

## Chapter 7

### VERIFICATION

[24 CFR 982.516, 24 CFR 982.551, 24 CFR 5.230]

#### INTRODUCTION

The AHA must verify all information that is used to establish the family's eligibility and level of assistance and is required to obtain the family's consent to collect the information. Applicants and program participants must cooperate with the verification process as a condition of receiving assistance. The AHA must not pass on the cost of verification to the family.

The AHA will follow the verification guidance provided by HUD in PIH Notice 2004-01 Verification Guidance and any subsequent guidance issued by HUD. This chapter summarizes those requirements and provides supplementary AHA policies.

Part I describes the general verification process. More detailed requirements related to individual factors are provided in subsequent parts including family information (Part II), income and assets (Part III), and mandatory deductions (Part IV).

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 AHA.

#### 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]

The family must supply any information that the AHA or HUD determines is necessary to the administration of the program and must consent to AHA verification of that information [24 CFR 982.551].

##### Consent Forms

It is required that all adult applicants and participants sign form HUD-9886, Authorization for Release of Information. 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 AHA may collect information from State Wage Information Collection Agencies (SWICAs) and current and former employers of adult family members. Only HUD is authorized to use form HUD-9886 to collect information directly from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Social Security Administration (SSA). Adult family members must sign other consent forms as needed to collect information relevant to the family's eligibility and level of assistance.

##### 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 AHA 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 AHA procedures.

## **7-I.B. OVERVIEW OF VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS**

### **HUD's Verification Hierarchy**

HUD authorizes the AHA to use five methods to verify family information and specifies the circumstances in which each method will be used. In general HUD requires the AHA to use the most reliable form of verification that is available and to document the reasons when the AHA uses a lesser form of verification. In order of priority, the forms of verification that may be used are:

- Up-front Income Verification (UIV) whenever available
- Third-party Written Verification
- Third-party Oral Verification
- Review of Documents
- Self-Certification

Each of the verification methods is discussed in subsequent sections below. Exhibit 7-1 at the end of the chapter contains an excerpt from the notice that provides guidance with respect to how each method may be used.

### **Requirements for Acceptable Documents**

Any documents used for verification generally must be dated within 60 calendar days of the date they are provided to the AHA. The documents must not be damaged, altered or in any way illegible.

Print-outs from web pages, e-mails and faxes are considered original documents.

The AHA staff member who views the original document must make a photocopy, annotate the copy with the name of the person who provided the document and the date the original was viewed, and sign the copy.

Any family self-certifications must be made in a format acceptable to the AHA.

### **File Documentation**

The AHA 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 AHA 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.

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

Up-front income verification (UIV) refers to the AHA'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 AHA.

The AHA must restrict access to and safeguard UIV data in accordance with HUD guidance on security procedures, as issued and made available by HUD.

There may be legitimate differences between the information provided by the family and UIV-generated information. No adverse action can be taken against a family until the AHA 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 AHA.

### **Definition of Substantial Difference**

UIV information is used differently depending upon whether there is a *substantial difference* between information provided by the family and the UIV information. In "HUD Guidelines for Projecting Annual Income When UIV Data is Available" [HUD website, April 2004], HUD recommends using \$200 per month as the threshold for a substantial difference. The AHA therefore will use \$200 per month as the threshold for a substantial difference.

See Chapter 6 for the AHA's policy on the use of UIV to project annual income and for the AHA's threshold for substantial difference.

### **When No Substantial Difference Exists**

If UIV information does not differ substantially from family information, the UIV documentation may serve as third-party written verification.

### **When a Substantial Difference Exists**

When there is a substantial difference between the information provided by the UIV source and the family, the AHA must request another form of third-party written verification and use any other verification methods (in priority order) to reconcile the difference(s).

### **Use of HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) System**

HUD's EIV system contains data showing earned income, unemployment benefits, Social Security and SSI benefits for participant families. HUD requires the AHA to use the EIV system when available. The following policies will apply when the AHA has access to HUD's EIV system.

The EIV system contains two main components: tenant income data reports and "exceeds threshold" reports.

#### ***Tenant Income Data (TID) Reports***

The data shown on TID reports is updated quarterly. Data may be between 3 and 6 months old at the time reports are generated.

The AHA will obtain TID reports for annual reexaminations on a monthly basis. Reports will be generated as part of the regular reexamination process.

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

TID reports will be used in interim reexaminations when it is necessary to verify and calculate earned income, unemployment benefits, Social Security and/or SSI benefits, and to verify that families claiming zero income are not receiving income from any of these sources.

TID reports will be retained in a way that protects the participant's right to privacy.

When the PHA determines through TID 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.

### ***Exceeds Threshold Reports (ETRs)***

The ETR is a tool for identifying families who may have concealed or under-reported income. Data in the ETR represents income for past reporting periods and may be between 6 months and 30 months old at the time ETRs are generated.

Families who have not concealed or under-reported income may appear on the ETR in some circumstances, such as loss of a job or addition of new family members.

The AHA will generate and review ETRs on a monthly basis. The ETR threshold percentage will be adjusted as necessary based on the findings in the ETRs.

In reviewing ETRs, the AHA will begin with the largest discrepancies.

When the AHA determines that a participant appearing on the ETR has not concealed or under-reported income, the participant's name will be placed on a list of "false positive" reviews. To avoid multiple reviews in this situation, participants appearing on this list will be eliminated from ETR processing until a subsequent interim or annual reexamination has been completed.

When it appears that a family may have concealed or under-reported income, the AHA will request third-party written verification of the income in question.

When the AHA determines through ETR review 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 tenant identities against SSA records. These records are compared to PIC data for a match on Social Security number, name, and date of birth.

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

The AHA will identify participants whose identity verification has failed as part of the annual reexamination process.

The AHA will attempt to resolve PIC/SSA discrepancies by reviewing file documents. When the PHA determines that discrepancies exist due to AHA errors such as spelling errors or incorrect birth dates, the errors will be corrected promptly.

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

##### **Reasonable Effort and Timing**

Unless third-party verification is not required as described below, HUD requires the AHA to make at least two unsuccessful attempts to obtain third-party verification before using another form of verification [VG, p. 15].

The AHA will diligently seek third-party verification using a combination of written and oral requests to verification sources. Information received orally from third parties may be used either to clarify information provided in writing by the third party or as independent verification when written third-party verification is not received in a timely fashion.

The AHA may mail, fax, e-mail, or hand deliver third-party written verification requests and will accept third-party responses using any of these methods. The AHA will send a written request for verification to each required source and give the source 14 calendar days to respond in writing. If a response has not been received by the 15<sup>th</sup> calendar day, the AHA will request third-party oral verification.

The AHA will make a minimum of two attempts, one of which may be oral, to obtain third-party verification. A record of each attempt to contact the third-party source (including no-answer calls) and all contacts with the source will be documented in the file. Regarding third-party oral verification, AHA 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 the AHA 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 Information is Late**

When third-party verification has been requested and the timeframes for submission have been exceeded, the AHA will use the information from hand-carried documents on a provisional basis. If the AHA later receives third-party verification that differs from the amounts used in income and rent determinations and it is past the deadline for processing the reexamination, the AHA will conduct an interim reexamination to adjust the figures used for the reexamination, regardless of the AHA's interim reexamination policy.

## **When Third-Party Verification is Not Required**

### ***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.

### ***Certain Assets and Expenses***

The AHA will accept a self-certification from a family as verification of assets disposed of for less than fair market value [HCV GB, p. 5-28].

The AHA will determine that third-party verification is not available if the asset or expense involves an insignificant amount, making it not cost-effective or reasonable to obtain third-party verification [VG, p. 15].

The AHA will use review of documents in lieu of requesting third-party verification when the market value of an individual asset or an expense is less than \$1000 annually **and** the family has original documents that support the declared amount.

### ***Certain Income, Asset and Expense Sources***

The AHA will determine that third-party verification is not available when it is known that an income source does not have the ability to provide written or oral third-party verification [VG, p. 15]. For example, the AHA will rely upon review of documents when the AHA determines that a third party's privacy rules prohibit the source from disclosing information. Another example would be where the Social Security Administration (SSA) has refused to respond to requests for third-party verification.

The AHA also will determine that third-party verification is not available when there is a service charge for verifying an asset or expense **and** the family has original documents that provide the necessary information.

## **7-I.E. REVIEW OF DOCUMENTS**

### **Using Review of Documents as Verification**

If the AHA has determined that third-party verification is not available or not required, the AHA will use documents provided by the family as verification.

The AHA may also review documents when necessary to help clarify information provided by third parties. In such cases the AHA will document in the file how the AHA arrived at a final conclusion about the income or expense to include in its calculations.

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

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 the AHA.

The AHA 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 the AHA 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**

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

<b>Verification of Legal Identity for Adults</b>	<b>Verification of Legal Identity for Children</b>
Certificate of birth, naturalization papers Church issued baptismal certificate Current, valid driver's license or Department of Motor Vehicles identification card U.S. military discharge (DD 214) U.S. passport Employer identification card	Certificate of birth Adoption papers Custody agreement Health and Human Services ID School records

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

If none of these documents can be provided and at the AHA's discretion, a third party who knows the person may attest to the person's identity. The certification must be provided in a format acceptable to the AHA and be signed in the presence of an AHA representative or AHA notary public.

When a member of the household becomes an adult, i.e., turns 18, the AHA will require them to furnish a photo ID as verification of legal identity at the family's next annual re-exam.

**7-II.B. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS [24 CFR 5.216 and HCV GB, p. 5-12]**

For every family member age 6 or older, the family must provide documentation of a valid social security number (SSN), or a self-certification stating that no SSN has been issued. The self-certification must be executed personally by any family member 18 or older, or by a parent or guardian for a minor.

If the family reports an SSN, but cannot provide acceptable documentation of the number, the AHA will require a self-certification stating that documentation of the SSN cannot be provided at this time. The AHA will require documentation of the SSN within 30 calendar days from the date of the family member's self-certification mentioned above. If the family is an applicant, assistance cannot be provided until proper documentation of the SSN is provided.

The AHA will instruct the family to obtain a duplicate card from the local Social Security Administration (SSA) office.

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

If any family member obtains an SSN after admission to the program, the new SSN must be disclosed at the next regularly scheduled reexamination. In addition, if a child reaches the age of 6 and has no SSN, the parent or guardian must execute a self-certification stating that the child has no SSN at the next regularly scheduled reexamination.

The social security numbers of household members, such as live-in aids, must be verified for the purpose of conducting criminal background checks.

### **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.

If an official record of birth or evidence of social security retirement benefits cannot be provided, the AHA 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.

Age must be verified only once during continuously-assisted occupancy.

### **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.

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.

#### **Separation or Divorce**

A certified copy of a divorce decree or other court record is required to document that a couple is divorced or legally separated. If no court document is available, the head of household will be required to certify that the divorce or separation has taken place.

#### **Absence of Adult Member**

If an adult member who was formerly a member of the household is reported to be permanently absent, the family must 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).

## **Foster Children and Foster Adults**

Third-party verification from the state or local government agency responsible for the placement of the individual with the family is required.

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

The AHA 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 claims full-time student status for an adult other than the head, spouse, or cohead, or

The family claims a child care deduction to enable a family member to further his or her 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.

In accordance with the verification hierarchy described in Section 7-1.B, the AHA 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.

If the AHA cannot verify at least one of these exemption criteria, the AHA 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, the AHA will then proceed to verify either the student's parents' income eligibility (see Section 7-III.J) or the student's independence from his/her parents (see below).

### ***Independent Student***

The AHA will verify a student's independence from his/her 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 his/her 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 prior year income tax returns to verify whether a parent has claimed the student as a dependent
- 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.

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

The AHA must verify the existence of a disability in order to allow certain income disallowances and deductions from income. The AHA is not permitted to inquire about the nature or extent of a person's disability [24 CFR 100.202(c)]. The AHA may not inquire about a person's diagnosis or details of treatment for a disability or medical condition. If the AHA receives a verification document that provides such information, the AHA will not place this information in the tenant file. Under no circumstances will the AHA 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.os.dhhs.gov](http://www.os.dhhs.gov).

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**

The AHA will attempt to obtain information about disability benefits through the HUD UIV System when it is available, or HUD's Tenant Assessment Subsystem (TASS). If the HUD UIV System or TASS is not available, the AHA will attempt to obtain third-party written/oral verification from the SSA. If third-party verification is not available, the family may provide an original SSA document that confirms the current benefits.

Verification of receipt of SSA benefits or SSI based upon disability is sufficient for verification of disability for the purpose of qualification for waiting list preferences or certain income disallowances and deductions.

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 5.603, necessary to qualify for waiting list preferences or certain income disallowances and deductions.

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

For family members claiming disability who do not receive SSI or other disability payments 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 AHA 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 AHA may request verification of the declaration by requiring presentation of a birth certificate, United States passport or other appropriate documentation.

Family members who claim U.S. citizenship or national status will not be required to provide additional documentation unless the AHA 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 7-2 at the end of this chapter summarizes documents family members must provide.

**AHA 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 AHA must verify immigration status with the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).

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

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

The AHA must verify any preferences claimed by an applicant.

The AHA will verify local preferences in the following manner:

Residency:

- Telephone bill (not cell phone)
- Utility bills
- Written verification from an employer that a family member is employed or have been notified that they are hired to work in Alameda.

If at the time of application the applicant is staying in a shelter that is not located in Alameda, the AHA will consider the applicant to be a resident and give the local preference if the applicant's last permanent address was in the city of Alameda. If at the time of application the applicant is staying in a shelter located in the city of Alameda, the applicant will be given the local preference.

Member of the Military or Veteran Status:

- DD214 form to verify veteran and honorable discharge status of a family member or the spouse of a deceased veteran. Merchant Marines who served in active oceangoing service from December 7, 1941, to August 15, 1945, are considered veterans.
- U. S. military card to verify current military service.

### **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 AHA policies that supplement the general verification procedures specified in Part I of this chapter.

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

#### **Tips**

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.

### **7-III.B. BUSINESS AND SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME**

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.

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

At any reexamination the AHA 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 months, the AHA will accept the family member's certified estimate of income and schedule an interim reexamination in three months. If the family member has been self-employed for three to 12 months the AHA 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 verify the SS/SSI benefits of applicants, the AHA will request a current (dated within the last 60 days) SSA benefit verification letter from each family member that receives social security benefits. If the family is unable to provide the document(s), the AHA 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 has received the benefit verification letter they will be required to provide it to the AHA.

To verify the SS/SSI benefits of participants, the AHA will obtain information about social security/SSI benefits through the HUD UIV System or the Tenant Assessment Subsystem (TASS). If benefit information is not available in HUD systems, the AHA 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 participant has received the benefit verification letter they will be required to provide it to the AHA.

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

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

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

If payments are made through a state or local entity, the AHA will request a record of payments for the past 12 months and request that the entity disclose any known information about the likelihood of future payments.

Third-party verification from the person paying the support.

Copy of a separation or settlement agreement or a divorce decree stating amount and type of support and payment schedules.

Copy of the latest check and/or payment stubs.

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.

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.

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 AHA needs to verify only those certifications that warrant documentation [HCV GB, p. 5-28].

The AHA will verify the value of assets disposed of only if:

The AHA 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 the AHA verified this amount. Now the person reports that she has given this \$10,000 to her son. The AHA 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, the AHA will verify the value of this asset.

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

The family must provide:

A current executed lease for the property that shows the rental amount or certification from the current tenant; and

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, the AHA 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**

When third-party verification is not available, the type of original document that will be accepted depends upon the family member's retirement status.

*Before* retirement, the AHA 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, the AHA 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, the AHA will accept an original document from the entity holding the account dated no earlier than 12 months before 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.

The AHA must obtain verification for income exclusions only if, without verification, the AHA would not be able to determine whether the income is to be excluded. For example: If a family's 16 year old has a job at a fast food restaurant, the AHA will confirm that AHA records verify the child's age but will not send a verification request to the restaurant. If a family claims the earned income disallowance for a source of income, both the source and the income must be verified.

The AHA will reconcile differences in amounts reported by the third party and the family only when the excluded amount is used to calculate the family share (as is the case with the earned income disallowance). In all other cases, the AHA will report the amount to be excluded as indicated on documents provided by the family.

### **7-III.I. ZERO ANNUAL INCOME STATUS**

The AHA 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. Any adult household member claiming zero income will be required to complete the AHA's Zero Income Statement form.

### **7-III.J. STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE**

Any financial assistance, in excess of amounts received for tuition, 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 AHA would not be able to determine whether or to what extent the income is to be excluded (see Section 7-III.H).

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

In addition, the AHA will request written verification from the institution of higher education regarding the student's tuition amount.

If the AHA is unable to obtain third-party written verification of the requested information, the AHA 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, and does not have a dependent child, the income of the student's parents must be considered when determining income eligibility, unless the student is determined independent from his or her parents in accordance with AHA policy [24 CFR 5.612 and FR 4/10/06, p. 18146].

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.

If the AHA is required to determine the income eligibility of a student's parents, the AHA will request an income declaration and certification of income from the appropriate parent(s) (as determined in Section 3-II.E). The AHA 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 the AHA. The required information must be submitted (postmarked) within 14 calendar days of the date of the AHA's request or within any extended timeframe approved by the AHA.

The AHA 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 AHA 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 AHA will 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 AHA 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**

The AHA will provide a third-party verification form directly to the medical provider requesting the needed information.

Medical expenses will be verified through:

Third-party verification form signed by the provider, when possible

If third-party is not possible, copies of cancelled checks used to make medical expense payments and/or printouts or receipts from the source will be used. In

this case the AHA will make a best effort to determine what expenses from the past are likely to continue to occur in the future. The AHA will also accept evidence of monthly payments or total payments that will be due for medical expenses during the upcoming 12 months.

If third-party or document review is not possible, written family certification as to costs anticipated to be incurred during the upcoming 12 months

In addition, the AHA 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 AHA will 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 AHA'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.

The family will be required to certify that the medical expenses are not paid or reimbursed to the family from any source.

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

When anticipated costs are related to on-going payment of medical bills incurred in past years, the AHA 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***

The AHA will provide a third-party verification form directly to the care provider requesting the needed information.

Expenses for attendant care will be verified through:

Third-party verification form signed by the provider, when possible

If third-party is not possible, copies of cancelled checks used to make attendant care payments and/or receipts from care source

If third-party or document review is not possible, written family certification as to costs anticipated to be incurred for the upcoming 12 months

### ***Auxiliary Apparatus***

Expenses for auxiliary apparatus will be verified through:

Third-party verification of anticipated purchase costs of auxiliary apparatus

If third-party is not possible, 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 12 months

If third-party or document review is not possible, written family certification of estimated apparatus costs for the upcoming 12 months

In addition, the AHA 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 AHA will verify that the expense is incurred for a person with disabilities (See 7-II.F.).

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

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

The AHA will seek 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.).

If third-party and document review 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.

An attendant care provider will be asked to certify that, to the best of the provider's knowledge, the expenses are not paid by or reimbursed to the family from any source.

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 AHA must verify that:

- The child is eligible for care.
- The costs claimed are not reimbursed.
- The costs enable a family member to pursue an eligible activity.
- 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 AHA 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.

The child care provider will be asked to certify that, to the best of the provider's knowledge, the child care expenses are not paid by or reimbursed to the family from any source.

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

## **Pursuing an Eligible Activity**

The AHA 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.

### *Information to be Gathered*

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

In the event third-party verification is not available, the AHA will require the participant to record job search efforts. The AHA will review this information at each subsequent reexamination for which this deduction is claimed.

### *Furthering Education*

The AHA will ask that the academic or vocational educational institution verify that the person permitted to further his or her education by the child care is enrolled and provide information about the timing of classes for which the person is registered.

### *Gainful Employment*

The AHA will seek verification from the employer 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.

## **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.

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

The AHA 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).

The AHA 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.

The actual costs the family incurs will be compared with the AHA'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, the AHA will request additional documentation, as required, to support a determination that the higher cost is appropriate.

**EXHIBIT 7-1: EXCERPT FROM HUD VERIFICATION GUIDANCE  
NOTICE (PIH 2004-01, pp. 11-14)**

<b>Upfront (UIV)</b>	<b>Highest (Highly Recommended, highest level of third party verification)</b>
<b>Written 3<sup>rd</sup> Party</b>	<b>High (Mandatory if upfront income verification is not available or if UIV data differs substantially from tenant-reported information)</b>
<b>Oral 3<sup>rd</sup> Party</b>	<b>Medium (Mandatory if written third party verification is not available)</b>
<b>Document Review</b>	<b>Medium-Low (Use on provisional basis)</b>
<b>Tenant Declaration</b>	<b>Low (Use as a last resort)</b>

Income Type	Upfront	Written Third Party	Oral Third Party	Document Review	Tenant Declaration
	<b>(LEVEL 5)</b>	<b>(LEVEL 4)</b>	<b>(LEVEL 3)</b>	<b>(LEVEL 2)</b>	<b>(LEVEL 1)</b>
Wages/Salaries	Use of computer matching agreements with a State Wage Information Collection Agency (SWICA) to obtain wage information electronically, by mail or fax or in person.	The PHA mails, faxes, or e-mails a verification form directly to the independent sources to obtain wage information.	In the event the independent source does not respond to the PHA's written request for information, the PHA may contact the independent source by phone or make an in person visit to obtain the requested information.	When neither form of third party verification can be obtained, the PHA may accept original documents such as consecutive pay stubs (HUD recommends the PHA review at least three months of pay stubs, if employed by the same employer for three months or more), W-2 forms, etc. from the tenant. <b>Note:</b> The PHA must document in the tenant file, the reason third party verification was not available.	The PHA may accept a notarized statement or affidavit from the tenant that declares the family's total annual income from earnings. <b>Note:</b> The PHA must document in the tenant file, the reason third party verification was not available.
	Agreements with private vendor agencies, such as The Work Number or ChoicePoint to obtain wage and salary information.	The PHA may have the tenant sign a Request for Earnings Statement from the SSA to confirm past earnings. The PHA mails the form to SSA and the statement will be sent to the address the PHA specifies on the form.			
	Use of HUD systems, when available.				
<p><b>Verification of Employment Income:</b> The PHA should always obtain as much information as possible about the employment, such as start date (new employment), termination date (previous employment), pay frequency, pay rate, anticipated pay increases in the next twelve months, year-to-date earnings, bonuses, overtime, company name, address and telephone number, name and position of the person completing the employment verification form.</p> <p><b>Effective Date of Employment:</b> The PHA should always confirm start and termination dates of employment.</p>					

Income Type	Upfront	Written Third Party	Oral Third Party	Document Review	Tenant Declaration
	(LEVEL 5)	(LEVEL 4)	(LEVEL 3)	(LEVEL 2)	(LEVEL 1)
Self-Employment	Not Available	The PHA mails or faxes a verification form directly to sources identified by the family to obtain income information.	The PHA may call the source to obtain income information.	The PHA may accept any documents (i.e. tax returns, invoices and letters from customers) provided by the tenant to verify self-employment income. <b>Note:</b> The PHA must document in the tenant file, the reason third party verification was not obtained.	The PHA may accept a notarized statement or affidavit from the tenant that declares the family's total annual income from self-employment. <b>Note:</b> The PHA must document in the tenant file, the reason third party verification was not available.
<b>Verification of Self-Employment Income:</b> Typically, it is a challenge for PHAs to obtain third party verification of self-employment income. When third party verification is not available, the PHA should always request a notarized tenant declaration that includes a perjury statement.					
Social Security Benefits	Use of HUD Tenant Assessment System (TASS) to obtain current benefit history and discrepancy reports.	The PHA mails or faxes a verification form directly to the local SSA office to obtain social security benefit information. <b>(Not Available in some areas because SSA makes this data available through TASS. SSA encourages PHAs to use TASS.)</b>	The PHA may call SSA, with the tenant on the line, to obtain current benefit amount. <b>(Not Available in some areas because SSA makes this data available through TASS. SSA encourages PHAs to use TASS.)</b>	The PHA may accept an original SSA Notice from the tenant. <b>Note:</b> The PHA must document in the tenant file, the reason third party verification was not available.	The PHA may accept a notarized statement or affidavit from the tenant that declares monthly social security benefits. <b>Note:</b> The PHA must document in the tenant file, the reason third party verification was not available.
Welfare Benefits	Use of computer matching agreements with the local Social Services Agency to obtain current benefit amount electronically, by mail or fax or in person.	The PHA mails, faxes, or e-mails a verification form directly to the local Social Services Agency to obtain welfare benefit information.	The PHA may call the local Social Services Agency to obtain current benefit amount.	The PHA may review an original award notice or printout from the local Social Services Agency provided by the tenant. <b>Note:</b> The PHA must document in the tenant file, the reason third party verification was not available.	The PHA may accept a notarized statement or affidavit from the tenant that declares monthly welfare benefits. <b>Note:</b> The PHA must document in the tenant file, the reason third party verification was not available.

Income Type	Upfront	Written Third Party	Oral Third Party	Document Review	Tenant Declaration
	(LEVEL 5)	(LEVEL 4)	(LEVEL 3)	(LEVEL 2)	(LEVEL 1)
Child Support	Use of agreement with the local Child Support Enforcement Agency to obtain current child support amount and payment status electronically, by mail or fax or in person.	The PHA mails, faxes, or e-mails a verification form directly to the local Child Support Enforcement Agency or child support payer to obtain current child support amount and payment status.	The PHA may call the local Child Support Enforcement Agency or child support payer to obtain current child support amount and payment status.	The PHA may review an original court order, notice or printout from the local Child Support Enforcement Agency provided by the tenant to verify current child support amount and payment status. <b>Note:</b> The PHA must document in the tenant file, the reason third party verification was not available.	The PHA may accept a notarized statement or affidavit from the tenant that declares current child support amount and payment status. <b>Note:</b> The PHA must document in the tenant file, the reason third party verification was not available.
Unemployment Benefits	Use of computer matching agreements with a State Wage Information Collection Agency to obtain unemployment compensation electronically, by mail or fax or in person.	The PHA mails, faxes, or e-mails a verification form directly to the State Wage Information Collection Agency to obtain unemployment compensation information.	The PHA may call the State Wage Information Collection Agency to obtain current benefit amount.	The PHA may review an original benefit notice or unemployment check stub, or printout from the local State Wage Information Collection Agency provided by the tenant. <b>Note:</b> The PHA must document in the tenant file, the reason third party verification was not available.	The PHA may accept a notarized statement or affidavit from the tenant that declares unemployment benefits. <b>Note:</b> The PHA must document in the tenant file, the reason third party verification was not available.
	Use of HUD systems, when available.				
Pensions	Use of computer matching agreements with a Federal, State, or Local Government Agency to obtain pension information electronically, by mail or fax or in person.	The PHA mails, faxes, or e-mails a verification form directly to the pension provider to obtain pension information.	The PHA may call the pension provider to obtain current benefit amount.	The PHA may review an original benefit notice from the pension provider provided by the tenant. <b>Note:</b> The PHA must document in the tenant file, the reason third party verification was not available.	The PHA may accept a notarized statement or affidavit from the tenant that declares monthly pension amounts. <b>Note:</b> The PHA must document in the tenant file, the reason third party verification was not available.

Income Type	Upfront	Written Third Party	Oral Third Party	Document Review	Tenant Declaration
	(LEVEL 5)	(LEVEL 4)	(LEVEL 3)	(LEVEL 2)	(LEVEL 1)
Assets	Use of cooperative agreements with sources to obtain asset and asset income information electronically, by mail or fax or in person.	The PHA mails, faxes, or emails a verification form directly to the source to obtain asset and asset income information.	The PHA may call the source to obtain asset and asset income information.	The PHA may review original documents provided by the tenant. <b>Note: The PHA must document in the tenant file, the reason third party verification was not available.</b>	The PHA may accept a notarized statement or affidavit from the tenant that declares assets and asset income. <b>Note: The PHA must document in the tenant file, the reason third party verification was not available.</b>
Comments	Whenever HUD makes available wage, unemployment, and SSA information, the PHA should use the information as part of the reexamination process. Failure to do so may result in disallowed costs during a RIM review.	<b>Note:</b> The independent source completes the form and returns the form directly to the PHA. Agency. The tenant should not hand carry documents to or from the independent source.	The PHA should document in the tenant file, the date and time of the telephone call or in person visit, along with the name and title of the person that verified the current income amount.		The PHA should use this verification method as a last resort, when all other verification methods are not possible or have been unsuccessful. <b>Notarized statement should include a perjury penalty statement.</b>
<b>Note:</b> The PHA must not pass verification costs along to the participant.					
<b>Note:</b> In cases where the PHA cannot reliably project annual income, the PHA may elect to complete regular interim reexaminations (this policy should be apart of the PHA's written policies.)					

**EXHIBIT 7-2: SUMMARY OF DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS  
FOR NONCITIZENS [HCV GB, pp. 5-9 and 5-10]**

- All noncitizens claiming eligible status must sign a declaration of eligible immigrant status on a form acceptable to the AHA.
- Except for persons 62 or older, all noncitizens must sign a verification consent form
- Additional documents are required based upon the person's status.

**Elderly Noncitizens**

- 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.

**All other Noncitizens**

- Noncitizens that claim eligible immigration status also must present the applicable USCIS document. Acceptable USCIS documents are listed below.

- Form I-551 Alien Registration Receipt Card (for permanent resident aliens)
- Form I-94 Arrival-Departure Record annotated with one of the following:
  - “Admitted as a Refugee Pursuant to Section 207”
  - “Section 208” or “Asylum”
  - “Section 243(h)” or “Deportation stayed by Attorney General”
  - “Paroled Pursuant to Section 221 (d)(5) of the USCIS”

- Form I-94 Arrival-Departure Record with no annotation accompanied by:
  - A final court decision granting asylum (but only if no appeal is taken);
  - 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);
  - A court decision granting withholding of deportation; or
  - A letter from an asylum officer granting withholding or deportation (if application filed on or after 10/1/90).

- Form I-688 Temporary Resident Card annotated “Section 245A” or Section 210”.

Form I-688B Employment Authorization Card annotated “Provision of Law 274a. 12(11)” or “Provision of Law 274a.12”.

- 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
- 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*