DeFi itself, or they may have an IRS Form 1099-INT.







Learning Point: Peer-To-Peer Payment Applications

Dawn babysits, she gets paid through Venmo

- The income she receives must be included
- If her Venmo account holds a balance it is an asset
- If the account does not have a balance it is not included as an asset

Domanik makes and sells glitter tumblers, she is paid through PayPal

- The income from the sales is income for the household
- If the PayPal account holds a balance of money then it must be included as an asset
- If the account does not have a balance it is not included as an asset

Amy's roommates pay her back for the home expenses incurred through Zelle

- Zelle is a pass-thru account only, it cannot hold money so this is not an asset
- This is not income, it is a reimbursement
- If Amy was receiving money for something like dog-sitting for her roommate, that would be income to include in the calculation of eligibility



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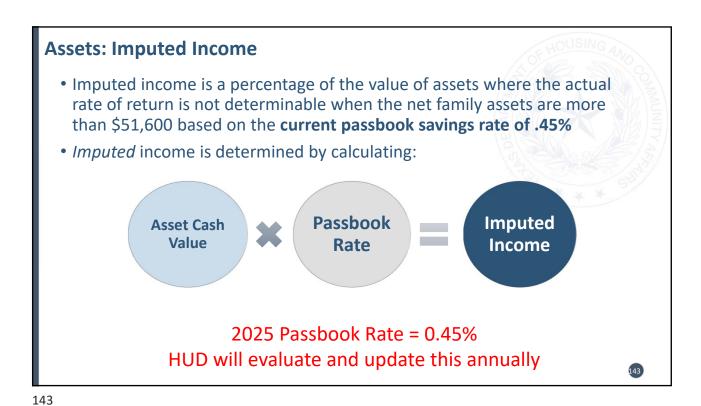
Assets: Disposed of for Less than Fair Market Value (FMV)

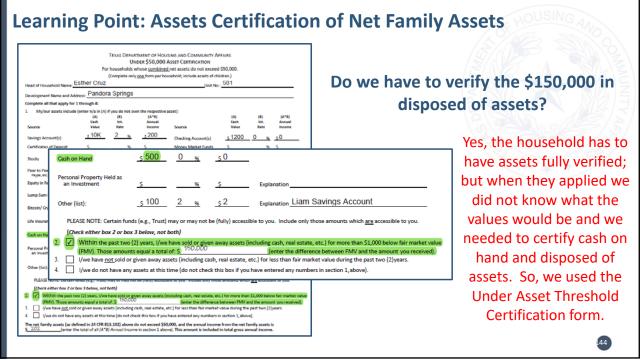


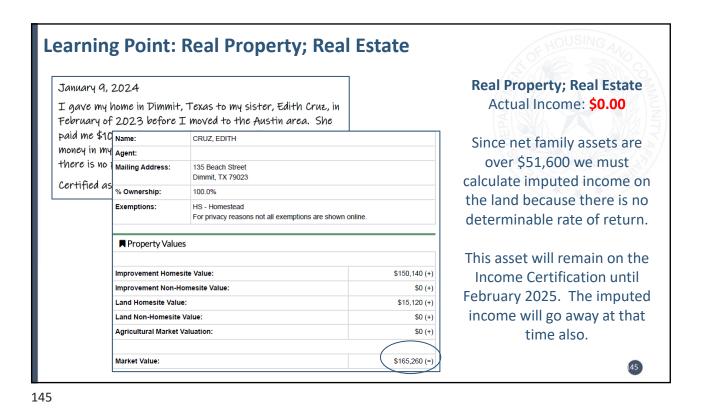
Assets disposed of for less than FMV

- Cash Value = Cash value less the disposed of amount
- Actual Income = No actual income

- Include <u>Cash Value</u> if:
 - Fair Market Value (FMV) of asset(s) disposed of exceeds the gross amount received by more than \$1,000
 - The Certification period is within the 2-year period following disposal
 - When 2-year period expires imputed income, if any, assigned to the reported asset(s) also expires
- Assets disposed of for less than fair market value as a result of foreclosure, bankruptcy, divorce or separation are NOT counted







Learning Point: Real Property; Home – Disposed of Asset How much are closing costs for a seller in Texas? erty; Land In Texas, the average closing costs for buyers are typically 2-6% of the home's purchase price. Sellers can expect to : \$165,260.00 pay around 6-10% of the home's purchase price (including \$10,000.00) real estate agent commissions). Oct 17, 2023 = \$155,260.00 cost to convert: \$15,526.00 (\$155,260 x 10%) Improvement Homesite Value: \$150,140 (+) Cash Value: \$139,734.00 Improvement Non-Homesite Value: \$0 (+) \$15,120 (+) Imputed Income: \$628.80 Land Homesite Value: Land Non-Homesite Value: \$0 (+) (\$139,734 x .45%) Agricultural Market Valuation: \$0 (+) Real Property does have a cost to \$165,260 (=) Market Value: convert, before we can determine Land Homesite Value: \$15,120 (+) the cash value we need to know \$0 (+) that information.

Assets: Exclusions in HOTMA Do Not Impact Department Programs

HOTMA does have an asset exclusion for families that have assets totaling more than \$100,000 and for families owning real estate.

These exclusions do not apply to most of the Department programs because most of the programs are covered under good cause protections and income is not a good cause. The exclusions are Public Housing and Section 8 requirements that would impact the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program at the Department.

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Assets: Inflationary Adjustments for 2025

Items Adjusted for Inflation Annually by HUD											
		2023		2024		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Student Income Allowance	\$	480.00	\$	480.00	\$	480.00					
Dependent Deduction	\$	480.00	\$	480.00	\$	480.00					
Adoption Assistance Allowance	\$	480.00	\$	480.00	\$	480.00					
Elderly Deduction	\$	400.00	\$	525.00	\$	525 .00					
Asset Limitation Threshold	\$	5,000.00	\$	50,000.00	\$	51,600.00					
Threshold for Medical Deduction*		3%		10%		10%	1				
Cost of Living Allowance (COLA)		8.70%		3.20%		2.50%					
Passbook Savings Rate		0.06%		0.40%		0.45%					

* Does not include the hardship allowance applicable to some households



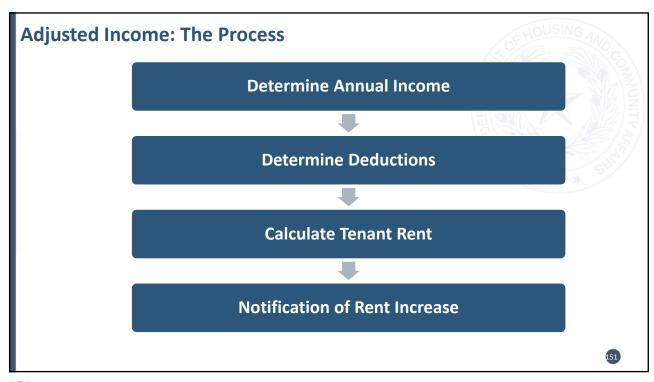


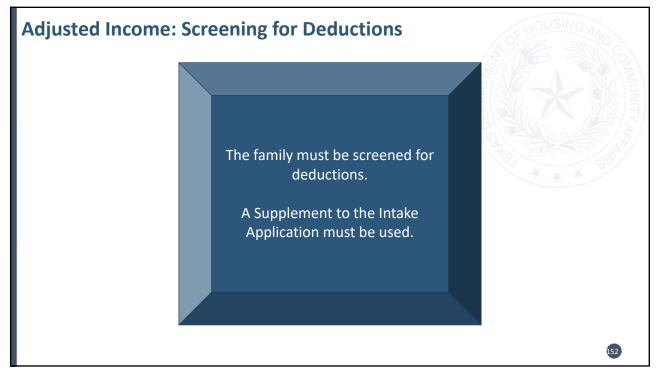
Adjusted Income: Deductions and Purpose

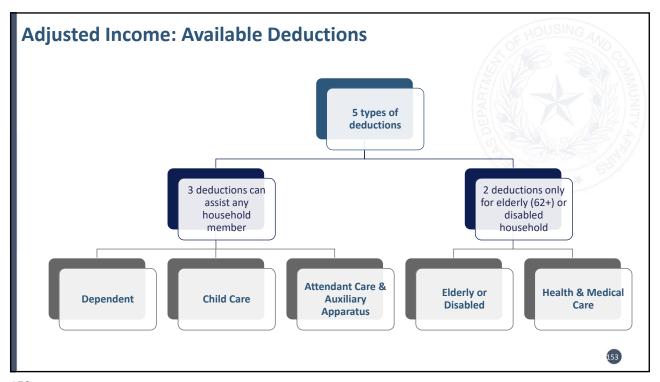
Annually, HUD will issue an Adjustment for Inflation to be used for deductions

- **Dependent Deduction** will correlate to the earned income counted for full-time students and adoption assistance
- Child Care Deduction has excluded foster children with HOTMA unless the child care is
 paid for with the household's income and not the foster care payments received from the
 welfare agency
- Reasonable **Attendant Care and Auxiliary Apparatus**; formerly Disabled Deduction the 3% test is now a 10% test
- Elderly/Disabled Deduction has been increased to \$525
- Unreimbursed Health and Medical Care expenses for elderly/disabled households the 3% test is now a 10% test









Adjusted Income: Dependent Deduction

- Dependent Deduction of \$480 per eligible dependent in the family
- Dependents are defined as family members who are not head, spouse, co-head and are:
 - Under 18 years of age
 - A person with disabilities at any age
 - A full-time student, 18 years of age or older
 - Full-time student status is defined by the institution of higher education, with a degree or certificate program, where the student is enrolled
 - To qualify for the deduction, verification of disability or student status is required
- A foster child, foster adult, unborn child, a child that has not joined the household yet, or dependent of a live-in aide will never qualify for the deduction
- A family does not have to have legal custody of a dependent to receive the deduction; however, the dependent must live in the unit
- A family may not receive a double dependent deduction for one member
 - For example, a 19 year old, disabled, full-time student would not be eligible for two dependent deductions



Learning Point: Dependent Deduction

A. DEPENDENT DEDUCTION (Some household members cannot qualify for this deduction regardless of age, disability, or student status: Head of household, spouse, co-head, a foster child, an unborn child, a child who has not vet joined the family, or a live-in aide.)

Is the household comprised of a family member under the age of 18? NO YES, who? Liam Cruz

Is the household comprised of a family member with disabilities? NO YES, who? Esther Cruz

Is the household comprised of a family member who is a full-time student? NO YES, who? Liam Cruz

Is the Cruz household eligible for a dependent deduction?

Yes

How much is their deduction?

The household is eligible for a \$480 deduction for the one dependent



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Adjusted Income: Child Care Deduction

- The Child Care Deduction is available for anticipated expenses to any family paying for child care. The deduction is available to all children under the age of 13 living in the unit (including foster children)—when child care enables a family member to...
 - Work
 - Look for work
 - Go to school (academic or vocational)
- The family has to evidence that there is no adult family member capable of providing care during the hours care is needed
- Child care expenses cannot be reimbursed by an outside agency or individual
- Child care expenses deducted must be reasonable



deduction if the child care expense is

paid by the family income and not a

welfare stipend.

Adjusted Income: Child Care Deduction continued

- Child care expenses are not paid to someone living in the unit
- Child care expenses cannot exceed the <u>work income</u> generated by the family member during the period in which care is provided
- The child care expenses are not restricted when seeking employment or attending school
- To document anticipated child care expenses, the family must:
 - Identify the child(ren) who will be cared for
 - Identify the family member who is enabled to work, look for work, and/or go to school because of the child care
 - Evidence that no other adult household member in the unit is available to care for the child
 - Identify the child care provider
 - Provide documentation of cost



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Learning Point 1: Child Care Deduction

	Name and
B. CHILD CARE EXPENSES DEDUCTION	
Is the household paying for the care of children age 12 or under? INO YES, for whom?	_
If YES, Please answer the following questions: 1. Does the child care enable an adult household member to (check) Be gainfully employed OR Further his/her education (academic or vocational)? NO YES, who?	
2. Is there an adult household member capable of providing care during the hours care is needed? NO YES	
3. Is the child care provided by a member who comprises the household? NO YES, who?	
4. Is the household reimbursed by an outside Agency or Individual? NO YES, who?	

Is the Cruz household eligible for a child care deduction?

No, Liam is not in child care.



Learning Point 2: Child Care Deduction

Eric and Ariel Robles work and their dependents attend an after school program. Their 10 year old and 6 year old children, Melody and Max, attend the YMCA program after school from 3pm to 6pm each day during the school year. They pay the YMCA \$14.00 an hour for the care of their children. They receive no reimbursement for the child care expenses. Eric does not work in the summer, the children spend the summer with their father and the household does not have any child care expenses during this time. Ursula is an adult in the household but is unable to watch the children due to her disability and Sebastian is a full-time adult student in the household but is unable to care for his younger siblings.

Is the Robles household eligible for a child care deduction?

Yes



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Learning Point 2: Child Care Deduction continued

How much is the child care deduction for the Robles family?

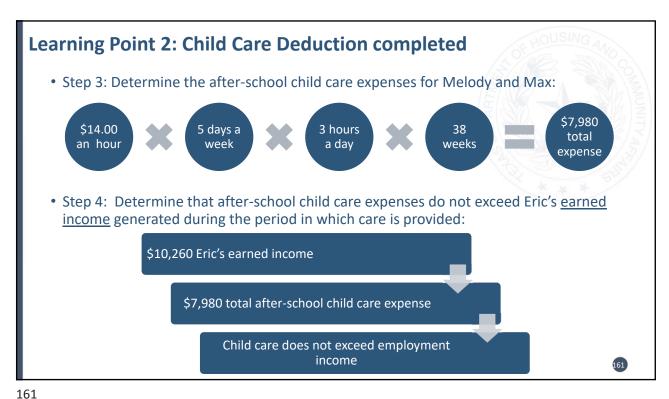
• Step 1: Determine Eric's annual income:



• Step 2: Determine what Eric's earned income is while his children attend after-school care:



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Adjusted Income: Attendant Care & Auxiliary Apparatus Expense Deduction

- Attendant Care & Auxiliary Apparatus Expense Deduction is available for unreimbursed, anticipated costs for attendant care and/or an auxiliary apparatus
- The care or apparatus enables a family member, 18 years or older, including the disabled member to work
- The amount claimed is the difference in total expenses for attendant care and/or auxiliary apparatus that exceeds 10% of annual income and earned income of the adult family member enabled to work by the attendant care or auxiliary apparatus
 - Families that were receiving the deduction in 2023 will utilize a hardship implementation; 5% in 2024, 7.5% in 2025 and the full 10% in 2026
- If the disability assistance enables more than one family member to be employed, the allowance cannot exceed the combined income of both

Attendant Care & Auxiliary Apparatus Expense Deduction Items

- Auxiliary apparatus includes items that are directly related to permitting the disabled person or other family member to work
- Includes items such as, but not limited to, the following:
 - Wheelchairs, ramps, adaptations to vehicles (one-time allowances);
 - Cost of maintenance and upkeep of an auxiliary apparatus (i.e. veterinarian and food costs of service animal)
 - Attendant care includes, but is not limited to, reasonable expenses for home medical care, nursing services, interpreters for hearing impaired persons and readers for persons with visual impairments



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Learning Point 1: Care and Apparatus Expense Deduction

C. ATTENDANT CARE AND AUXILIARY APPARATUS EXPENSE DEDUCTION Is the household paying for attendant care and/or an auxiliary apparatus? NO YES, for whom? Esther Cruz If YES, Please answer the following questions: 1. Does the care and/or use of the auxiliary apparatus enable an adult household member to work? NO YES, who? 2. Is the household reimbursed by an Agency and/or Individual for these costs? NO YES, who? 3. Identify the type of care and/or apparatus paid for: Live-in Aide

Is the Cruz household eligible for a Attendant Care & Auxiliary Apparatus Expense Deduction?

No, even though there is a live-in aide, Esther is not able to work as a result of this care.



Learning Point 2: Attendant Care & Auxiliary Apparatus Expense Deduction

- L.J. is an individual with disabilities that works full-time and has an annual income of \$24,800. He requires a motorized wheelchair and special transportation to get to his job. The eligible disability expense is \$8,500 for his transportation to and from his job. Is L.J. eligible for a disability expense deduction? If yes, how much?
- Step 1: Determine 10% of L.J.'s employment income:



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Learning Point 2: Care & Apparatus Expense Deduction continued

• Step 2: Determine L.J.'s eligible disability deduction:



• Step 3: Ensure L.J.'s allowable deduction does not exceed his annual income:



Adjusted Income: Elderly or Disabled Deduction

- Elderly or Disabled Deduction is a one-time \$525 deduction
 - HUD has indicated that this amount may be adjusted annually
- The deduction is available to a family if the head, spouse, or co-head (or the sole member) is at least 62 years of age or older, or is a person with disabilities
- A household is entitled to only one deduction regardless of how many family members qualify as elderly or disabled

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Learning Point: Elderly or Disabled Deduction

D. ELDERLY OR DISABLED FAMILY DEDUCTION

Is the head of household, spouse, or co-head at least 62 years of age or older? NO YES, who?

Is the head of household, spouse, or co-head a person with a disability? NO YES, who? Esther Cruz

Esther Cruz, Head of Household, is a person with disabilities.

Does this mean that their household is eligible for the

Elderly/Disabled Deduction?

Yes

How much is the deduction?

\$525

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Learning Point 2 & 3: Elderly or Disabled Deduction

Ted is 29 years old and a person with disabilities. Is Ted eligible for the elderly or disabled deduction on their certification? If yes, how much?

Yes, \$525

Carolyn is 62 and lives with her husband, Jeff, who is 35 and disabled. Is the household eligible for the elderly or disabled deduction on their certification? If yes, how much?

Yes, \$525



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Adjusted Income: Health & Medical Care Expense Deduction

- Health & Medical Care Expense Deduction is the portion of total medical expenses that exceeds 10% of annual income and is only permitted for households in which the head, spouse, or cohead is elderly or disabled
 - Families that received the deduction in 2023 will utilize a hardship implementation; 5% in 2024, 7.5% in 2025 and the full 10% in 2026
- If the household is eligible, include the unreimbursed anticipated medical expenses of ALL family members
 - · Including non-elderly and dependent children
 - Foster persons and Live-in Aides are not eligible for this deduction
 - Medical expenses include medically necessary apparatus, services and medications
- Include ongoing expenses paid in the past 12 months to project the upcoming year's expenses
- Ongoing payments toward existing, unpaid medical bills are eligible for inclusion for the upcoming year
 - NOTE: Must only include the amount of payments to be made, not the total balance due



Adjusted Income: Health & Medical Care Expense Deduction Continued

- Examples of eligible medical expenses include, but are not limited to:
 - Services of doctors and healthcare professionals
 - · Services of healthcare facilities
 - Medical insurance premiums or cost of an HMO
 - Prescription/Nonprescription medicines that have been prescribed by a physician
 - Dental expenses
 - Eyeglasses
 - Hearing aids

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Learning Point: Health & Medical Care Expense Deduction

E. HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE EXPENSE DEDUCTION (If your household qualifies for the deduction listed in "D" then medical expenses for ALL household members may be eligible for deduction)											
Identify any of the following medical expenses?		Estimated Annual Costs	Can Support for expenses be provided?								
Medicare	□ NO ■ YES	148.50 per month	□ NO ■ YES								
Doctor Co-Pays	□ NO ■ YES	\$1600.00 for the year	□ NO ■ YES								
Prescription Costs	□ NO ■ YES	\$1825.00 for the year	□ NO ■ YES								
Medical Deduction Costs	■ NO □ YES		□ NO □ YES								
Over the Counter Costs	■ NO □ YES		□ NO □ YES								
Other:	□ NO □ YES		□ NO □ YES								
Is the household reimbursed by an Agency and/or Individual for any of these costs? NO YES, who?											
Did the household have any one-time non-recurring medical expenses? NO YES, explain?											

Since the Cruz household is eligible to receive the Elderly/Disabled Deduction, the family is eligible to receive the Health and Medical Care Expense Deduction.





Information About Current Social Security Benefits

Beginning January 2024, the full monthly
Social Security benefit before any deductions is\$2,479.90

We deduct \$148.50 for medical insurance premiums each month)

The regular monthly Social Security payment is\$2,31.00

(We must round down to the whole dollar.)

Dear Esther Cruz:

You requested a statement of the expenses incurred as a result of prescriptions filled through Walgreens locations in the calendar year 2023. Based on our records your 2023 expenses were \$1,825.00 for all prescriptions that were processed by Walgreens pharmacists.

Please feel free to reach out to our business office if you have any further documentation needs.

Sincerely

Carrie Williams

Carrie Williams, Office Manager

Insurance: \$148.50 x 12 = \$1,782 +

Prescriptions: \$1,825 +

Doctor Visits: \$1,600 = \$5,207 total

Dear Esther Cruz

You requested a statement of the amount of co-pays and expenses incurred as a result of visits to Austin Regional Clinic locations in the calendar year 2023. Based on our records your 2023 expenses were \$1,600.00 for co-pays, lab fees and expenses that were not covered by insurance.

Please feel free to reach out to our business office if you have any further documentation needs.

Sincerely,

John Williams

John Williams, Office Manager

We have confirmed the information required to back-up the amounts claimed for the Health and Medical Care Expense Deduction.



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Learning Point: Health & Medical Care Expense Deduction Calculated

• Step 1: Determine 10% of the Cruz family's annual income:

\$34,338.80 annual income \$3,433.88 is 10% of annual income

• Step 2: Determine the medical expense deduction amount:

\$5,207 medical expense \$3,433.88 10% of income \$1,773.12 medical deduction

The Cruz household is eligible for a medical expense deduction of \$1,773.12



Adjusted Income: Medical Expense Deduction

If the family is eligible for both the Attendant Care & Auxiliary Apparatus deduction and the Health & Medical Care deduction, the following must be considered:

- Ensure that the family's 10% of income test is applied only one time
- The Attendant Care & Auxiliary Apparatus expense deduction must be calculated before the Health & Medical Care Expense deduction is determined
- The Attendant Care & Auxiliary Apparatus expense deduction is limited by the amount earned by the person enabled to work
- Expenses cannot be included in both categories (no double-dipping)



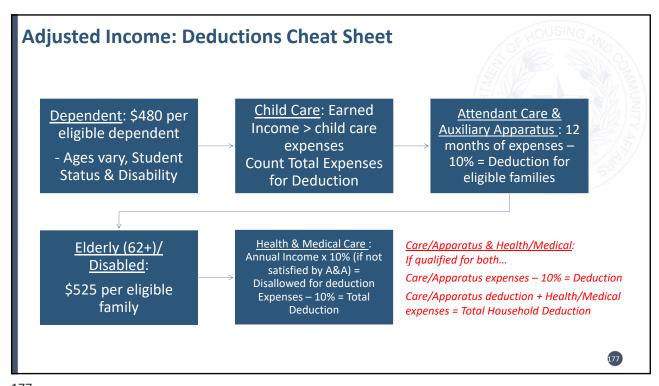
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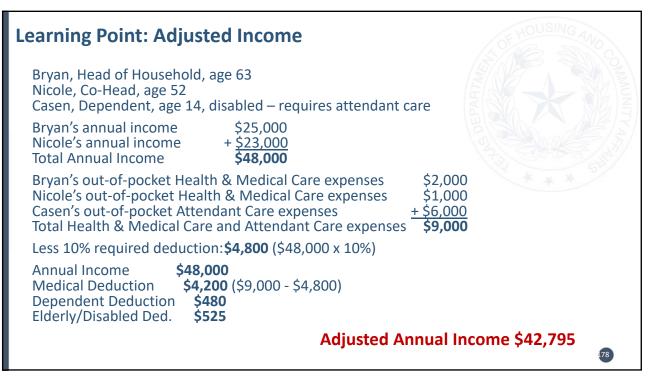
Learning Point: Care/Apparatus & Health/Medical Expense Disability

L.J., from slides 191 & 192, has a Attendant Care & Auxiliary Apparatus expense deduction of \$6,020. In addition, L.J. also has Health & Medical Care expenses in the amount of \$1,500 that are not reimbursed by insurance. Since L.J.'s Care & Apparatus expense has already been calculated, which is required to be determined first, then the medical is just added.









Adjusted Income: Send Notification of Rent Increase

A written notice is required to implement a rent increase. Program notice requirements must be adhered to.



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Inflationary Adjustments

HUD has announced the inflationary changes that will be in effect for certifications with 2025 effective dates, the amounts can be found online at https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/inflationary-adjustments-notifications.html#year2025.

While deduction amounts did not change, the asset threshold and passbook savings rate have changed.

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Deductions: Inflationary Adjustments for 2025

Items Adjusted for Inflation Annually by HUD												
		2023		2024	/	2025	2	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Student Income Allowance	\$	480.00	\$	480.00	\$	480.00	1	\				
Dependent Deduction	\$	480.00	\$	480.00	\$	480.00	Γ					
Adoption Assistance Allowance	\$	480.00	\$	480.00	\$	480.00	1					
Elderly Deduction	\$	400.00	\$	525.00	X	525.00						
Asset Limitation Threshold	\$	5,000.00	\$	50,000.00	\$	51,600.00	Γ					
Threshold for Medical Deduction*		3%		10%		10%						
Cost of Living Allowance (COLA)		8.70%		3.20%		2.50%						
Passbook Savings Rate		0.06%		0.40%		0.45%						

^{*} Does not include the hardship allowance applicable to some households

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