



# HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER

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**CHAPTER 7 VERIFICATION**

[24 CFR 982.516, 24 CFR 982.551, 24 CFR 5.230, Notice PIH 2018-18]

**INTRODUCTION**

The PHA must verify all information that is used to establish the family’s eligibility and level of assistance and is required to obtain written authorization from the family in order to collect the information. Applicants and program participants must cooperate with the verification process as a condition of receiving assistance. The PHA must not pass on the cost of verification to the family.

The PHA will follow the verification guidance provided by HUD in Notice PIH 2018-18 and any subsequent guidance issued by HUD. This chapter summarizes those requirements and provides supplementary PHA policies.

Part I describes the general verification process. Part II provides more detailed requirements related to family information, Part II provides information on income and assets, and Part IV covers mandatory deductions.

Verification policies, rules and procedures will be modified as needed to accommodate persons with disabilities. All information obtained through the verification process will be handled in accordance with the records management policies of the PHA.

**PART I: GENERAL VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS**

**7-I.A. FAMILY CONSENT TO RELEASE OF INFORMATION [24 CFR 982.516 AND 982.551, 24 CFR 5.230; and Notice PIH 2023-27]**

**Consent Forms**

The family must supply any information that the PHA or HUD determines is necessary to the administration of the program and must consent to the PHA verification of that information [24 CFR 982.551]. All adult family members must sign consent forms as needed to collect information relevant to the family’s eligibility and level of assistance. While PHAs must use form HUD-9886, this form does not release all the information necessary to the administration of the program. The PHA must also develop its own release forms to cover all other necessary information.

Form HUD-9886 [24 CFR 5.230(b)(1), b (2), (c)(4), and (c)(5)]; Notice PIH 2023-27

All adult applicants and participants sign form HUD-9886, Authorization for Release of Information. All adult family members (and the head and spouse/cohead, regardless of age) are required to sign the Form HUD-9886 at admission. Participants, prior to January 1, 2024, signed and submitted Form HUD-9886 at each annual reexamination. HOTMA eliminated this requirement and instead required that the Form HUD-9886 be signed only once.

On or after January 1, 2024 (regardless of the PHA's HOTMA compliance date), current program participants must sign and submit a new Form HUD-9886 at their next interim or annual reexamination. This form will only be signed once. Another Form HUD-9886 will not be submitted to the PHA except under the following circumstances:

- When any person 18 years or older becomes a member of the family;
- When a current member of the family turns 18; or
- As required by HUD or the PHA in administrative instructions.

The PHA has the discretion to establish policies around when family members must sign consent forms when they turn 18. PHAs must establish these policies stating when family members will be required to sign consent forms at intervals other than at reexamination.

### MSHDA Policy

All adult family members must sign the updated Authorization for the Release of Information/Privacy Act Notice (HUD-9886-A).

Family members turning 18 years of age between annual recertifications will be notified that they are required to sign the required HUD-9886-A at the family's next annual or interim reexamination, whichever is earlier.

The purpose of form HUD-9886 is to facilitate automated data collection and computer matching from specific sources and provides the family's consent only for the specific purposes listed on the form. HUD and the PHA may collect information from State Wage Information Collection Agencies (SWICAs) and current and former employers of adult family members. Only HUD is authorized to collect information directly from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Social Security Administration (SSA).

### Penalties for Failing to Consent [24 CFR 5.232]

If any family member who is required to sign a consent form fails to do so, the PHA will deny admission to applicants and terminate assistance of participants. The family may request an informal review (applicants) or informal hearing (participants) in accordance with PHA procedures.

However, this does not apply if the applicant, participant, or any member of their family, revokes their consent with respect to the ability of the PHA to access financial records from financial institutions, unless the PHA establishes a policy that revocation of consent to access financial records will result in denial or termination of assistance or admission [24 CFR 5.232(c)]. PHAs may not process interim or annual reexaminations of income without the family's executed consent forms.

MSHDA Policy

MSHDA has established a policy that revocation of consent will result in denial of admission or termination of assistance in accordance with MSHDA policies in Chapters 3 and 12. In order for a family to revoke their consent, the family must provide written notice to MSHDA.

Within 10 business days of the date the family provides written notice, MSHDA will send the family a notice acknowledging receipt of the request and explaining that revocation of consent will result in denial or termination of assistance, as applicable. At the same time, MSHDA will notify their local HUD office.

**7-I.B. USE OF OTHER PROGRAMS' INCOME DETERMINATIONS  
[24 CFR 5.609(c)(3) and Notice PIH 2023-27]**

PHAs may, but are not required to, determine a family's annual income, including income from assets, prior to the application of any deductions, based on income determinations made within the previous 12-month period, using income determinations from means-tested federal public assistance programs. PHAs are not required to accept or use determinations of income from other federal means-tested forms of assistance. If the PHA adopts a policy to accept this type of verification, the PHA must establish in policy when they will accept Safe Harbor income determinations and from which programs. PHAs must also create policies that outline the course of action when families present multiple verifications from the same or different acceptable Safe Harbor programs.

Means-tested federal public assistance programs include:

- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) (42 U.S.C. 601, et seq.);
- Medicaid (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.);
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.);
- Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (26 U.S.C. 32);
- Low-Income Housing Credit (LIHTC) program (26 U.S.C. 42);
- Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Woman, Infants, and Children (WIC) (42 U.S.C. 1786);
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI) (42 U.S.C. 1381 et seq.);
- Other programs administered by the HUD Secretary;
- Other means-tested forms of federal public assistance for which HUD has established a memorandum of understanding; and
- Other federal benefit determinations made in other forms of means-tested federal public assistance that the Secretary determines to have comparable reliability and announces through the Federal Register.

If the PHA elects to use the annual income determination from one of the above-listed forms of means-tested federal public assistance, then they must obtain the income information by means of a third-party verification. The third-party verification must state the family size, must be for the entire family, and must state the amount of the family's annual income. The annual income need not be broken down by family member or income type. Annual income includes income earned from assets, therefore when using Safe Harbor to verify a family's income, PHAs will neither further inquire about a family's net family assets, nor about the income earned from those assets, except with respect to whether or not the family owns assets that exceed the asset limitation in 24 CFR 5.618. The Safe Harbor documentation will be considered acceptable if any of the following dates fall into the 12-month period prior to the receipt of the documentation by the PHA:

- Income determination effective date;
- Program administrator's signature date;
- Family's signature date;
- Report effective date; or
- Other report-specific dates that verify the income determination date.

The only information that PHAs are permitted to use to determine income under this method is the total income determination made by the federal means-tested program administrator. Other federal programs may provide additional information about income inclusions and exclusions in their award letters; however, these determinations and any other information must not be considered by the PHA. PHAs are not permitted to mix and match Safe Harbor income determinations and other income verifications.

If the PHA is unable to obtain Safe Harbor documentation or if the family disputes the other program's income determination, the PHA must calculate the family's annual income using traditional methods as outlined in Notice PIH 2023-27 and this chapter.

If the PHA uses a Safe Harbor determination to determine the family's income, the family is obligated to report changes in income that meet the PHA's reporting requirement and occur after the effective date of the transaction.

The amounts of unreimbursed reasonable attendant care expenses and child-care expenses deducted from a family's annual income, except for when a family is approved for a child-care expense hardship exemption, must still be capped by the amount earned by any family member who is enabled to work as a result of the expense. PHAs are therefore required to obtain third-party verification of the applicable employment income and cap the respective expense deductions accordingly.

### MSHDA Policy

MSHDA may accept other programs' Safe Harbor determinations of income at annual reexamination to determine the family's total annual income as a last resort when no other forms of verification are available.

MSHDA will still require third-party verification of all deductions such as the health and medical care expense or child care expense deductions. Further, if the family is eligible for and claims the disability assistance expense or child care expense deductions, where applicable, MSHDA will obtain third-party verification of the amount of employment income of the individual(s) enabled to work in order to cap the respective expenses as required.

Prior to using any Safe Harbor determination from another program, MSHDA will ask the family if they agree with the income amounts listed. If the family disputes the income amounts on the Safe Harbor determination, the PHA will obtain third-party verification of all sources of income and assets (as applicable).

MSHDA will not accept other programs' determinations of income for any new admission or interim reexamination.

In order to be acceptable, the income determination must:

- Be dated within 12 months of the of the annual re-examination;

- State the family size;

- Be for the entire family (i.e., the family members listed in the documentation must match the family's composition in the assisted unit, except for household members); and

- Must state the amount of the family's earned and unearned income.

The determination need not list each source of income individually. If MSHDA does not receive any acceptable income determination documentation or is unable to obtain documentation, then MSHDA will revert to third-party verification of income for the family.

When families present multiple verifications from the same or different acceptable Safe Harbor programs, MSHDA will use the most recent income determination, unless the family presents acceptable evidence that MSHDA should consider an alternative verification from a different Safe Harbor source.

When MSHDA uses a Safe Harbor income determination from another program, and the family's income subsequently changes, the family is required to report the change to MSHDA. Depending on when the change occurred, the change may or may not impact MSHDA's calculation of the family's total annual income. Changes that occur between the time MSHDA receives the Safe Harbor documentation and the effective date of the family's annual reexam will not be considered. If the family has a change in income that occurs after the annual reexam effective date, MSHDA will conduct an interim reexam if the change meets the requirements for performing an interim reexamination as outlined in Chapter 11. In this case, MSHDA will use third-party verification to verify the change.

## 7-I.C. OVERVIEW OF VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

### HUD's Verification Hierarchy [Notice PIH 2018-18]

HUD mandates the use of the EIV system and offers administrative guidance on the use of other methods to verify family information and specifies the circumstances in which each method will be used. In general HUD requires the PHA to use the most reliable form of verification that is available and to document the reasons when the PHA uses a lesser form of verification.

In order of priority, the forms of verification that the PHA will use are:

- Up-front Income Verification (UIV) using HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system
- Up-front Income Verification (UIV) using a non-HUD system
- Written Third-Party Verification (issued by the income source and hand-carried/ provided by applicant or participant)
- Written Third-party Verification Form (directly from the income source)
- Oral Third-party Verification
- Self-Certification

Each of the verification methods is discussed in subsequent sections below.

### Requirements for Acceptable Documents

#### MSHDA Policy

Any documents used for income, asset, deduction, and expense verifications must be dated within 120 days of MSHDA's request date. For fixed income sources such as Social Security Administration benefits, pensions, and veterans' benefits, MSHDA will accept a statement dated within the current benefit year.

MSHDA will accept verification documents by hand-delivery, mail, fax, or e-mail. MSHDA may reject a document if it has been altered, mutilated, is not legible, or the document appears to be forged.

Any family self-certifications must be made in a format acceptable to MSHDA and must be signed by the family member whose information or status is being verified.

### File Documentation

The PHA must document in the file how the figures used in income and rent calculations were determined. All verification attempts, information obtained, and decisions reached during the verification process will be recorded in the family's file in sufficient detail to demonstrate that the PHA has followed all of the verification policies set forth in this plan.

The record should be sufficient to enable a staff member or HUD reviewer to understand the process followed and conclusions reached.

MSHDA Policy

MSHDA will document, in the family file, the following:

- Reported family annual income
- Value of assets
- Expenses related to deductions from annual income
- Other factors influencing adjusted income

When MSHDA is unable to obtain third party verification, MSHDA will document in the family file the reason that third-party verification was not available [24 CFR 982.516(a)(2); Notice PIH 2018-18].

**7-I.D. UP-FRONT INCOME VERIFICATION (UIV)**

Up-front income verification (UIV) refers to the PHA's use of the verification tools available from independent sources that maintain computerized information about earnings and benefits. UIV will be used to the extent that these systems are available to the PHA.

There may be legitimate differences between the information provided by the family and UIV-generated information. If the family disputes the accuracy of UIV data, no adverse action can be taken until the PHA has independently verified the UIV information and the family has been granted an opportunity to contest any adverse findings through the informal review/hearing process of the PHA.

See Chapter 6 for the PHA's policy on the use of UIV/EIV to project annual income.

**Upfront Income Verification Using HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System (Mandatory)**

PHAs must use HUD's EIV system in its entirety as a third-party source to verify tenant employment and income information during mandatory reexaminations or recertifications of family composition and income in accordance with 24 CFR 5.236 and administrative guidance issued by HUD. The EIV system contains data showing earned income, unemployment benefits, social security benefits, and SSI benefits for participant families. The following policies apply to the use of HUD's EIV system.

**EIV Income and IVT Reports**

The data shown on income and income validation tool (IVT) reports is updated quarterly. Data may be between 3 and 6 months old at the time reports are generated.

MSHDA Policy

MSHDA will obtain income and IVT reports for annual reexaminations on a monthly basis. Reports will be generated as part of the regular reexamination process.

Income and IVT reports will be compared to family-provided information as part of the annual reexamination process. Income reports may be used in the calculation of annual income, as described in Chapter 6-I.C. Income reports may also be used to meet the regulatory requirement for third party verification, as described above. Policies for resolving discrepancies between income reports and family-provided information will be resolved as described in Chapter 6-I.C. and in this chapter.

Income and IVT reports will be used in interim reexaminations to identify any discrepancies between reported income and income shown in the EIV system, and as necessary to verify earned income, and to verify and calculate unemployment benefits, Social Security and/or SSI benefits. EIV will also be used to verify that families claiming zero income are not receiving income from any of these sources.

Income and IVT reports will be retained in participant files with the applicable annual or interim reexamination documents.

When MSHDA determines through EIV reports and third-party verification that a family has concealed or under-reported income, corrective action will be taken pursuant to the policies in Chapter 14, Program Integrity.

**EIV Identity Verification**

The EIV system verifies participant identities against SSA records. These records are compared to PIC data for a match on social security number, name, and date of birth.

PHAs are required to use EIV's Identity Verification Report on a monthly basis to improve the availability of income information in EIV [Notice PIH 2018-18].

When identity verification for a participant fails, a message will be displayed within the EIV system, and no income information will be displayed.

MSHDA Policy

MSHDA will identify participants whose identity verification has failed by reviewing EIV's Identity Verification Report on a monthly basis.

MSHDA will attempt to resolve PIC/SSA discrepancies by obtaining appropriate documentation from the participant.

When MSHDA determines that discrepancies exist due to MSHDA errors such as spelling errors or incorrect birth dates, the errors will be corrected promptly.

### **Upfront Income Verification Using Non-HUD Systems (Optional)**

In addition to mandatory use of the EIV system, HUD encourages PHAs to utilize other upfront verification sources.

#### MSHDA Policy

MSHDA will inform all applicants and participants of its use of the following UIV resources during the admission and reexamination process:

State of Michigan DHHS Data Share

State of Michigan DHHS MiCase

### **7-I.E. THIRD-PARTY WRITTEN AND ORAL VERIFICATION**

HUD's current verification hierarchy defines two types of written third-party verification. The more preferable form, "written third-party verification," consists of an original document generated by a third-party source, which may be received directly from a third-party source or provided to the PHA by the family. If written third-party verification is not available, The PHA must attempt to obtain a "written third-party verification form." This is a standardized form used to collect information from a third party.

#### **Written Third-Party Verification [Notice PIH 2023-27]**

Written third-party verification documents must be original and authentic and may be supplied by the family or received from a third-party source.

Examples of acceptable participant-provided documents include, but are not limited to pay stubs, payroll summary reports, employer notice or letters of hire and termination, SSA benefit verification letters, bank statements, child support payment stubs, welfare benefit letters and/or printouts, and unemployment monetary benefit notices.

The PHA is required to obtain, at minimum, two current and consecutive pay stubs for determining annual income from wages.

The PHA may reject documentation provided by the family if the document is not an original, if the document appears to be forged, or if the document is altered, mutilated, or illegible.

#### MSHDA Policy

Any documents used for income, asset, deduction, and expense verifications must be dated within 120 days of MSHDA's request date. For fixed income sources such as Social Security Administration benefits, pensions, and veterans' benefits, MSHDA will accept a statement dated within the current benefit year.

MSHDA may reject documentation provided by the family if the document is not an original, if the document appears to be forged, or if the document is altered, mutilated, or illegible.

If MSHDA determines that third-party documents provided by the family are not acceptable, MSHDA will request additional documentation from the family or will use a lower form of verification such as a written third-party verification form.

When verification of assets held by a banking or financial institution is required, MSHDA will obtain one statement that reflects the current balance of the account. When pay stubs are used, MSHDA will require the family to provide the two most current, consecutive pay stubs. At MSHDA's discretion, if additional paystubs are needed due to the family's circumstances (e.g., sporadic income, fluctuating schedule, etc.), MSHDA may request additional paystubs or a payroll record.

### **Written Third-Party Verification Form**

When upfront verification is not available, and the family is unable to provide written third-party documents, the PHA must request a written third-party verification form. HUD's position is that this traditional third-party verification method presents administrative burdens and risks which may be reduced through the use of family-provided third-party documents.

PHAs may mail, fax, or e-mail third-party written verification form requests to third-party sources.

#### MSHDA Policy

MSHDA will send third-party verification forms directly to the third party.

Third-party verification forms will be sent when third-party verification documents, such as paystubs, are unavailable or are rejected by MSHDA.

A written third-party verification form is mandatory when there is an unreported source of income or a substantial difference in reported income equal to or greater than \$2400 annually and there is no UIV or participant-provided documentation to support the income discrepancy.

### Oral Third-Party Verification [Notice PIH 2018-18]

For third-party oral verification, PHAs contacts sources, identified by UIV techniques or by the family, by telephone or in person.

Oral third-party verification is mandatory if neither form of written third-party verification is available.

Third-party oral verification may be used when requests for written third-party verification forms have not been returned within a reasonable time—e.g., 10 business days.

PHAs should document in the file the date and time of the telephone call or visit, the name of the person contacted, the telephone number, as well as the information confirmed.

MSHDA Policy

In collecting third-party oral verification, MSHDA staff will record in the family's file the name and title of the person contacted, the date and time of the conversation (or attempt), the telephone number used, and the facts provided.

When any source responds verbally to the initial written request for verification MSHDA will accept the verbal response as oral verification but will also request that the source complete and return any verification forms that were provided.

When Third-Party Verification is Not Required [Notice PIH 2018-18]

Third-party verification may not be available in all situations. HUD has acknowledged that it may not be cost-effective or reasonable to obtain third-party verification of income, assets, or expenses when these items would have a minimal impact on the family's total tenant payment.

MSHDA Policy

If the family cannot provide original documents, MSHDA will pay the service charge required to obtain third-party verification, unless it is not cost effective in which case a self-certification will be acceptable as the only means of verification. The cost of verification will not be passed on to the family.

The cost of postage and envelopes to obtain third-party verification of income, assets, and expenses is not an unreasonable cost [VG, p. 18].

**Primary Documents**

Third-party verification is not required when legal documents are the primary source, such as a birth certificate or other legal documentation of birth.

**Imputed Assets**

HUD permits PHAs to accept a self-certification from a family as verification of assets disposed of for less than fair market value [HCV GB, p. 5-28].

MSHDA Policy

MSHDA will accept a self-certification from a family as verification of assets disposed of for less than fair market value.

**Value of Assets and Asset Income [24 CFR 982.516(a)]**

For families with net assets totaling \$5,000 or less, the PHA may accept the family's declaration of asset value and anticipated asset income. However, the PHA is required to obtain third-party verification of all assets regardless of the amount during the intake process and at least every three years thereafter.

MSHDA Policy

MSHDA will pursue third-party verification of all assets regardless of the amount.

**7-I.F. SELF-CERTIFICATION**

When HUD requires third-party verification, self-certification, or “participant declaration,” is used as a last resort when the PHA is unable to obtain third-party verification.

Self-certification, however, is an acceptable form of verification when:

- A source of income is fully excluded
- Net family assets total \$5,000 or less and the PHA has adopted a policy to accept self-certification at annual recertification, when applicable
- The PHA has adopted a policy to implement streamlined annual re-certifications for fixed income sources (See Chapter 11)

When the PHA was required to obtain third-party verification but instead relies on a participant declaration for verification of income, assets, or expenses, the family’s file must be documented to explain why third-party verification was not available.

MSHDA Policy

When information cannot be verified by a third party or by review of documents, family members will be required to submit self-certifications attesting to the accuracy of the information they have provided to MSHDA.

MSHDA may require a family to certify that a family member does not receive a particular type of income or benefit.

The self-certification must be made in a format acceptable to MSHDA and must be signed by the family member whose information or status is being verified.

**PART II: VERIFYING FAMILY INFORMATION**

**7-II.A. VERIFICATION OF LEGAL IDENTITY**

MSHDA Policy

MSHDA will require families to furnish verification of legal identity for each household member.

Legal Identity for Adults and Children

Verification of Legal Identity for Adults	Verification of Legal Identity for Children
Certificate of birth, naturalization papers	Certificate of birth
Church issued baptismal certificate	Adoption papers
Current, valid driver's license or Department of Motor Vehicles identification card	Health and Human Services ID
U.S. military discharge (DD 214)	Custody Agreement
Current U.S. passport	Affidavit of Parentage
Current employer identification card with picture	Certified school records
Current identification card issued by a county or local municipality	

If a document submitted by a family is illegible for any reason or otherwise questionable, more than one of these documents may be required.

If none of these documents can be provided, a third-party who knows the person may attest to the person’s legal identity via the Verification of Legal Identity (MSHDA 111) form. The MSHDA 111 must be signed by the family member whose information or status is being verified.

Legal identity will be verified for all applicants at the time of eligibility determination and in cases where MSHDA has reason to doubt the identity of a person representing themselves to be a participant.

**7-II.B. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS [24 CFR 5.216 and Notice PIH 2018-24]**

The family must provide documentation of a valid social security number (SSN) for each member of the household, with the exception of individuals who do not contend eligible immigration status. Exemptions also include existing program participants who were at least 62 years of age as of January 31, 2010, and had not previously disclosed an SSN.

Note that an individual who previously declared to have eligible immigration status may not change their declaration for the purpose of avoiding compliance with the SSN disclosure and documentation requirements or penalties associated with noncompliance with these requirements. Nor may the head of household opt to remove a household member from the family composition for this purpose.

The PHA must accept the following documentation as acceptable evidence of the social security number:

An original SSN card issued by the Social Security Administration (SSA)

An original SSA-issued document, which contains the name and SSN of the individual

An original document issued by a federal, state, or local government agency, which contains the name and SSN of the individual

While PHAs must attempt to gather third-party verification of SSNs prior to admission as listed above, PHAs also have the option of accepting a self-certification and a third-party document (such as a bank statement, utility or cell phone bill, or benefit letter) with the applicant's name printed on it to satisfy the SSN disclosure requirement if the PHA has exhausted all other attempts to obtain the required documentation. If verifying an individual's SSN using this method, the PHA must document why the other SSN documentation was not available.

If the tenant's SSN becomes verified in EIV, then no further verification is required. If the tenant's SSN fails the SSA identity match, then the PHA must obtain a valid SSN card issued by the SSA or an original document issued by a federal or state government agency that contains the name of the individual and the SSN of the individual, along with other identifying information of the individual. The tenant's assistance must be terminated if they fail to provide the required documentation.

#### MSHDA Policy

MSHDA will verify an individual's SSN using the method described above as a last resort when no other forms of verification of the individual's SSN are available.

The PHA may only reject documentation of an SSN provided by an applicant or participant if the document is not an original document, if the original document has been altered, mutilated, or is illegible, or appears to be forged.

#### MSHDA Policy

MSHDA will explain to the applicant or participant the reasons the document is not acceptable and request that the individual obtain and submit acceptable documentation of the SSN to MSHDA within 90 days.

Replacement social security cards may be requested from the Social Security Administration's website at <https://www.ssa.gov/myaccount/replacement-card.html> or by calling the SSA at 1-800-772-1213.

In the case of Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy (SRO) individuals, the required documentation must be provided within 90 calendar days from the date of admission into the program. MSHDA must grant one additional 90-day extension if it determines that the applicant's failure to comply was due to circumstances that were beyond the applicant's control and could not have been reasonably foreseen.

MSHDA Policy

MSHDA will grant one additional 90-day extension if needed for reasons beyond the participant's control such as delayed processing of the SSN application by the SSA, natural disaster, fire, death in the family, or other emergency. If the individual fails to comply with SSN disclosure and documentation requirements upon expiration of the provided time period, MSHDA will terminate the individual's assistance.

If an applicant family included a child under 6 years of age who joined the household within the 6 months prior to the date of voucher issuance, an otherwise eligible family may be admitted to the program and the family must provide documentation of the child's SSN within 90 days of the effective date of the initial HAP Contract. A 90-day extension will be granted if the PHA determines that the participant's failure to comply was due to unforeseen circumstance and was outside of the participant's control.

MSHDA Policy

MSHDA will grant one additional 90-day extension if needed for reasons beyond the applicant's control, such as delayed processing of the SSN application by the SSA, natural disaster, fire, death in the family, or other emergency.

When a participant requests to add a new household member who is at least 6 years of age, or who is under the age of 6 and has an SSN, the participant must provide the complete and accurate SSN assigned to each new member at the time of reexamination or recertification, in addition to the documentation required to verify it. The PHA may not add the new household member until such documentation is provided.

When a participant requests to add a new household member who is under the age of 6 and has not been assigned an SSN, the participant must provide the SSN assigned to each new child and the required documentation within 90 calendar days of the child being added to the household. A 90-day extension will be granted if the PHA determines that the participant's failure to comply was due to unforeseen circumstances and was outside of the participant's control. During the period the PHA is awaiting documentation of the SSN, the child will be counted as part of the assisted household.

MSHDA Policy

MSHDA will grant one additional 90-day extension if needed for reasons beyond the participant's control such as delayed processing of the SSN application by the SSA, natural disaster, fire, death in the family, or other emergency.

Social security numbers must be verified only once during continuously assisted occupancy.

MSHDA Policy

MSHDA will verify each disclosed SSN by:

Obtaining documentation from applicants and participants that is acceptable as evidence of social security numbers.

Making a copy of the original documentation submitted, returning it to the individual, and retaining a copy in the file folder until EIV Identity has been verified. Upon EIV identity verification, MSHDA will retain the verification and properly dispose of the copies of the Social Security Card.

Once an individual's status is classified as "verified" in HUD's EIV system, MSHDA will redact or remove and destroy copies of documentation accepted as evidence of social security. The retention of the EIV Summary Report or Income Report is adequate documentation of the individual's SSN.

### **7-II.C. DOCUMENTATION OF AGE**

A birth certificate or other official record of birth is the preferred form of age verification for all family members. For elderly family members an original document that provides evidence of the receipt of social security retirement benefits is acceptable.

#### MSHDA Policy

If an official record of birth or evidence of social security retirement benefits cannot be provided, MSHDA will require the family to submit other documents that support the reported age of the family member (e.g., school records, driver's license if birth year is recorded) and to provide a self-certification.

Acceptable verification of age includes:

1. Birth Certificate
2. Driver's license or State Identification Card (current or expired)
3. Hospital Record
4. Affidavit of Parentage
5. Form DD-214 (Veterans Only)
6. United States Passport
7. Cradle Roll
8. Baptism Record
9. Naturalization Certificate
10. Letter from unit of local government (of birth location) identifying why a birth certificate is not available
11. Third-Party Verification of birth (i.e., letter from Social Security Administration [SSA])
12. Resident alien card

If a document submitted by a family is illegible for any reason or otherwise questionable, more than one of these documents may be required.

If none of these documents can be provided by an applicant family, the head of household may provide documentation that a request for the documentation of age has been made to the appropriate agency and attest to the family member's age via the Certification of Age (MSHDA 110) form. The family will have 60 days to provide the appropriate documentation of age. If the appropriate documentation is not provided by the deadline, MSHDA will either deny or terminate assistance.

## **7-II.D. FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS**

Applicants and program participants are required to identify the relationship of each household member to the head of household. Definitions of the primary household relationships are provided in the Eligibility chapter.

### MSHDA Policy

Family relationships are verified only to the extent necessary to determine a family's eligibility and level of assistance. Certification by the head of household normally is sufficient verification of family relationships.

### **Marriage**

#### MSHDA Policy

Certification by the head of household is normally sufficient verification. If MSHDA has reasonable doubts about a marital relationship, MSHDA will require the family to document the marriage.

A marriage certificate generally is required to verify that a couple is married.

In the case of a common law marriage, the couple must demonstrate that they hold themselves to be married (e.g., by telling the community they are married, calling each other husband and wife, using the same last name, filing joint income tax returns).

### **Separation or Divorce**

#### MSHDA Policy

Certification by the head of household is normally sufficient verification. If MSHDA has reasonable doubts about a separation or divorce, MSHDA will require the family to provide documentation of the divorce or separation.

A certified copy of a divorce decree, signed by a court officer, is required to document that a couple is divorced.

A copy of a court-ordered maintenance or other court record is required to document a separation.

If no court document is available, documentation from a community-based agency will be accepted.

MSHDA may require that the family provide evidence to support that the person is no longer a member of the family (e.g., documentation of another address at which the person resides such as a utility bill).

### **Absence of Adult Member**

#### MSHDA Policy

If an adult member who was formerly a member of the household is reported to be permanently absent, MSHDA will require that the family provide evidence to support that the person is no longer a member of the family (e.g., documentation of another address at which the person resides such as a lease or utility bill). See Chapter 3 of MSHDA's Administrative Plan for required documentation when an adult family or household member is reported to be permanently absent from the assisted unit.

### **Foster Children and Foster Adults**

#### MSHDA Policy

Third-party verification from an authorized agency responsible for the placement of the individual with the family is required.

## **7-II.E. VERIFICATION OF STUDENT STATUS**

### **General Requirements**

#### MSHDA Policy

MSHDA requires families to provide information about the student status of all students who are 18 years of age or older. This information will be verified only if:

The family reports full-time student status for an adult other than the head, spouse, or cohead.

The family reports child care expenses to enable a family member to further their education.

The family includes a student enrolled in an institution of higher education.

### **Restrictions on Assistance to Students Enrolled in Institutions of Higher Education**

This section applies only to students who are seeking assistance on their own, separately from their parents. It does not apply to students residing with parents who are seeking or receiving HCV assistance.

#### MSHDA Policy

In accordance with the verification hierarchy described in Section 7-1. B, MSHDA will determine whether the student is exempt from the restrictions in 24 CFR 5.612 by verifying any one of the following exemption criteria:

The student is enrolled at an educational institution that does not meet the definition of institution of higher education in the Higher Education Act of 1965 (see Section Exhibit 3-2).

The student is at least 24 years old.

The student is a veteran, as defined in Section 3-II.E.

The student is married.

The student has at least one dependent child, as defined in Section 3-II.E.

The student is a person with disabilities, as defined in Section 3-II. E, and was receiving assistance prior to November 30, 2005.

If MSHDA cannot verify at least one of these exemption criteria, MSHDA will conclude that the student is subject to the restrictions on assistance at 24 CFR 5.612. In addition to verifying the student's income eligibility, MSHDA will then proceed to verify either the student's parents' income eligibility (see Section 7-III.J) or the student's independence from their parents (see below).

## **Independent Student**

### MSHDA Policy

MSHDA will verify a student's independence from their parents to determine that the student's parents' income is not relevant for determining the student's eligibility by doing all of the following:

Either reviewing and verifying previous address information to determine whether the student has established a household separate from their parents for at least one year or reviewing and verifying documentation relevant to determining whether the student meets the U.S. Department of Education's definition of independent student (see Section 3-II. E)

Reviewing the student's prior year income tax returns to verify that the student is independent or verifying the student meets the U.S. Department of Education's definition of independent student (see Section 3-II.E.)

Requesting and obtaining written certification directly from the student's parents identifying the amount of support they will be providing to the student, even if the amount of support is \$0 except in cases which MSHDA determines that the student is a vulnerable youth (see section 3-II. E).

## **7-II.F. DOCUMENTATION OF DISABILITY**

MSHDA must verify the existence of a disability in order to allow certain income disallowances and deductions from income. MSHDA is not permitted to inquire about the nature or extent of a person's disability [24 CFR 100.202(c)]. MSHDA may not inquire about a person's diagnosis or details of treatment for a disability or medical condition.

If MSHDA receives a verification document that provides such information, MSHDA will not place this information in the participant file. Under no circumstances will MSHDA request a participant's medical record(s). For more information on health care privacy laws, see the Department of Health and Human Services' website at [www.hhs.gov/ocr/privacy](http://www.hhs.gov/ocr/privacy).

The above cited regulation does not prohibit the following inquiries, provided these inquiries are made of all applicants, whether or not they are persons with disabilities [VG, p. 24]:

- Inquiry into an applicant's ability to meet the requirements of ownership or tenancy
- Inquiry to determine whether an applicant is qualified for a dwelling available only to persons with disabilities or to persons with a particular type of disability
- Inquiry to determine whether an applicant for a dwelling is qualified for a priority available to persons with disabilities or to persons with a particular type of disability
- Inquiring whether an applicant for a dwelling is a current illegal abuser or addict of a controlled substance
- Inquiring whether an applicant has been convicted of the illegal manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance

### **Family Members Receiving SSA Disability Benefits**

Verification of the receipt of disability benefits from the Social Security Administration (SSA) is sufficient verification of disability for the purpose of qualifying for waiting list preferences (if applicable) or certain income disallowances and deductions [VG, p. 23].

#### MSHDA Policy

For family members claiming disability who receive disability benefits from the SSA, MSHDA will attempt to obtain information about disability benefits through the HUD Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system. If documentation from HUD's EIV System is not available, MSHDA will request an SSA benefit verification letter dated within the appropriate benefit year from each family member claiming disability status.

If the family is unable to provide the document(s), MSHDA will ask the family to request a benefit verification letter by either calling SSA at 1-800-772-1213, or by requesting it from [www.ssa.gov](http://www.ssa.gov). Once the applicant or participant receives the benefit verification letter, they will be required to provide it to MSHDA.

### **Family Members Not Receiving SSA Disability Benefits**

Receipt of veteran's disability benefits, worker's compensation, or other non-SSA benefits based on the individual's claimed disability are not sufficient verification that the individual meets HUD's definition of disability in 24 CFR 5.403.

MSHDA Policy

For family members claiming disability who do not receive disability benefits from the SSA, a knowledgeable professional must provide third-party verification that the family member meets the HUD definition of disability. See the Eligibility chapter for the HUD definition of disability. The knowledgeable professional will verify whether the family member does or does not meet the HUD definition.

**7-II.G. CITIZENSHIP OR ELIGIBLE IMMIGRATION STATUS [24 CFR 5.508]**

Overview

Housing assistance is not available to persons who are not citizens, nationals, or eligible immigrants. Prorated assistance is provided for "mixed families" containing both eligible and ineligible persons. A detailed discussion of eligibility requirements is in the Eligibility chapter. This verifications chapter discusses HUD and PHA verification requirements related to citizenship status.

The family must provide a certification that identifies each family member as a U.S. citizen, a U.S. national, an eligible noncitizen or an ineligible noncitizen and submit the documents discussed below for each family member. Once eligibility to receive assistance has been verified for an individual it need not be collected or verified again during continuously assisted occupancy. [24 CFR 5.508(g)(5)]

**U.S. Citizens and Nationals**

HUD requires a declaration for each family member who claims to be a U.S. citizen or national. The declaration must be signed personally by any family member 18 or older and by a guardian for minors.

The PHA may request verification of the declaration by requiring presentation of a birth certificate, United States passport or other appropriate documentation.

MSHDA Policy

Family members who claim U.S. citizenship or national status will not be required to provide additional documentation unless MSHDA receives information indicating that an individual's declaration may not be accurate.

**Eligible Immigrants**

**Documents Required**

All family members claiming eligible immigration status must declare their status in the same manner as U.S. citizens and nationals.

The documentation required for eligible noncitizens varies depending upon factors such as the date the person entered the U.S., the conditions under which eligible immigration status has been granted, age, and the date on which the family began receiving HUD-funded assistance. Exhibit 7-1 at the end of this chapter summarizes documents family members must provide.

**MSHDA Verification [HCV GB, pp. 5-3 and 5-7]**

For family members age 62 or older who claim to be eligible immigrants, proof of age is required in the manner described in 7-II.C. of this plan. No further verification of eligible immigration status is required.

For family members under the age of 62 who claim to be eligible immigrants, the PHA must verify immigration status with the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).

The PHA will follow all USCIS protocols for verification of eligible immigration status.

**7-II.H. VERIFICATION OF PREFERENCE STATUS**

The PHA must verify any preferences claimed by an applicant that determine placement on the waiting list.

MSHDA Policy

MSHDA will offer a preference to any family that has been terminated from its HCV program due to insufficient program funding. MSHDA will verify this preference using MSHDA's termination records.

**PART III: VERIFYING INCOME AND ASSETS**

Chapter 6, Part I of this plan describes in detail the types of income that are included and excluded and how assets and income from assets are handled. Any assets and income reported by the family must be verified. This part provides the PHA policies that supplement the general verification procedures specified in Part I of this chapter.

**7-III.A. EARNED INCOME**

**Tips**

MSHDA Policy

Unless tip income is included in a family member's W-2 by the employer, persons who work in industries where tips are standard will be required to sign a certified estimate of tips received for the prior year and tips anticipated to be received in the coming year.

**Wages**MSHDA Policy

For wages other than tips, the family must provide the two most current, consecutive pay stubs. If the participant is unable to provide consecutive paystubs dated within 120 days of MSHDA's request date, MSHDA will proceed with other verification methods.

Additional verification may be required if MSHDA does not have enough information available to determine income based on these pay stubs, there is a significant difference in gross income between the two paystubs, or the paystubs are not legible or appear to be altered in some way.

**7-III.B. BUSINESS AND SELF EMPLOYMENT INCOME**MSHDA Policy

Business owners and self-employed persons will be required to provide:

An audited financial statement for the previous fiscal year if an audit was conducted. If an audit was not conducted, a statement of income and expenses must be submitted, and the business owner or self-employed person must certify to its accuracy.

All schedules completed for filing federal and local taxes in the preceding year. If accelerated depreciation was used on the tax return or financial statement, an accountant's calculation of depreciation expense, computed using straight-line depreciation rules.

The business owner/self-employed person will be required to maintain a record of income and expenses and submit the information requested and to certify to its accuracy at all future reexaminations.

At any reexamination MSHDA may request documents that support submitted financial statements such as manifests, appointment books, cash books, or bank statements.

If a family member has been self-employed less than three (3) months, MSHDA will accept the family member's certified estimate of income and schedule an interim reexamination in three (3) months. If the family member has been self-employed for three (3) to twelve (12) months MSHDA will require the family to provide documentation of income and expenses for this period and use that information to project income.

**7-III.C. PERIODIC PAYMENTS AND PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF EARNINGS****Social Security/SSI Benefits**

To ensure consistency in the determination of annual Social Security and SSI income, PHAs are required to use EIV-reported Social Security and SSI benefit amounts unless the tenant disputes the EIV-reported amount [Notice PIH 2018-24].

MSHDA Policy

To verify the SS/SSI benefits of applicants, MSHDA will request an SSA benefit verification letter dated within the most recent benefit year from each family member that receives social security benefits. If the family is unable to provide the document(s), MSHDA will help the applicant request a benefit verification letter from SSA's website at [www.ssa.gov](http://www.ssa.gov) or ask the family to request one by calling SSA at 1-800-772-1213. Once the applicant has received the benefit verification letter, they will be required to provide it to MSHDA.

To verify the SS/SSI benefits of participants, MSHDA will obtain information about social security/SSI benefits through the HUD EIV System and confirm with the participant(s) that the current listed benefit amount is correct. If the participant disputes the EIV-reported benefit amount, or if benefit information is not available in HUD systems, MSHDA will request a current SSA benefit verification letter from each family member that receives social security benefits. If the family is unable to provide the document(s) MSHDA will help the participant request a benefit verification letter from SSA's website at [www.ssa.gov](http://www.ssa.gov) or ask the family to request one by calling SSA at 1-800-772-1213. Once the participant has received the benefit verification letter, they will be required to provide it to MSHDA.

**7-III.D. ALIMONY OR CHILD SUPPORT**

MSHDA Policy

Child Support

MSHDA will collect child support information by using the MiCase (Office of Child Support) self-service verification system for all adults in the family.

If the family reports they receive child support, but no verification is found on MiCase, then the following methods of verification will be accepted:

- Copy of the receipts and/or payment stubs for the 120 days prior to MSHDA request date;
- Third-party verification form from the state or local child support enforcement agency;
- Third-party verification form from the person paying the support using MSHDA 482; or
- Family's self-certification of amount received.

Alimony

The way MSHDA will seek verification for alimony differs depending on whether the family declares that it receives regular payments.

- A. If the family declares that it receives regular payments, verification will be sought in the following order:

Copy of the receipts and/or payment stubs for the 120 days prior to MSHDA request date;

Third-party verification form from the state or local child support enforcement agency;

Third-party verification form from the person paying the support using MSHDA 482; or

Family's self-certification of amount received and of the likelihood of support payments being received in the future or that support payments are not being received.

- B. If the family declares that it receives irregular or no payments, in addition to the verification process listed above, the family must provide evidence that it has taken all reasonable efforts to collect amounts due. This may include:

A statement from any agency responsible for enforcing payment that shows the family has requested enforcement and is cooperating with all enforcement efforts; or

If the family has made independent efforts at collection, a written statement from the attorney or other collection entity that has assisted the family in these efforts.

Note: Families are not required to undertake independent enforcement action.

### **7-III.E. ASSETS AND INCOME FROM ASSETS**

#### **Assets Disposed of for Less than Fair Market Value**

The family must certify whether any assets have been disposed of for less than fair market value in the preceding two years. The PHA needs to verify only those certifications that warrant documentation [HCV GB, p. 5-28].

#### MSHDA Policy

MSHDA will verify the value of assets disposed of only if:

MSHDA does not already have a reasonable estimation of its value from previously collected information, or

The amount reported by the family in the certification appears obviously in error.

Example 1: An elderly participant reported a \$10,000 certificate of deposit at the last annual reexamination and MSHDA verified this amount. Now the person reports that she has given this \$10,000 to her son. MSHDA has a reasonable estimate of the value of the asset; therefore, reverification of the value of the asset is not necessary.

Example 2: A family member has disposed of its 1/4 share of real property located in a desirable area and has valued her share at approximately 5,000. Based upon market conditions, this declaration does not seem realistic. Therefore, MSHDA will verify the value of this asset.

### **7-III.F. NET INCOME FROM RENTAL PROPERTY**

#### MSHDA Policy

The family must provide:

A current executed lease for the property that shows the rental amount or certification from the current participant

A self-certification from the family members engaged in the rental of property providing an estimate of expenses for the coming year and the most recent IRS Form 1040 with Schedule E (Rental Income).

If schedule E was not prepared, MSHDA will require the family members involved in the rental of property to provide a self-certification of income and expenses for the previous year and may request documentation to support the statement including tax statements, insurance invoices, bills for reasonable maintenance and utilities, and bank statements or amortization schedules showing monthly interest expense.

### **7-III.G. RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS**

#### MSHDA Policy

MSHDA will accept written third-party documents supplied by the family as evidence of the status of retirement accounts.

The type of original document that will be accepted depends upon the family member's retirement status.

Before retirement, MSHDA will accept an original document from the entity holding the account with a date that shows it is the most recently scheduled statement for the account but in no case earlier than 6 months from the effective date of the examination.

Upon retirement, MSHDA will accept an original document from the entity holding the account that reflects any distributions of the account balance, any lump sums taken and any regular payments.

After retirement, MSHDA will accept an original document from the entity holding the account dated within the most recent benefit year that reflects any distributions of the account balance, any lump sums taken and any regular payments.

### **7-III.H. INCOME FROM EXCLUDED SOURCES**

A detailed discussion of excluded income is provided in Chapter 6, Part I.

HUD guidance on verification of excluded income draws a distinction between income which is fully excluded and income which is only partially excluded.

For fully excluded income, the PHA is not required to follow the verification hierarchy, document why third-party verification is not available, or report the income on the 50058. Fully excluded income is defined as income that is entirely excluded from the annual income determination (for example, food stamps, earned income of a minor, or foster care funds) [Notice PIH 2013-04].

PHAs may accept a family's signed application or reexamination form as self-certification of fully excluded income. They do not have to require additional documentation. However, if there is any doubt that a source of income qualifies for a full exclusion, PHAs have the option of requiring additional verification.

For partially excluded income, the PHA is required to follow the verification hierarchy and all applicable regulations, and to report the income on the 50058. Partially excluded income is defined as income where only a certain portion of what is reported by the family qualifies to be excluded and the remainder is included in annual income (for example, the income of an adult full-time student, or income excluded under the earned income disallowance).

#### MSHDA Policy

MSHDA will accept the family's self-certification of fully excluded income. MSHDA may request additional documentation, if necessary, to document the income source.

MSHDA will verify the source and amount of partially excluded income as described in Part I of this chapter.

**7-III.I. ZERO ANNUAL INCOME STATUS**MSHDA Policy

MSHDA will check UIV sources and/or request information from third-party sources to verify that certain forms of income such as unemployment benefits, TANF, SSI, etc., are not being received by families claiming to have zero annual income or reports no income other than food stamps. The family will be required to complete a zero income check back procedure as determined by MSHDA.

**7-III.J. STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE [Notice PIH 2015-21]**

Any financial assistance, in excess of amounts received for tuition, fees, and other required charges, that a person attending an institution of higher education receives under the Higher Education Act of 1965, from private sources, or from an institution of higher education must be considered income unless the student is over the age of 23 with dependent children or is residing with parents who are seeking or receiving HCV assistance [24 CFR 5.609(b)(9) and FR 4/10/06].

For students over the age of 23 with dependent children or students residing with parents who are seeking or receiving HCV assistance, the full amount of student financial assistance is excluded from annual income [24 CFR 5.609(c)(6)]. The full amount of student financial assistance is also excluded for students attending schools that do not qualify as institutions of higher education (as defined in Exhibit 3-2). Excluded amounts are verified only if, without verification, the PHA would not be able to determine whether or to what extent the income is to be excluded (see Section 7-III.H).

MSHDA Policy

For a student subject to having a portion of their student financial assistance included in annual income in accordance with 24 CFR 5.609(b)(9), MSHDA will request written third-party verification of both the source and the amount. Family-provided documents from the educational institution attended by the student will be requested, as well as documents generated by any other person or entity providing such assistance, as reported by the student.

In addition, MSHDA will request written verification of the student's tuition, fees, and other required charges.

If MSHDA is unable to obtain third-party written verification of the requested information, MSHDA will pursue other forms of verification following the verification hierarchy in Section 7-I.B.

**7-III.K. Parental Income of Students Subject to Eligibility Restrictions**

If a student enrolled at an institution of higher education is under the age of 24, is not a veteran, is not married, does not have a dependent child, and is not a person with disabilities receiving HCV assistance as of November 30, 2005, the income of the student's parents must be considered when determining income eligibility, unless the student is determined independent from their parents or a vulnerable youth in accordance with MSHDA Policy [24 CFR 5.612 FR Notice 4/10/06, and FR Notice 9/21/16].

This provision does not apply to students residing with parents who are seeking or receiving HCV assistance. It is limited to students who are seeking or receiving assistance on their own, separately from their parents.

MSHDA Policy

If MSHDA is required to determine the income eligibility of a student's parents, MSHDA will request an income declaration and certification of income from the appropriate parent(s) (as determined in Section 3-II. E). MSHDA will send the request directly to the parents, who will be required to certify to their income under penalty of perjury. The parents will be required to submit the information directly to MSHDA. The required information must be submitted (postmarked) within 10 business days of the date of MSHDA's request or within any extended timeframe approved by MSHDA.

MSHDA reserves the right to request and review supporting documentation at any time if it questions the declaration or certification. Supporting documentation may include, but is not limited to, Internal Revenue Service (IRS) tax returns, consecutive and original pay stubs, bank statements, pension benefit statements, benefit award letters, and other official and authentic documents from a federal, state, or local agency.

**PART IV: Verifying MANDATORY DEDUCTIONS****7-IV.A. DEPENDENT AND ELDERLY/DISABLED HOUSEHOLD DEDUCTIONS**

The dependent and elderly/disabled family deductions require only that the PHA verify that the family members identified as dependents or elderly/disabled persons meet the statutory definitions. No further verifications are required.

**Dependent Deduction**

See Chapter 6 (6-II.B.) for a full discussion of this deduction. The PHA must verify that:

- Any person under the age of 18 for whom the dependent deduction is claimed is not the head, spouse, or cohead of the family and is not a foster child
- Any person age 18 or older for whom the dependent deduction is claimed is not a foster adult or live-in aide and is a person with a disability or a full-time student.

### **Elderly/Disabled Family Deduction**

See Eligibility chapter for a definition of elderly and disabled families and Chapter 6 (6-II.C.) for a discussion of the deduction. The PHA must verify that the head, spouse, or cohead is 62 years of age or older or a person with disabilities.

### **7-IV.B. MEDICAL EXPENSE DEDUCTION**

Policies related to medical expenses are found in 6-II.D. The amount of the deduction will be verified following the standard verification procedures described in Part I.

#### **Amount of Expense**

##### MSHDA Policy

Medical expenses will be verified through:

Written third-party documents provided by the family, such as pharmacy printouts or receipts.

MSHDA will make a best effort to determine what expenses from the past are likely to continue to occur in the future. MSHDA will also accept evidence of monthly payments or total payments that will be due for medical expenses during the most recent benefit years.

Written third-party verification forms if the family is unable to provide acceptable documentation.

If third-party or document review is not possible, written family certification as to costs anticipated to be incurred during the upcoming benefit year.

In addition, MSHDA must verify that:

- The household is eligible for the deduction.
- The costs to be deducted are qualified medical expenses.
- The expenses are not paid for or reimbursed by any other source.
- Costs incurred in past years are counted only once.

#### **Eligible Household**

The medical expense deduction is permitted only for households in which the head, spouse, or cohead is at least 62, or a person with disabilities. The PHA must verify that the family meets the definition of an elderly or disabled family provided in the Eligibility chapter and as described in Chapter 7 (7-IV.A.) of this plan.

### **Qualified Expenses**

To be eligible for the medical expenses' deduction, the costs must qualify as medical expenses. See Chapter 6 (6-II.D.) for the PHA's policy on what counts as a medical expense.

### **Unreimbursed Expenses**

To be eligible for the medical expenses' deduction, the costs must not be reimbursed by another source.

#### MSHDA Policy

The family will be required to certify that the medical expenses are not paid or reimbursed to the family from any source. If expenses are verified through a third party, the third party must certify that they expenses are not paid or reimbursed from any other source.

### **Expenses Incurred in Past Years**

#### MSHDA Policy

When anticipated costs are related to on-going payment of medical bills incurred in past years, MSHDA will verify:

The anticipated repayment schedule

The amounts paid in the past, and

Whether the amounts to be repaid have been deducted from the family's annual income in past years

### **7-IV.C. DISABILITY ASSISTANCE EXPENSES**

Policies related to disability assistance expenses are found in 6-II.E. The amount of the deduction will be verified following the standard verification procedures described in Part I.

### **Amount of Expense**

#### **Attendant Care**

#### MSHDA Policy

MSHDA will accept written third-party documents provided by the family.

If family-provided documents are not available, MSHDA will provide a third-party verification form directly to the care provider requesting the needed information.

Expenses for attendant care will be verified through:

Written third-party documents provided by the family, such as receipts or cancelled checks.

Third-party verification form signed by the provider if family-provided documents are not available.

If third-party verification is not possible, written family certification as to costs anticipated to be incurred for the upcoming benefit year.

## **Auxiliary Apparatus**

### MSHDA Policy

Expenses for auxiliary apparatus will be verified through:

Written third-party documents provided by the family, such as billing statements for purchase of auxiliary apparatus, or other evidence of monthly payments or total payments that will be due for the apparatus during the upcoming benefit year.

Third-party verification form signed by the provider if family-provided documents are not available.

If third-party verification is not possible, written family certification of estimated apparatus costs for the upcoming benefit year.

In addition, MSHDA must verify that:

- The family member for whom the expense is incurred is a person with disabilities (as described in 7-II. F above).
- The expense permits a family member, or members, to work (as described in 6-II.E.).
- The expense is not reimbursed from another source (as described in 6-II.E.).

### **Family Member is a Person with Disabilities**

To be eligible for the disability assistance expense deduction, the costs must be incurred for attendant care or auxiliary apparatus expense associated with a person with disabilities. The PHA will verify that the expense is incurred for a person with disabilities (See 7-II.F.).

### **Family Member(s) Permitted to Work**

The PHA must verify that the expenses claimed actually enable a family member, or members, (including the person with disabilities) to work.

### MSHDA Policy

MSHDA will request third-party verification from a rehabilitation agency or knowledgeable medical professional indicating that the person with disabilities requires attendant care or an auxiliary apparatus to be employed, or that the attendant care or auxiliary apparatus enables another family member, or members, to work (See 6-II.E.). This documentation may be provided by the family.

If third-party verification has been attempted and is either unavailable or proves unsuccessful, the family must certify that the disability assistance expense frees a family member, or members (possibly including the family member receiving the assistance), to work.

### **Unreimbursed Expenses**

To be eligible for the disability expenses deduction, the costs must not be reimbursed by another source.

#### MSHDA Policy

The family will be required to certify that attendant care or auxiliary apparatus expenses are not paid by or reimbursed to the family from any source.

### **7-IV.D. CHILD CARE EXPENSES**

Policies related to child care expenses are found in Chapter 6 (6-II. F). The amount of the deduction will be verified following the standard verification procedures described in Part I of this chapter. In addition, the PHA must verify that:

- The child is eligible for care (12 or younger).
- The costs claimed are not reimbursed.
- The costs enable a family member to work, actively seek work, or further their education.
- The costs are for an allowable type of child care.
- The costs are reasonable.

### **Eligible Child**

To be eligible for the child care deduction, the costs must be incurred for the care of a child under the age of 13. The PHA will verify that the child being cared for (including foster children) is under the age of 13 (See 7-II.C.).

### **Unreimbursed Expense**

To be eligible for the child care deduction, the costs must not be reimbursed by another source.

#### MSHDA Policy

The family (and the care provider) will be required to certify that the child care expenses are not paid or reimbursed to the family from any source.

### **Pursuing an Eligible Activity**

The PHA must verify that the family member(s) that the family has identified as being enabled to seek work, pursue education, or be gainfully employed, are actually pursuing those activities.

MSHDA Policy

Information to be Gathered

MSHDA will verify information about how the schedule for the claimed activity relates to the hours of care provided, the time required for transportation, the time required for study (for students), the relationship of the family member(s) to the child, and any special needs of the child that might help determine which family member is enabled to pursue an eligible activity.

Seeking Work

Whenever possible MSHDA will use documentation from a state or local agency that monitors work-related requirements (e.g., welfare or unemployment). In such cases MSHDA will request family-provided verification from the agency of the member's job seeking efforts to date and require the family to submit to MSHDA any reports provided to the other agency.

In the event third-party verification is not available, MSHDA will provide the family with a form on which the family member must record job search efforts. MSHDA will review this information at each subsequent reexamination for which this deduction is claimed.

Furthering Education

MSHDA will request third-party documentation to verify that the person permitted to further their education by the child care is enrolled and provide information about the timing of classes for which the person is registered. The documentation may be provided by the family.

Gainful Employment

MSHDA will seek third-party verification of the work schedule of the person who is permitted to work by the child care. In cases in which two or more family members could be permitted to work, the work schedules for all relevant family members may be verified. The documentation may be provided by the family.

**Allowable Type of Child care**

The type of care to be provided is determined by the family, but must fall within certain guidelines, as discussed in Chapter 6.

MSHDA Policy

MSHDA will verify that the type of child care selected by the family is allowable, as described in Chapter 6 (6-II. F).

MSHDA will verify that the fees paid to the child care provider cover only child care costs (e.g., no housekeeping services or personal services) and are paid only for the care of an eligible child (e.g., prorate costs if some of the care is provided for ineligible family members).

MSHDA will verify that the child care provider is not an assisted family member. Verification will be made through the head of household's declaration of family members who are expected to reside in the unit.

### **Reasonableness of Expenses**

Only reasonable child care costs can be deducted.

#### MSHDA Policy

The actual costs the family incurs will be compared with MSHDA's established standards of reasonableness for the type of care in the locality to ensure that the costs are reasonable.

If the family presents a justification for costs that exceed typical costs in the area, MSHDA will request additional documentation, as required, to support a determination that the higher cost is appropriate.

EXHIBIT 7-1: SUMMARY OF DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS  
FOR NONCITIZENS [HCV GB, pp. 5-9 and 5-10]

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All noncitizens claiming eligible status must sign a declaration of eligible immigrant status on a form acceptable to MSHDA.</li> <li>• Except for persons 62 or older, all noncitizens must sign a verification consent form</li> <li>• Additional documents are required based upon the person's status.</li> </ul>	
<p>Elderly Noncitizens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person 62 years of age or older who claims eligible immigration status also must provide proof of age such as birth certificate, passport, or documents showing receipt of SS old-age benefits.</li> </ul>	
<p>All other Noncitizens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noncitizens that claim eligible immigration status also must present the applicable USCIS document. Acceptable USCIS documents are listed below.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form I-551 Alien Registration Receipt Card (for permanent resident aliens)</li> <li>• Form I-94 Arrival-Departure Record annotated with one of the following:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Admitted as a Refugee Pursuant to Section 207”</li> <li>• “Section 208” or “Asylum”</li> <li>• “Section 243(h)” or “Deportation stayed by Attorney General”</li> <li>• “Paroled Pursuant to Section 221 (d)(5) of the USCIS”</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form I-94 Arrival-Departure Record with no annotation accompanied by:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A final court decision granting asylum (but only if no appeal is taken);</li> <li>• A letter from a USCIS asylum officer granting asylum (if application is filed on or after 10/1/90) or from a USCIS district director granting asylum (application filed before 10/1/90);</li> <li>• A court decision granting withholding of deportation; or</li> <li>• A letter from an asylum officer granting withholding or deportation (if application filed on or after 10/1/90).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form I-688 Temporary Resident Card annotated “Section 245A” or Section 210”.</li> </ul>	<p>Form I-688B Employment Authorization Card annotated “Provision of Law 274a.12(11)” or “Provision of Law 274a.12”.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A receipt issued by the USCIS indicating that an application for issuance of a replacement document in one of the above listed categories has been made and the applicant’s entitlement to the document has been verified; or</li> <li>• Other acceptable evidence. If other documents are determined by the USCIS to constitute acceptable evidence of eligible immigration status, they will be announced by notice published in the Federal Register</li> </ul>	