

Chapter 5 Required HUD 50059, HUD 50059A, and 52670 Assistance Payment Request

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Note: In previous versions of the MAT Guide – This was Chapter 7

Note: Handbook references are to HUD Handbook (HH) 4350.3 REV-1, Change 4.

Note: References to RAD are to PBRA RAD. Consumers of this document should be clear that this document is intended for the PBRA programs administered under the Multifamily Housing Division. These rules may not be applicable to the PBV RAD program administered by Public and Indian Housing.

Note: References to the voucher are references to the HUD 52670 and not the PIH Housing vouchers unless explicitly indicated.

Note: While there are some references to RAD, 811 PRA and 202 SPRAC, all references have not been included in this version.

5.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the requirements for transmitting subsidy-related data to the Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS) using HUD Forms 50059, 50059A and 52670 et. al.

These data include tenant data, and requests for housing Assistance Payments (AP), Utility Reimbursements (UR), and Special Claims.

Industry Stakeholders should reference [24 CFR, part 208 Electronic Transmission of Required Data for Certification and Recertification and Subsidy Billing Procedures for Multifamily Subsidized Projects](#) for regulatory guidance.

5.1.1 Procedures

Owners and Contract Administrators (CAs) must collect and send data to HUD in the prescribed Monthly Activity Transmission (MAT) format to the MAT subsystem, which is part of TRACS.

The transmission of the data is prescribed in two formats.

1. The MAT Tenant System Record Format is based on the HUD 50059 or HUD 50059A data.
2. The MAT Voucher/Payment System Format compiles Assistance Payment and voucher data. Refer to the MAT User's Guide at https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/housing/mfh/trx/trxdocs for a complete description of record types, edits, and additional information on data submissions.

For information about TRACS submissions, see Chapter 3 TRACS Operating Tips.

5.2 TRACS

Also see Chapter 1 of this MAT Guide.

TRACS was developed to help improve financial controls over HUD's Multifamily Housing (MFH) programs.

TRACS collects and stores certified tenant data and subsidy payment vouchers from owner/agents and management agents of MFH projects (owner/agents) – either directly from the owner/agents or from organizations acting as CAs for HUD.

Data may also be submitted by service providers/service bureaus who are paid by the project or CA to collect, calculate, complete, and submit the data to TRACS on their behalf.

5.3 Source Data - HUD Forms

Electronic versions of HUD forms are used to transmit data from the owner/agent to the TRACS database. For a majority of Section 8 and 202/8 contracts, owner/agents will submit all transmissions to an assigned CA who will forward compliant data to TRACS.

Note: At the time of writing, HUD is acting as the CA for the PBRA RAD contracts.

The HUD forms which provide the bases for electronic submissions and primary data feeds to TRACS are:

1. [HUD 50059, Owner's Certification of Compliance with HUD's Tenant Eligibility and Rent Procedures](#);
2. [HUD 50059A, Owner's Certification of Compliance with HUD's Tenant Eligibility and Rent Procedures – Partial Certification](#);
3. For information on the data requirements for the HUD 50059 and HUD 50059A, refer to the instructions posted with the forms on HUDCLIPS at https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/administration/hudclips/forms/hud5 or the Monthly Activity Transmission (MAT) User's Guide on the TRACS website at https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/housing/mfh/trx/trxdocs
4. [HUD 52670, Housing Owner's Certification & Application for Housing Assistance Payments](#);
5. [HUD 52670-A Part 1, Schedule of Tenant Payments Due](#);
6. [HUD 52670-A Part 2, Special Claims Schedule](#);
7. [HUD 52670-A Part 3, Adjustments to Schedule of Tenant Assistance Payments Due](#);

8. [HUD 52670-A Part 4, Misc. Accounting Request for Schedule of Tenant Assistance Payments Due](#);
9. [HUD 52670-A Part 5, Approved Special Claims for Schedule of Tenant Assistance Payments Due](#)
10. [HUD 52670-A Part 6—Repayments/Escrows](#)
11. [HUD-52671-A through D, Special Claims Worksheets](#); and
12. Assistance payments contracts, Assistance Payments renewal contracts, and Contract Rent increases, including contract Exhibit A, Identification of Units and Contract Rents, of the Assistance Payments contracts.

5.3.1 Printing Vendor Information on HUD Forms

It is permissible, but not required, for vendor software to include information about the software when printing a HUD form. Such information may only be printed in the footer of the form and must start with the words "Printed By."

An example might be: Printed by Fantastic Software Version 6.01.

5.3.2 Inclusion of OMB Expiration Dates for HUD/TRACS Forms

When the HUD forms referenced above are generated by site software (TRACS software or other software such as Microsoft Word®) then owner/agents are not required to include the form expiration date found in the upper right corner.

5.4 Owner/Agent TRACS Submission Requirements - Electronic Data Processing and Transmission

Owner/agents of all properties covered by this MAT Guide are responsible for processing tenant certifications, tenant recertifications, and subsidy billings (vouchers) using automated software that conforms to HUD specifications.

Owners are responsible for electronically transmitting required data either directly or through a service provider to HUD or their respective Contract Administrator.

TRACS-compliant software used to produce certifications and subsidy billings must be obtained from a vendor who certifies that the software is compliant with HUD requirements.

As HUD requirements are updated to reflect changes or revisions in legislation, regulations, handbook guidance, notices, or HUD-format electronic data transmission requirements, owner/agents are responsible for ensuring that the software they use to complete, review, and transmit data is updated accordingly.

1. HUD does not certify TRACS-compliant software products nor endorse individual TRACS vendors.
2. The software requirements to which software vendors must certify included as this MAT Guide:
https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/housing/mfh/trx/trxsum

Owner/agents are responsible for the electronic submission of required HUD forms. A separate submission must be prepared and submitted for each of the property's assistance contracts.

1. [HUD 50059, Owner's Certification of Compliance with HUD's Tenant Eligibility and Rent Procedures](#)— Full Certification
2. [HUD 50059A, Owner's Certification of Compliance with HUD's Tenant Eligibility and Rent Procedures – Partial Certification](#)— Partial Certification.
3. [HUD 52670, Housing Owner's Certification & Application for Housing Assistance Payments](#). - Voucher

Forms instructions are found on HUDClips along with the forms. The link is:

https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/administration/hudclips/forms/

- [HUD 50059, Owner's Certification of Compliance with HUD's Tenant Eligibility and Rent Procedures](#);
- [HUD 50059A, Owner's Certification of Compliance with HUD's Tenant Eligibility and Rent Procedures – Partial Certification](#);
- [HUD 52670, Housing Owner's Certification & Application for Housing Assistance Payments](#);
- [HUD 52670-A Part 1, Schedule of Tenant Payments Due](#);
- [HUD 52670-A Part 2, Special Claims Schedule](#);

- [HUD 52670-A Part 3, Adjustments to Schedule of Tenant Assistance Payments Due;](#)
- [HUD 52670-A Part 4, Misc. Accounting Request for Schedule of Tenant Assistance Payments Due;](#)
- [HUD 52670-A Part 5, Approved Special Claims for Schedule of Tenant Assistance Payments Due](#)
- [HUD 52670-A Part 6—Repayments/Escrows](#)
- [HUD-52671-A through D, Special Claims Worksheets](#)

Special Instructions explaining how to prepare the Conversion IC for PBRA RAD is included in [Chapter 5](#). Business rules related to these forms are provided in this MAT Guide and in HUD Guides including [HUD's Special Claims Guide](#).

Owner/agents may obtain TRACS-compliant software and process their certifications and subsidy billings directly.

Alternatively, owner/agents may make arrangements to use a Service Bureau who will, on the owner/agent's behalf, use TRACS-compliant software to complete recertifications and billing submissions and transmit them to HUD or the Contract Administrator.

In cases where an owner/agent uses a Service Bureau, the Service Bureau must provide the owner/agent with copies (paper or electronic) of the HUD 50059, HUD 50059A, HUD 52670 et. al., and related forms for signature (original or electronic) before submitting those forms to HUD.

Owner/agents must comply with guidance provided in HSG Notice 2020-10 [Electronic Signature, Transmission and Storage - Guidance for Multifamily Assisted Housing Industry Partners](#) when obtaining electronic signatures, and/or transmitting/storing records that contain Personally Identifiable Information (PII) or Sensitive Personally Identifiable Information (SPII).

Service Bureaus are organizations that provide a number of different services and are paid a fee to do so. Services provided by service bureaus generally include, but are not limited to:

- Preparation of the HUD 50059 and HUD 50059A based on information provided by the owner/agent or management agent. Their users (owner/agents and management agents) are responsible for verification of the information they provide to the service bureau.
- Transmission of the HUD 50059 or HUD 50059A to TRACS or Contract Administrator.
- Providing a copy of the HUD 50059 or HUD 50059A to the owner/agent for the owner/agent's signature and for signature(s) by the family, if required. The HUD 50059 and HUD 50059A provided by the service bureau must be signed, when applicable, a copy must be provided to the tenant and a copy must also be filed in the tenant file. The owner/agent should compare the data on the HUD 50059 or HUD 50059A to the data provided to the service bureau to ensure that the information the tenant and the owner/agent have certified to and the data transmitted to TRACS or the Contract Administrator is accurate.
- Preparation of electronic monthly subsidy voucher based on the HUD 50059 and HUD 50059A information.
- Transmission of the monthly subsidy voucher to TRACS or the Contract Administrator for payment.
- Providing a copy of the monthly subsidy voucher to the owner/agent for signature and for filing in the property files.
- Preparation of Special Claims.
- Transmission of approved Special Claims to the Contract Administrator or TRACS for payment.
- Providing income and verification reports obtained from the Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system.

Owners that centralize the electronic-submission function or utilize Service Bureaus must retain the ability to monitor the day-to-day property operations and be able to demonstrate that ability to the relevant HUD Office.

5.4.1 Recordkeeping Requirements for HUD 50059, HUD 50059A and Vouchers

Note: This paragraph applies to storage of electronic or paper documents and forms required by HUD's Office of Asset Management and Portfolio Oversight (OAMPO) in the Office of Multifamily Housing Programs.

When an owner/agent, CA or Service Bureau stores certifications, vouchers or supporting documentation electronically, the owner/agent or CA must comply with guidance set forth in HSG Notice 2020-10 [Electronic](#)

[Signature, Transmission and Storage - Guidance for Multifamily Assisted Housing Industry Partners](#) or subsequent guidance provided by HUD.

When an owner/agent, CA or Service Bureau transmits electronic copies of certifications, electronic copies of vouchers or electronic copies of supporting documentation, the owner/agent or CA must comply with guidance set forth in HSG Notice 2020-10 [Electronic Signature, Transmission and Storage - Guidance for Multifamily Assisted Housing Industry Partners](#) or subsequent guidance provided by HUD.

Owners must keep copies (paper or electronic) of the completed HUD 50059(s) and the HUD 50059A(s) from the time of move-in until the resident leaves for any reason and for a minimum of three years thereafter.

If an owner/agent is maintaining paper files, owner/agents may move older records off-site when files get large. These files must be stored in such a way as to prevent disclosure of information to any unauthorized individuals. The files must be made available for review by HUD or the CA upon request.

Owner/agents must keep a signed copy (paper or electronic) of the subsidy vouchers for at least five years. Owner/agents are responsible for maintaining a copy of any voucher that has been submitted to TRACS or a Contract Administrator even if a voucher is subsequently corrected.

Owners must dispose of all files and records (including electronic files and records) in a manner that will prevent any unauthorized access to residents' information, e.g., pulverize, shred, etc.

5.5 Contract Administrator Requirements Related to TRACS Submissions

All Contract Administrators (CAs) must support receipt of electronic transmissions of certification/recertification and voucher data from the projects they administer. CAs may not require electronic submissions from owner/agents that go beyond TRACS data submission requirements.

CAs may not limit the number of TRACS Tenant Files transmitted by and owner/agent in a single month.

- Site has a January 1 mass AR date approved by HUD.
- Site processes a December 5 MI and immediately creates a January 1 AR.
- The MI must appear on the February voucher but the AR is allowed to be included on the January voucher and is included on that voucher. This is allowed under the rules. If CA software is unable to successfully record both transactions, it is acceptable to "push" the AR to the February voucher so that it will appear along with the MI.
- Sites should be transmitting certifications as they occur. The site should not "hold" the MI, but, rather, should send it immediately.
- ARs, IRs and ICs effective on the first of the month and with the UT flag set to Yes will show up on that month's voucher rather than the next voucher. This is allowed under the current rules. "Big certifications (Full certification MAT10s) eat little certifications (Partial certification MAT70s) when the Effective Dates are the same. So, the Anticipated Voucher Date rules for MAT10s supersede the Anticipated Voucher Date rules for partial certifications.

Commented [JG1]:

Commented [MR2]: Jerry – If the AR is recorded first and then the MI transaction is submitted, what will happen to the MI. I know there is an "effective date before effective date of current cert in TRACS", but is that FATAL or just a D Code 1?

CAs may develop custom TRACS-compliant software or purchase software from commercial vendors who offer Contract Administrator versions of TRACS-compliant software packages or make arrangements to receive transmissions through a service provider.

CAs review and identify data errors to be corrected by the owner/agent. To accomplish this review and reconciliation, the Contract Administrators may request copies of supporting documentation for TRACS transmissions, such as forms HUD 52670-A Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 with signatures from the projects they administer.

After the owner/agents have reviewed and corrected any errors in the data and resubmitted the information to their CA, the CA must electronically transmit data to HUD in the required format.

While not required, CAs should submit approved certifications/recertifications to HUD throughout the month.

CAs are responsible for monitoring and ensuring all transmissions are recorded correctly. This includes submissions of any voucher or tenant record. If tenant data is missing in TRACS, CAs must work with owner/agents to make sure that all data is successfully recorded. This ensures that EIV and other HUD systems are able to provide accurate information.

These requirements apply to both Performance-Based Contract Administrators (PBCAs) and Traditional Contract Administrators (TCAs).

5.5.1 Contract Administrators – Handling of TRACS Errors

CAs must return ALL TRACS and CA software generated messages to owner/agents without alteration. OAs are entitled to see these messages. If a CA wants to append additional text to an error message, it is permissible to do so starting on a new line at the end of the TRACS message and indicating that this is a CA addition—see **CA Error Checking** below.

If CAs want to communicate guidance about errors in some other way, they must do so in addition to returning TRACS messages.

If a CA believes that the TRACS and CA messages will only confuse the owner/agent, the CA is free to tell owner/agents to ignore the messages but the messages must be sent nonetheless.

Failing to send messages generated by TRACS deprives the sophisticated owner/agents and software vendors of information that can help to improve the quality of future transmissions.

5.5.2 Contract Administrators - Returning Messages to OAs

For reasons of privacy and confidentiality, CAs must avoid sending messages to an entity other than the one that currently submits files on behalf of a project/contract.

To accomplish this, CAs must do as TRACS does. TRACS stores in its database the iMAX ID of the most recent sender of files for a project/contract. It returns messages to the ID of that sender.

Note: The ID that TRACS stores is that of the sender in the transmission header of the file that looks like this: **From: TRACM00000**. It does not use the Project's iMAX ID in the MAT header record.

For example, if a CA has been receiving files for contract C1 from TRACM00001 but then receives a file from TRACM00002 for C1, the responses to the new file must be sent to TRACM00002.

All other responses and messages for C1 from that point forward also need to go to TRACM00002.

It is not appropriate for CA software to require human intervention to change the destination of responses. This needs to happen automatically based on messages received.

5.5.3 Contract Administrators - Error Checking

Other Error Conditions That Are Checked By TRACS: Because of the terms of their contract with HUD, Contract Administrators (CAs) are permitted to be more stringent than HUD/TRACS in requiring the resolution of non-fatal errors.

For example, TRACS issues a Discrepancy Message (error) with an Action Code 1 (accepted, but must be resolved within 45 days) when there is a calculation error. TRACS stores and reports its own calculated values in such cases—not the values submitted by the sites.

The CA's mission is to provide a higher level of data quality - ensuring accuracy and timeliness of tenant certification data.

When addressing calculation errors, CAs and HUD **must** consider the De minimis Error Rule introduced through HOTMA. HUD revises provisions in this final rule (in §§ 5.609(c)(4), 5.657(f), 574.310(h), 882.515(f), 882.808(i)(5), 960.257(f), and 982.516(f)) to define a de minimis error as an error that results in a difference in the determination of a family's Adjusted Income of \$30 or less per month. **Under the rule, owner/agents may not be cited on an MOR for a de minimis error.**

Commented [JG3]: Mary, changed from should.

Where an owner/agent has made a mistake resulting in the family underpaying their rent, the family will not be held liable for the underpaid rent and the CA may not require the owner/agent to correct the error.

Owner/agents may, but are not required to correct the certification in this case. HUD will return a Discrepancy Error with an **Action Code 3** requiring no additional action.

Commented [JG4]: Update de minimis error messages

Owner/agents are required to repay families that were overcharged due to miscalculation errors – even if the error resulted in a de minimis error (\$30 or less). HUD will return a Discrepancy Error with an Action Code 1 requiring the owner/agent to submit a correction within 45 days.

Error Conditions That Are Not Checked By TRACS: CAs may conduct edits (check for additional errors) when TRACS does not as long as the edits are in accord with HUD occupancy rules as described in the Handbook, in HUD Guides or in subsequent Notices or Final Rules.

In these cases, these non-TRACS error messages must not use Error Codes that are used or defined in TRACS.

It is best not to use a code not currently in use by TRACS but whose numeric value is less than the greatest one that TRACS currently uses. If using a CE or F code for an error generated by a Contract Administrator, use a number greater than or equal than 800 (CE823, F0800) and contact owner/agents to tell them what the new errors are and how to address them.

1. CAs should respond separately to each file (attachment) submitted following the guidelines below so that site level software can identify which submitted files generated which errors.
2. Format of returned messages:

Use a standard TRACS Message Header as follows. **See Appendix B** of the MAT Guide. The Message Header ends with the Effective Date line.

```
@*@ TRACM00098TRACM00098
owner/agent Defined Data: MAT40TRANS
owner/agent Software Vendor: MYSOFTWARE
owner/agent Software Release/Version: TRACS8.3
CA Software Vendor: YOURSOFTWARE
CA Software Release/Version: 3.0.0.4
Agency Defined Data: 01515555
Project Name: PINECREST
Project No.: 24755316
Contract No.: CA30M000001
Unit No.: 106
SSN: 8888
Name: WASHINGTON, REBECCA
Tenant No.: 106R
Effective Date: 2016-01-01
Fatal Error: F0096
MOVE-OUT EXISTS ON THE TRACS DATABASE
```

Fatal Error: F0035
MOVE-OUT ACTION NOT PROCESSED

Do not send unformatted reports (e.g., reports without a standard message header). Reports can be appended to a standard error header as follows:

```
@*@ TRACM00098TRACM00098
owner/agent Defined Data: MAT40TRANS
owner/agent Software Vendor: MYSOFTWARE
owner/agent Software Release/Version: TRACS8.3
CA Software Vendor: YOURSOFTWARE
CA Software Release/Version: 3.0.0.4
Agency Defined Data: 01515555
Project Name: PINECREST
Project No.: 24755316
Contract No.: CA30M000001
Unit No.: 106
SSN: 7777
Name: WASHINGTON, REBECCA
Tenant No.: 106R
Effective Date: 2016-01-01
Informational: CE800-CA
CA PROCESSING REPORT
CA Message: Thanks for your submission
You sent 23 Annuals. We rejected 3 of them.
You sent 4 Gross Rent certs. We liked them all.
Etc., etc., etc.
```

In the example above, "CA PROCESSING REPORT" is the name/description of the CE800-CA message. The text starting with "CA Message:" is a CA addendum (see below).

Since a message may only refer to a single file submitted by an owner/agent, a report such as the one above must not refer to more than one file.

1. Preserve owner/agent data (owner/agent Defined Data, owner/agent Software Vendor, owner/agent Software Version) both when sending to TRACS and in the messages returned to sites. Failing to preserve owner/agent data deprives TRACS of the ability to monitor vendor performance and makes it difficult for site software to attach a message to the file causing the message.
2. Add CA vendor, version, and data (CA Software Vendor, CA Software Version, Agency Defined Data) to CA messages as in the samples above.
3. Add a CA identifier (-CA) to CA and TRACS message codes generated by CA software following the examples below.
4. CE123-CA
5. F0111-CA
6. QQ005-CA (This error is not a TRACS error but rather a possible example of one unique to the CA software)

In other words, if the CA software generates an error message, add the CA suffix to the code. If the message has been generated by TRACS, do not add the suffix when passing the message on to the site.

- If a TRACS message code is used, return the message with the text generated by TRACS. Do not modify the TRACS wording.
- CAs have the option to add a CA addendum starting on a new line and beginning with the words "CA Message:". This rule also applies to site level vendors who wish to "enhance" the message to give a different or expanded explanation. Start with the message as generated by TRACS. Then, on a new line, add the vendor message

beginning with the vendor or product name as in "Fly-Bi-Nite Software Message: Check the Property Settings on Screen 3 and be sure Field 6 is filled in".

- CA MAT responses: Under iMAX, CA MAT responses are handled the same way as for regular TRACS responses. Add a CA identifier (-CA) to MAT error codes generated by CA software following the examples below. In addition, the final part of a MAT response is a section indicating the number of errors found. When generated by CA software a "-CA" should be added to the end of that message also. For example: "Response Message: 3 ERRORS DETECTED IN THIS MAT SUBMISSION-CA"
- X-CA
- V1-CA

CA software should ensure that the following problems do not occur when generating CA messages.

- Listing a message type without a code. For example: Informational: or Discrepancy:
 - Every message type must have a code either matching an existing TRACS code or a code unique to the CA software. If the latter, the code must be followed by "-CA"
 - Correct example: Informational: QX321-CA
- Generating a Discrepancy message without listing the severity in an Action Required line as does TRACS. Some CA software omits the Action Required line.
 - Discrepancy: CE258
 - Action Required: 3
- Indicating that a field has an incorrect value but not reporting the value in error and the value that the CA believes is correct. For example, if the CA software reports an incorrect Contract Rent, its message must indicate the submitted value and the correct value as does TRACS with its calculation messages (TR, TTP etc.)
- Returning older messages for a submission along with new messages. For example, vouchers generate a sequence of messages throughout the month. Only messages not previously sent to the site are to be sent in a new batch. Some CA software retransmits old messages along with new ones. This practice is not permitted and can make it harder for owner/agent staff to identify what is new.
- Returning CA generated MAT responses in an old format. The latest iMAX format must be used.

5.5.4 CA Treatment of Terminated/Suspended Households

CAs and TRACS treat terminated/suspended households as "moved out" for all practical purposes. This is true unless TRACS or the CA receives certifications or a series of certifications that, in effect, reverse the Termination/Suspension transaction.

CAs may not request electronic or other proof of move-out for a terminated/suspended household prior to allowing another tenant to move-in or transfer into the unit previously occupied by the terminated/suspended household. Once the termination/suspension occurs, the household is no longer the responsibility of the CA.

The CA's primary responsibility is to ensure that two households do not receive subsidy in the same unit simultaneously. As long as this does not occur, the CA is upholding its obligations.

***Note:** In rare cases, an individual may be included on two separate HUD 50059s for two different households (e.g., a child in a joint custody arrangement)*

However, if a Special Claim is submitted for a unit previously occupied by a terminated/suspended tenant, HUD rules require that the owner/agent submit a Move-out transaction to the CA/TRACS to support the claim. Site software must offer a feature that allows for the creation and transmission of a MO record for the subsidy type of the household at the time of the Termination/Suspension.

In practice, there are several scenarios where sending transactions post Termination/Suspension is appropriate:

1. The tenant could be at market rent or could be on another subsidy. In either case the tenant could then move out. If the tenant is on another subsidy (terminated from Section 8 and now on 236) the MO will be sent to TRACS. It will not generally pass through the CA.
2. The tenant could transfer to another unit. After the termination, the CA could see a MI, IC, or UT (full or partial cert) into the terminated tenant's old unit. These transactions should be accepted.

3. In the very rare case, the CA could see a MI to the same unit from the same household. This would happen legitimately if the tenant moved out after termination and then back in.

5.6 The HUD 50059 and HUD 50059A

Information about the specific HUD 50059 and HUD 50059A requirements can be found in the instructions posted with the forms on HUDCLIPS at https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/administration/hudclips/forms/, Chapter 6 MAT Tenant System Format Definitions or in other chapters or appendices of this MAT Guide.

5.6.1 HUD Form 50059 MAT10 Full Certifications

Owner/agents must complete form HUD 50059 and follow the form rules when:

- Creating Move-ins.
- Creating Initial certifications.
- Creating Annual recertifications.
- Creating Interim recertifications.
- Correcting a previous full certification.

Except for Component 1 PH to PBRA RAD, 202 PRAC and 811 PRAC, the AP must be greater than zero. Except for these program types, if the rent calculation results in zero AP, then the owner/agent does not submit a 50059 MAT 10 record, but rather assistance must be terminated using a HUD Form 50059A.

5.6.2 Actions For Which Owners MUST Complete The HUD 50059A

Owner/agents must complete HUD 50059A and follow the form rules when:

- Creating Move-out.
- Creating Termination/Suspension of Assistance.
- Creating Stand-alone Unit Transfer.
- Creating Stand-alone Gross Rent Change.

5.6.3 Signature Requirements HUD Form 50059

Owner/agents must sign all certifications (HUD Form 50059 & 50059A) before they are transmitted to TRACS. Original and/or electronic signatures are acceptable as long as the format used complies with HUD's guidance provided in HSG Notice 2020-10 [Electronic Signature, Transmission and Storage - Guidance for Multifamily Assisted Housing Industry Partners](#).

With the release of HSG Notice 2020-10 [Electronic Signature, Transmission and Storage - Guidance for Multifamily Assisted Housing Industry Partners](#), HUD allows for owner/agents to collect electronic or original (wet) signatures on the HUD 50059, 50059A, and the 52670 et. al. as long as such practice is compliant with federal, state, local or other laws/requirements.

Except as described in this Chapter, the HOH regardless of age, co-HOH/spouse regardless of age, and all adult family members must sign the HUD 50059. This is true regardless of whether the HUD 50059 is produced by the owner/agent or by a Service Bureau.

Signatures must be obtained, as required, before HUD 50059 certifications are submitted to HUD. Also see discussion about Extenuating Circumstances explaining what to do if a tenant is unable to sign or when tenants are not required to sign.

Signature dates may be before, on or after the Effective Date of a certification depending on the situation surrounding creation of any particular certification. Generally, it is assumed that certifications will be signed before or on the Effective Date. However, corrections, retroactive certifications and late certifications would all require the owner/agent and tenants to sign after the certification Effective Date.

Note: An original MI certification is signed by the owner/agent, the HOH, co-HOH/spouse and all adult members before or on the MI Effective Date unless Extenuating Circumstances apply. Corrections may be signed after the MI Effective Date. Generally, the same is true for an Initial Certification.

There are no requirements for Signature Dates and certification Effective Dates to be the same.

Residents may sign on the same day or on different days depending on each resident's availability and the owner/agent's policies.

Computer generated Signature Dates are generally not acceptable unless that date is the same as the date the resident signed. The Tenant Signature Date must be the date the adult household member signed the certification regardless of whether the owner/agent collected an original (wet) signature or an electronic signature.

In cases where multiple adults sign the certification, owner/agents should use the HOH Signature Date when completing the 50059.

If an adult member is permanently confined and when the confined member cannot provide a signature, the owner/agent notes the file:

- Explaining why the certification was sent without that resident's signature and
- If or when the owner/agent will be able to obtain a signature for the confined member.

Note: A permanently confined member may not be the HOH, co-HOH or spouse.

The same rules apply when some adults do sign the 50059, but others are unable to do so. (e.g., an adult serving in the military, students away at college, adults who are hospitalized for an extended period of time, etc.).

The owner/agent may consider Extenuating Circumstances when a certification cannot be completed because no adult family member is available to sign the HUD 50059. Examples include, but are not limited to:

- An adult HOH serving in the military;
- Adult sole family member who is hospitalized for an extended period of time;
- National pandemics (such as the COVID-19 Pandemic).

In these instances, the owner/agent must document the file why the signature(s) was not obtained and when or if the signature(s) will be obtained. See additional information about Extenuating Circumstances in this Chapter.

Owner/agents are required to provide the resident with a copy of all executed certifications (electronic or paper) and a copy is maintained in the tenant file (electronic or paper).

Owner/agents may maintain either paper or electronic files in compliance with the Notice.

5.6.3.1 Signatures When A GR is Effective On The Same Date as a MAT10

If a Gross Rent Change (GR) is effective on the same date as a MAT10 record (MI, IC, AR or IR) that has already been signed and submitted to HUD or the CA, site software will generate a correction to the MAT10.

In this case, when the Tenant Rent (TR) does not change, and when no other information changes, the owner/agent may send the corrected MAT10 certification using the Extenuating Circumstance Code 8 = No Signature Required. The owner/agent must sign the certification before transmitting to HUD or the CA.

However, if the Tenant Rent changes (up or down) but no other information has changed, all adult household members must sign the corrected MAT10 within 60 days of the GR voucher date (date GR first appears on a voucher).

Commented [JG5]: Delete? There are multiple signatures on the paper form but only the HOH date is included in the MAT.

While the owner/agent is collecting signatures, these corrections may be submitted using Extenuating Circumstance Code 9 = No signature required for 60 days.

The owner/agent must sign the certification before transmitting to HUD or the CA. The owner/agent must collect signatures from all members, as required, within 60 days. If the owner/agent submitted the corrections using Extenuating Circumstance Code 9, the owner/agent will create a correction, remove the Extenuating Circumstance Code and enter the Tenant Signature Date.

5.6.3.2 Extenuating Circumstances – Resident Unable to Sign

Note: This is not the same as refusal to sign. Do not use the Extenuating Circumstance Code when tenant misreporting or fraud is identified and the resident refuses to sign certifications.

For years, owner/agents have had permission to submit certifications without resident signatures if certain extenuating circumstances exist.

There are cases when the owner/agent cannot complete the AR process or the resident is unable to sign. Some examples include, but are not limited to:
A sole household member who has been hospitalized and/or is in rehab;
The HOH is enlisted in the military and has been deployed to active duty overseas
There is a need for a reasonable accommodation resulting in delay of completion of the AR

When there are Extenuating Circumstances, the certification can be submitted provisionally by using an Extenuating Circumstances Code in lieu of a tenant signature. It is important that owner/agents follow HUD guidance when documenting the tenant file. HH 4350.3 Change 4 provides the following instruction:

“... The owner/agent may consider extenuating circumstances when an adult family member is not available to sign the HUD 50059, for example, an adult serving in the military, students away at college, adults who are hospitalized for an extended period of time, or a family member who is permanently confined to a nursing home or hospital. In these instances, the owner/agent must document the file why the signature(s) was not obtained and, if applicable, when the signature(s) will be obtained. The owner/agent must provide the tenant a copy of the signed HUD 50059 (electronic or paper) and retain a copy in the tenant's file.”

Legitimate reasons to submit the HUD 50059 without a tenant signature are outlined in Chapter 6 MAT Tenant System Format Definitions and below.

Extenuating Circumstance Codes

Item 121	Extenuating Circumstances Code	Leave blank if any tenant has signed this (re)certification. If the tenant has not signed this (re)certification, this Item must be filled in with one of the following codes. 1 = Medical 2 = Late annual (re)certification due to accommodation or extenuating circumstances. 3 = No longer Valid with TRACS v 2.0.3.A 4 = Late annual (re)certification due to third party delay (For example a Guardian) 5 = Military Deployment 6 = Eviction in Progress. Must be for a valid HUD Handbook reason. 7 = Court order 8 = No Signature Required (Certification created after a MO or a GR correction to a previously transmitted HUD 50059 where the only change is the GR modification of the Contract Rent and where TTP, Tenant Rent, or Utility Allowance does not change). 9 = No signature required for 60 days (based on anticipated voucher reported on date). An example would be a retroactive GR causing a correction to a previously transmitted HUD 50059 and where any of the TTP, Tenant Rent or Utility Allowance changes. A signature is required but the cert may be transmitted immediately and the signature collected within 60 days. 10 = Other 11 = RAD tenant not required to or unable to sign. Primarily used when a resident has been relocated for Rehab before the Contract Effective Date and the Conversion IC must be submitted to TRACS establishing the residents' right to return.
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While failure to report for the AR meeting appears to be a clear case of non-compliance, HUD requires owner/agents to determine the facts surrounding a resident's failure to respond.

If a resident fails to participate in the AR process, the owner/agent must ask the resident if there are extenuating circumstances preventing completion of the certification. See HH 4350.3 Change 4 Paragraph 7-8.

When a resident does not report for AR and/or does not sign the appropriate certifications, it is not usually appropriate to use the Extenuating Circumstances Code unless there really are extenuating circumstances or unless the owner/agent is making a reasonable accommodation. This code is not used because a resident was on vacation or because a resident refused to participate.

BE CAREFUL ABOUT USING THE EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES CODES – ESPECIALLY CODE 6 – EVICTION IN PROCESS. IN SOME LOCALS, SUBMITTING A CERTIFICATION WHILE PURSUING EVICTION COULD NEGATIVELY AFFECT AN EVICTION DECISION. OWNER/AGENTS MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH LOCAL TENANT/LANDLORD RULES WHEN REQUESTING SUBSIDY ON BEHALF OF A RESIDENT.

5.6.4 Rent Calculations When There is a Low-income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) Contract

For Section 8 (except Component 1 PH to PBRA RAD – see below), Section 202/8, 202 SPRAC, and 811 PRA when the assistance is terminated, the owner/agent may charge the LIHTC rent if it is greater than Contract Rent. However, if the Maximum Allowable Rent (Max Rent) under the Low-income Housing Tax Credit rules is less than the S8 Contract Rent, the LIHTC Max Rent must be charged.

Component 1 PH to PBRA RAD: If a tenant's TTP is greater than or equal to Gross Rent, the resident pays the lesser of:

1. S8 calculated rent; or
2. The Maximum Allowable Rent under LIHTC

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Commented [MR7]: 811 PRA ???

In either of these cases, the resident is considered “assisted” and the unit is part of the unit count under “Units Receiving Subsidy Under This Contract” on the HUD 52670 even if the Assistance Payment (AP) is zero or negative.

If a Component 1 PH to PBRA RAD tenant is terminated because the resident is non-compliant with the rules and/or the resident is no longer eligible under the Section 8 program rules (e.g., failure to report for AR, not eligible under the Student Rule, etc.), then the resident is treated as a market-rate tenant and the unit is part of the unit count under “Market Units under this contract” on the HUD 52670.

[See the new example on the RAD tab of the CalculatingTenantRent spreadsheet.](#)

If paying the lower LIHTC rent causes the assistance calculation to be positive, the assistance is lowered to zero. Otherwise, the zero or negative assistance stays as calculated.

Note: This rule applies no matter which version of the RAD notice was in effect at the time of the RAD closing or conversion.

Note: For Rent Overrides involving the Rent Phase-in rules under RAD—see the Paragraph entitled RAD Rent Phase-in. Certifications where rent is being phased-in are treated as rent override situations.

PBRA RAD Component 2: When the tenant is terminated (assistance is 0 or less or there is a lease violation), the owner/agent may charge the LIHTC rent if it is greater than Contract Rent. However, if the Maximum Allowable Rent (Max Rent) under the Low-income Housing Tax Credit rules is less than the S8 Contract Rent, the LIHTC Max Rent must be charged.

5.6.5 Identification Code (Social Security Number) Rules

The Identification Code is used to identify each family member. Valid entries are:

1. A verified SSN
2. 999999999 with an appropriate Exception Code
3. A T-ID generated by TRACS.

Other entries are not valid. Owner/agents do not use the Individual Tax Identification Number (ITIN) as the Identification Code on the 50059.

Note: There have been cases where site software prohibits multiple members (on the same certification or different certifications) using 999999999 as the Identification Code. This is not compliant. Owner/agents may not make up and entry, (e.g., 888888888), when completing this field.

Social Security Number Disclosure is an eligibility criterion for all HUD Multifamily Housing programs.

Each household member is required to provide an SSN and adequate documentation to verify the SSN.

This includes non-family members such as Live-in Aides, Foster children/adults and children of fosters and members with a Relationship Status as None of the Above.

Exceptions apply to:

1. Seniors who were:
 - a. 62 as of January 30, 2010; and
 - b. Receiving HUD housing assistance as of January 30, 2010.
2. Ineligible Noncitizens;
3. Foster children/adults when (new):
 - a. The foster agency refuses to provide the SSN or adequate documentation to verify the SSN; and
 - b. HUD has provided formal approval.
4. Minors under the age of 6 added to a household within 6 months of MI/IC;
5. Minors under the age of 6 added to an existing household.

Note: The exemption for minors under the age of 6 is temporary. The resident family is provided 90 days to provide the SSN and/or adequate documentation to verify the SSN. The owner/agent may extend this timeframe up to an additional 90 days if the reason the information has not been provided is beyond the family's control and the owner/agent can reasonably expect the family to provide the required information in the extended timeframe. Failure to provide the SSN as required results in termination of tenancy for the entire family. There is no proration in this case.

When possible, the SSN is used to fill the Member Identification Code field.

If a member is exempt from the Social Security Number Disclosure Requirement, the owner/agent will use 999999999 as the Identification Code and will pair that with an appropriate Exception Code.

When a member's Identifier is entered as 999999999, TRACS generates a TRACS Identification Number (T-ID) that must be used for all subsequent submissions. The owner/agent must use the T-ID; owner/agents do NOT use 999999999 for that member after the first certification submission.

If the T-ID is unknown, owner/agents can check the TRACS message returned when the original certification was submitted, check the EIV Failed Pre-Screening Report or owner/agents can send an inquiry to the Help Desk tracs@hud.gov.

There are specific rules when an owner/agent includes a minor under the age of 6 on a 50059 using 999999999 as the Identification Code. With the release of HSG Notice 2010-08 [Implementation of Refinement of Income and Rent Determination Requirements in Public and Assisted Housing Programs: Implementation of the Enterprise Income Verification System - Amendments; Final Rule](#), HUD has instructed owner/agents to immediately add a new child to the household - even if the family has not acquired a Social Security Number.

Owner/agents should not delay processing an IR just because the family does not yet have the Social Security Number.

When the resident provides the SSN (required within no more than 180 days), the owner/agent creates an IR (not a correction) to remove the Exception Code and change the number from 999999999 to the valid SSN.

In all other cases, when a member's Identification Code is entered as 999999999 and when the member subsequently provides a valid SSN and adequate documentation to verify the SSN, the owner/agent creates an IR to change the 999999999 to the valid SSN and remove the Exception Code.

5.7 Correcting MAT10 Full Certifications

Owner/agents have the ability to correct certifications. When submitting a correction to a certification, the Action Processed Field is filled with a 1. If the Action Processed Code is 1, the Correction Type Field must be populated. Valid entries are:

- Space – No correction
- 1 – Administrative Resubmissions
- 2 - Corrects Owner or Contract Administrator certification errors.
- 3 - Corrects tenant misreporting.

When a certification is submitted as an Administrative Resubmission, it is assumed that the certification includes the same information as the originally submitted certification. OAs could be using this code to address a specific TRACS issue such as a missing certification. In these cases, since the original certification was signed, the new certification does not require new signatures. The signature date from the original certification may be used.

When an owner/agent submits a correction, it is assumed that the information on the corrected 50059 differs from the information on the originally submitted 50059. When this is the case, the signature requirements apply.

Sometimes, when an owner/agent submits a correction, the following error is returned by TRACS:

CE251 No matching certification found for correction submitted. TRACS stored the correction. No action required. 03

While this error is stored in TRACS (TRACS Certifications With Discrepancies Query), the owner/agent is not required to take any action. TRACS successfully recorded the correction even though the original certification was never recorded.

This happens when:

1. The CA rejected the certification before it was submitted to TRACS; or
2. TRACS rejected the original submission and TRACS generated a FATAL error.

5.7.1 How To Correct A MAT 10 Full Certification Effective Date

TRACS allows an owner/agent to correct the Effective Date of any 50059 MAT10 certification.

If the Effective Date is incorrect, the owner/agent may submit a standard correction.

Alternatively, the owner/agent, HUD or the CA may contact the Help Desk and request removal of the incorrect MI transaction. If the owner/agent is reporting to a CA, the request must come from the CA.

5.7.2 Correcting or Changing the HOH Identifiers – Previous Head Fields

Owner/agents change HOH Identifiers for two reasons:

1. A HOH identifier was entered incorrectly (spelling of last name, SSN, etc.)
2. The HOH has changed.

In order to correctly address either of these, the owner/agent uses the Previous Head Information fields in the MAT10, Section 2 Record.

Five of the Previous Head fields included on the MAT10, Section 2 record must be filled when a change or correction is required to one or more Head-Of-Household identifiers.

1. Head ID;
2. MAT10 Effective Date (this is the effective date of the most recent MAT10 record in TRACS);
3. Head Last Name;
4. Head First Name;
5. And Head Birth Date.

Note that there is a Previous Head Middle Initial field included with the ones above but it is optional and best left blank. If it is filled, it must match the Middle Initial of the HOH in the previous MAT10 family record. If it does not match the certification will receive a fatal error.

All five fields must be filled regardless of the identifier being corrected/changed.

Note: TRACS is not designed to handle the correction of Head-of-Household SSNs retroactively. Consider this example:

- Tenant moves in on 1/10/2023. Site submits a 1/1/2024 AR and a 1/1/2025 AR.
- When completing an 8/1/2025 IR, the site discovers that the HOH SSN has been incorrect since the MI.
- The proper method to correct the SSN is to send the 8/1/2025 IR with the new SSN and with the Previous Head Fields filled and the active certification Effective Date pointing to the 1/1/2025 AR. DO NOT attempt to correct the SSN on any of the prior certifications.
- If the owner/agent were to process a retro GR going back to 1/10/2023, the corrected Move-in (MI-MAT10) and ARs will not update the SSN. The original incorrect SSN remains in those certifications.

The assumption is that the SSNs will be corrected moving forward—not retroactively. The Previous Cert Effective Date field is intended to point to the current and active certification in TRACS—not to any earlier certification.

5.7.3 Correcting HOH Identity Code Originally Entered as 999999999

In some cases, the HOH is exempt from the Social Security Number Disclosure Requirement. Two exemptions that may apply to the HOH are:

1. The HOH is an ineligible noncitizen; or
2. The HOH is a senior who was 62 or older on January 1, 2010 and was receiving assistance on January 1, 2010.

When a member is exempt, the owner/agent submits the certifications using 999999999 and the appropriate Exception Code.

After submitting a member record with all 9's in the SSN field indicating the absence of an SSN, TRACS returns a TRACS Identification Number (T-ID) to be used in future submissions. There is no need or expectation that the current certification be corrected to reflect the new T-ID.

When submitting the first certification after a Head-of-Household receives a T-ID, the owner/agent must use the T-ID; owner/agents do NOT use 999999999 after the first certification. There is no need to complete the Previous Head fields in this case; TRACS already has the T-ID stored. The Previous Head fields are only used when changing the Head-of-Household information as it has been recorded in TRACS. Since the T-ID was generated by TRACS, there is no need to send the "old" 999999999 Identifier.

If a Head-of-Household's data has been sent to TRACS with the Identification Code set to 999999999, the T-ID is used on any subsequent certifications. However, if the HOH obtains a valid SSN, the valid SSN must be used on the first full certification submitted after the SSN has been received and verified by the owner/agent.

When creating that new MAT10, the new SSN is used as the Identification Code. The five Previous Head fields must be filled and the T-ID MUST be entered as the Previous Head ID. This allows TRACS to associate the most recent MAT10 recorded in TRACS with the new certification and allows TRACS to complete the update. (see Example 2 SSN Exists below)

If the T-ID is unknown, owner/agents can check the TRACS message returned when the original certification was submitted, check the EIV Failed Pre-Screening Report or owner/agents can send an inquiry to the Help Desk tracs@hud.gov.

Note for Contract Administrator (CA)s: A CA will occasionally see an Initial Certification (Initial Certification (IC)-MAT10) corresponding to a change of Head-of-Household (previous Head-of-Household information filled) where the CA may not have any previous certifications for the household. This can happen when the tenant has previously been on a Section 236 certification and qualifies for deeper subsidy. This can also happen when a new Section 8 or 202/8 contract is assigned to a Contract Administrator (CA). TRACS will have the full history for the tenant and will link the new certification to the prior certifications in the TRACS database. Therefore, it is important for the CA to accept the change of head indicated on the Initial Certification (Initial Certification (IC)-MAT10) and pass it on to TRACS.

5.7.3.1 Example 1: No SSN for the Head – TRACS Generates a T-ID Number

When a certification is submitted to generate a T-ID, none of the "previous" fields of the MAT10, Section 2 record are involved. Instead, 9s are entered in the identification code field of the MAT10 Section 3 Family record along with values for the pertinent mandatory member Identifiers (Last Name, First Name, Birth Date) and non-mandatory Middle Initial - if available.

Using the information, TRACS generates the T-ID and stores it and the member information in the Household Member Table for later reference.

When an SSN is received for the Head-of-Household, another MAT10 must be submitted with the original Head-of-Household information recorded in the "Previous" fields except that the Previous Head ID will contain the previously generated T-ID.

5.7.3.2 Example 2: T-ID Exists

Owner/agents may use the EIV Failed Pre-Screening Report to find the T-ID.

Owner/agents may also send an email to tracs@hud.gov and request the T-ID for a resident. When doing so, the owner/agent should not include any personal identifiers in the email. The owner/agent should provide the contract number, unit number and resident last name (if necessary).

When the user needs to submit a transmission to TRACS but does not remember the T-ID, submitting the following in the MAT10, Section 3 Family record enables TRACS to locate the existing T-ID and insert it into the certification during processing.

Because the user is not changing any of the identifiers, the MAT10 Section 2 "previous" fields are not required and, therefore, should not be included in the submission.

- Identification code (999999999)
- Last Name (M)
- First Name (M)
- Middle Initial (Optional)
- Birth Date (M)

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5.7.3.3 T-ID Exists – One Or More Identifiers Changed

When any of the identifiers change, values for all mandatory identifiers must be submitted on the MAT10 Section 3 record.

For example, to change the tenant's last name from Davis to Davis-Hines follow the procedure below:

- Fill in the new information along with all mandatory identifiers on the MAT10, Section 3 record.
- MAT10 Effective Date (M)
- Last Name (DAVIS-HINES) (M)
- First Name (M)
- Middle Initial (Optional, but if this field is filled it MUST match the HOH Initial in the previous MAT10 family record)
- Identification Code (M)
- Birth Date (M)
- Fill in the five (5) "previous" fields (mandatory identifiers) on the MAT10, Section 2 record. All five fields are required and the information supplied in the fields must be valid data taken from the most recent (prior) certification stored in TRACS. TRACS compares the information submitted in the "previous" fields with the data stored in the TRACS database.

Any variation in the comparison will cause the submission to be rejected (FATAL error F0130).

- Previous Head Id (M)
- Active MAT10 Effective Date (M)
- Previous Head Last Name (DAVIS) (M)
- Previous Head First Name (M)
- Previous Middle Initial (Optional, but if this field is filled it MUST match the HOH Initial in the previous MAT 10 family record)
- Previous Head Birth Date (M)

After processing the change and updating the member table, TRACS uses the data submitted in the Previous Head fields, to locate and deactivate the family's prior certification. It also creates a link between the newly created certification and the old certification so both display in the tenant's history list.

5.7.3.4 SSN Exists – One Or More Identifiers Changed

When any of the identifiers change, values for all mandatory identifiers must be submitted on the MAT10 Section 3 record. For example, to update the tenant's T-ID (T00000901) to his permanent SSN (321421521) follow the procedure below:

- Fill in the five (5) Previous HOH fields (mandatory identifiers) on the MAT10, Section 2 record. All five fields are required and the information supplied in the fields must be valid data taken from the most recent (prior) certification stored in TRACS. TRACS compares the information submitted in the "previous" fields with the data stored in the TRACS database. Any variation in the comparison will cause the submission to be rejected and fatal error F0130 generated.
- Previous Head Id (T00000901) (M) [T-ID required in this case. All 9's will not work]
- Active MAT10 Effective Date (M)
- Previous Head Last Name (M)
- Previous Head First Name (M)
- Previous Middle Initial (Optional, but if this field is filled it MUST match the HOH Initial in the previous MAT 10 family record.)
- Previous Head Birth Date (M)
- Fill in the new information along with all mandatory identifiers on the MAT10, Section 3 record.
- Last Name (M)
- First Name (M)
- Middle Initial (Optional)
- Birth Date (M)
- Identification Code (321421521) (M)

After processing the change and updating the member table, TRACS uses the data submitted in the "previous" fields, to locate and de-activate the tenant's prior certification.

It also creates a link between the newly created certification and the old certification so both display in the tenant's history list.

This example may be used to change any of the Head-of-Household identifiers.

5.7.4 Identification Code Originally Entered as 999999999 For Exempt Adult Member Other Than The HOH

The process changes when the Identification Code for a person, other than the HOH, is entered as 999999999.

TRACS will generate a T-ID for this member as well.

When creating the next certification, full or partial cert, the member's Identification Code should include the T-ID and not 999999999.

Once the resident provides an SSN and adequate documentation to verify the SSN, an IR (or AR if appropriate depending on the timing) must be submitted with the correct SSN.

Commented [JG9]: Loss of deductions with an IR?

5.7.5 Identification Code Originally Entered as 999999999 For Exempt Minors

As stated earlier in this chapter, the exemption for minors under the age of 6 is temporary.

The resident family is provided 90 days to provide the SSN and/or adequate documentation to verify the SSN. The owner/agent may extend this timeframe up to an additional 90 days if the reason the information has not been provided is beyond the family's control and the owner/agent can reasonably expect the family to provide the required information in the extended timeframe.

Once the resident provides an SSN and adequate documentation to verify the SSN, an IR (or AR if appropriate depending on the timing) must be submitted with the correct SSN.

If an appropriate MAT 10 (IR or AR providing a valid SSN and removing the M Exception Code) is not received by the end of the maximum 180-day grace period, TRACS will issue a warning message soon after day 180.

Note: Since an Interim Recertification reporting nothing other than a new SSN for a member will be effective on the first of a month, the Interim Recertification may be effective after the end of the 90-day or 180-day period. Therefore, if the resident reports the SSN prior to or at the end of the period, TRACS may issue the warning before the Interim Recertification is transmitted and effective.

The penalty for failure to provide the SSN as required is termination of tenancy for the entire family. There is no proration in this case.

If the resident fails to produce the SSN by the end of the grace period, the responsibility to terminate tenancy rests with the owner/agent.

CAs have no role in this process and must not terminate assistance. Current HUD guidance provides for continued billing for assistance during the period while tenancy is being terminated (eviction) unless local tenant/landlord guidance prohibits such action.

The owner/agent may collect subsidy while pursuing eviction. An owner/agent is not compliant if the owner/agent does not either submit a compliant certification or pursue eviction.

5.8 50059 Move-in Certifications

Also see Chapter 6 MAT Tenant System Format Definitions.

Move-in (MI) certifications are generated when a qualified resident takes possession of a unit under a HUD MFH contract.

The MI Effective Date is the date the resident takes possession of the unit.

The new family's income must be at or under the Income Limit established for the property. In 2013, HUD released the following clarification regarding Income Limits.

Referencing RHIP Listserv #292 FY2013 Income Limit Implementation Policy.

An applicant may be housed when an applicant was determined to be eligible based on the prior year's income limits, when a unit offer has been extended and when, prior to MI, new income limits are published which would make the applicant ineligible.

HUD says, "HUD Handbook 4350.3 REV-1, paragraph 3-6.C.2 states: Owners determine income eligibility prior to approving applicants for tenancy. Owners compare the family's Annual Income to the appropriate income limit prior to placing an applicant on the waiting list. However, owner/agents may wait until a unit is available to verify the applicant's income eligibility.

Following this guidance in the Handbook, if a unit becomes available and an applicant is selected from the waiting list, is processed for eligibility, and meets all eligibility requirements at the time of processing, the applicant is eligible to move-in to the project even if new income limits have been published."

For all programs except PRAC and Component 1 PH to PBRA RAD, the family's calculated AP must be greater than zero at MI.

5.8.1 MI - Tenants Who Were Not Eligible at Move-in

In 2013, HUD determined that a resident who failed to fully and accurately report income at move-in may be subject to the requirement to meet the property income eligibility requirement.

April 24, 2023

This is a working draft. Information is subject to change at any time.

5-22

Commented [JG10]: What are the limits of this? I determine your eligibility 6 months prior to MI. 120 days?

If the owner/agent determines, after move-in, that a resident failed to fully and accurately disclose income AND that the household was not income eligible at move-in, the owner/agent must terminate subsidy starting at the MI date using the NS Termination Code (introduced with the release of TRACS 2.0.2.D).

This will create an adjustment that removes all subsidy paid to date.

If the resident wishes to reestablish subsidy, the resident must meet all of the eligibility requirements, including income eligibility, in order to qualify for housing assistance and for an Initial Certification to be accepted by TRACS.

Example – Section 8 Resident Was Not Eligible at Move-in

- Income Limit \$24000.00.
- Resident claimed income is \$21,000 at MI.
- After 90 Day EIV Review, owner/agent discovers resident's "real" income was \$32000.00.
- Resident is terminated using the NS (No Subsidy) Termination Code.
- Later resident loses job and requests subsidy.
- Resident **will not be qualified** to receive subsidy until household income is \$24000.00 or less (or current Income Limit at the time of request).

5.9 50059 Initial Certifications

Initial Certifications are created when subsidy needs to start after a MI date.

Owner/agents will create Initial Certifications when:

- A resident is moving from one contract or program to another contract or program (e.g., moving from PRAC to PBRA RAD);
- A resident was housed in a 236 or other unassisted unit and:
 - A new subsidy slot is available
 - The family qualifies for subsidy
- A resident's income increased to the point that calculated AP = \$0 and now circumstances have changed and the resident is, once again, qualified for assistance;
- A resident was terminated for cause and the resident now qualifies for assistance;
- A resident's AP was Suspended while a unit was undergoing rehab and/or repair and the resident returns to the unit.

Generally, when an AR is delayed due to owner/agent action, the correct submission is an AR not an IR. See discussion about Late ARs later in this chapter.

Commented [JG11]: IC?

5.9.1 IC - Resident Moving From One Program Type to Another

When a resident is moving from one contract or program to another contract or program, HUD rules usually indicate that the resident is automatically qualified and the Do Not Check Eligibility Flag is indicated.

Commented [JG12]: Needs clarification. 236 to S8? Etc.

Owner/agents transfer information from the most recent full certification completed and in effect on the date the resident moves from one program type to another.

For information about the PBRA RAD Conversion IC, please see Chapter 4 MAT PBRA RAD of this MAT Guide.

5.9.2 IC - Resident Housed in a 236 Or Other Unassisted Unit

If the project is not 100% subsidized with a deeper subsidy, e.g., Section 236 project, and the in-place tenant is moving from the Section 236 program to a deeper subsidy program, (e.g., Section 8), the in-place tenant's income must meet the Income Limit established for the property.

5.9.3 IC - Income Increase Resulting in TM Then Income Decreases Resulting in IC

There are cases when an income increase results in an AP that is \$0. For all programs except Component 1 PH to PBRA RAD and PRAC, the correct action is to submit a Termination Transaction.

If, later, income is reduced and the resident requests an interview to determine if the resident is, again, qualified for assistance, the following rules apply.

A tenant who changes from "market" to subsidized status generally MUST qualify for subsidy and an IC MUST be transmitted. HUD policy has confirmed the following guidance for properties where 100% of the units are included in the Section 8 or Section 202/8 contract:

"If the project is 100% subsidized, in the case where an in-place tenant's assistance was terminated due to an increase in income and whose income decreases to where they are again eligible for assistance, the tenant should be recertified and receive the assistance. The tenant's income eligibility was determined at move-in and does not have to be determined again."

However, for projects that have a Section 8 or Section 202/8 contract covering part of the units, there is an exception to the very-low Income Limit that does not require HUD approval for tenant's paying more than 30% of income toward rent, and whose income is at or below the low-income Limit (see HH 4350.3 Change 4 Paragraph 3-7)".

The new AR date is based on the Effective Date of the IC – not the move-in date.

Note: If the property reviews all ARs on the same date, the new Next AR date would coincide with the property's AR date.

5.9.4 IC After Termination for Cause

There are various rules about Termination for Cause and Reinstating Assistance.

If a resident fails to report for Annual Recertification and when there is no need for a reasonable accommodation and no Extenuating Circumstance, AP is terminated the day before the AR Due Date. On the Recertification Anniversary Date, the resident must begin paying the market rent.

Note: In a Section 202 PRAC or Section 811 PRAC project the tenant will be evicted for failing to comply with the recertification requirements.

Assistance should be reinstated if:

1. Assistance is available at the property;
2. The tenant submits the required information; and
3. The owner/agent determines that the tenant qualifies for assistance.

The tenant's recertification is processed as an Initial Certification whose effective date is the first day of the month following the date on which the tenant reported for the certification.

The new TTP/Tenant Rent and Assistance Payment take effect the first day of the month following the date on which the tenant reported for the certification. The tenant must pay the market rent until this date. If the tenant fails to report for the recertification interview and fails to pay market rent, or make arrangements to pay, the owner/agent is obligated to evict for nonpayment.

If the owner/agent completes the income certification processing during the month following the date on which the tenant reported for the certification, the new TTP, TR and AP still take effect on the first day of the month following the date on which the tenant reported for the certification. When the owner/agent processes the rent change and assistance payment, they are retroactive to this effective date.

The tenant's Next Recertification date changes to the first day of the month the property begins receiving assistance for the tenant.

5.9.5 IC After Suspension for Rehab/Repair

In some cases, a resident will be relocated in order to allow an owner/agent to rehab or repair the unit. In these cases, the resident's assistance is suspended.

If the Next Recertification Date indicated on the certification in effect when subsidy was suspended, has not passed, the owner/agent may use the data on that certification to create the IC. The Next Recertification Date on the IC should match the date on the certification used.

If the Next Recertification Date indicated on the certification in effect when subsidy was suspended, has passed, the owner/agent must conduct a family review much like the AR. Since income must be reviewed at least annually, the Next Recertification Date on the IC is based on the Effective Date of the new IC.

5.10 Annual Recertifications (New)

Note: When referencing the AR Due Date, this is the anticipated Effective Date of the next AR.

The AR Process is described in HH 4350.3 Chapter 7.

In order to continue to receive housing assistance, residents are required to report income and other required information at least annually.

Owner/agents should remember some key facts.

1. Residents are required to report **every twelve (12) months** for a review of income.
2. Owner/agents are responsible for sending at least three reminder notices unless the AR is completed **and signed** before the notices are due.
3. Per the HUD lease, residents MUST meet AND provide required information before the AR Due Date.
4. All of the HOH, co-HOH/spouse regardless of age and all other adult household members MUST sign the AR.

Note: The AR may be sent using an Extenuating Circumstance Code; the owner/agent is to document the tenant file explaining why there is no signature and when or if the signature will be obtained. When the resident signs, the AR is corrected, the Extenuating Circumstance Code is removed and the signature date is entered. All adult household members must sign the corrected certification.

5. When an AR is due, the owner/agent is required to submit to TRACS either
 - a. AR;
 - b. TM Effective before the AR Due Date;
 - c. MO Effective before the AR Due Date.
6. If the resident has not reported and provided all required documents by the AR Due Date, the owner/agent must terminate unless there are extenuating circumstances.
 - a. Termination of tenancy for PRAC;
 - b. Termination of assistance for other contract types.
7. If the resident reports **after the 10th day of the 11th month after the last annual recertification but BEFORE the AR Due Date** and provides all required documentation, the owner/agent may take up to 90 additional days to process the AR.
 - a. This provides the owner/agent time to verify information provided BEFORE the AR Due Date.
 - b. The owner/agent may continue to bill for subsidy during this 90 day extension.
 - c. CAs must authorize this payment as long as the AP request is equal to the amount requested previous to the AR Due Date. CAs may not delay or adjust such a request until the 16th month voucher.
8. If there is a CA and if the CA does not receive an AR with 15 months, the CA may not authorize an Assistance Payment (AP) for the 16th month voucher or for any subsequent voucher.
9. TRACS will generate an HQ Termination (TM/HQ) effective the day before the AR Due Date if one of the following has not been successfully recorded (See TRACS Late AR Query):
 - a. The completed AR;

- b. TM, using a TM Code other than owner/agent Suspension Code, effective before the AR Due Date – if the resident is being terminated for cause (e.g., did not report for AR or did not provide required documentation to determine AP);
- c. TM Using the owner/agent Suspension Code, effective the day before the AR Due Date if the AR is late due to owner/agent action;
- d. MO Effective before the AR Due Date.

5.10.1 AR - Next Annual Recertification Effective Dates

In order to continue to receive housing assistance, residents are required to report income information at least once, every year. The Next Recertification Date entered on the HUD 50059 is based on the Move-in (MI) or Initial Certification (Initial Certification (IC)) effective date.

The **Next Recert Date** is always the first of a month and is usually the first of the same month one year later.

For example, if a resident moves in March 5, 2024, the owner/agent would establish a Next Recert Date of March 1, 2025

Note: Lease dates do not follow the same rule. Using this example, the Lease Start Date is March 5, 2024 and the Lease End Date is either:

- March 4, 2025 or
- March 31, 2025.

Using this example, owner/agents may not use February 28, 2025 as the lease end date. Doing so would cause the initial lease term to be less than one year and, if the file is audited, the Reviewer will issue a finding.

If assistance stops for some reason and then is restarted at a later date, an owner/agent creates an Initial Certification. The Next Recert Date is usually the first of the same month as the IC Effective Date, one year later.

For example:

- Resident fails to participate in the *Annual Recertification* process before the AR Due Date of 3/1/24.
- Owner/agent inquires about Extenuating Circumstances and receives no response from the family.
- Owner/agents must terminate subsidy using the Termination Code TR = Did not re-certify on time.
- This TM Effective Date is 2/29/24 (*this is the last day of subsidy*).
- Resident reports and provides required documents on 3/10/24 and qualifies for subsidy.
- Subsidy starts 4/1/24.
- Owner/agents establishes a Next Recert Date of 4/1/2025.

5.10.1.1 Next Annual Recertification Effective Dates & the PBRA RAD Conversion Initial Certification (Conversion IC)

Please see this MAT Guide Chapter 4 MAT PBRA RAD for additional information for the PBRA RAD program.

When an owner/agent converts to PBRA RAD, a TM is submitted for the original contract and a Conversion IC is created for the new PBRA RAD Contract.

When creating the conversion Initial Certification (IC), the owner/agent generally uses the information included on the certification in effect at the time of conversion to PBRA RAD. This includes the Next Recertification Date as long as that date complies with HUD Multifamily Housing's Annual Recertification Rules.

Note: The exception is when an AR or IR is effective on the PBRA RAD Contract Effective Date. When this is the case, the new information is used.

Commented [JG13]: IR??

For example:

- Owner/agents enters a RAD for PRAC contract effective 2/1/2024.

- Residents are Terminated from the PRAC effective 1/31/2024.
- The owner/agent will use the TM CE = Subsidy contract expired-not renewed Code.
- Sammy Smith's last AR was effective on 6/1/2023.
- When creating the Smith's Conversion IC:
 - The Effective Date is 2/1/2024.
 - The Next AR Date is 6/1/2024.

5.10.1.2 All or Groups of Annual Recertifications Effective in Same Month (Mass Annuals)

Some properties have requested and been given permission to conduct all ARs at the same time. When HUD approves such a request, the rule may apply to:

- All units in a building; or
- All units under a particular contract; or
- All units on the property;
- All units on a particular floor.
- In properties for the elderly or disabled, to coordinate with the issuance of cost-of-living adjustments for Social Security or other assistance programs.

Owner/agents must be particularly careful when entering the Next Recertification Date for these properties.

Most site software auto-fills the Next Recertification Date field when an AR or IC is created.

For properties that have been given permission to complete all ARs in the same month, this could create an issue.

The property managers must remember to change the default Next Recertification Date if appropriate.

For example:

- The Villas has established a common AR date of 4/1 for all residents who live on the property
- The Jenrette's move into The Villas on 2/15/2024.
- The property manager completes the MI transaction effective on 2/15/2024.
- The Next Recertification (AR) Date on the MI certification is 4/1/2024.

In the example above, the owner/agent may not make the Next Recertification Date 4/1/**2025** because that would establish a certification cycle that is more than 12 months - which is not compliant with HUD rules. The certification cycle can be less than 12 months, but not more than 12 months. This is true even if the owner/agent has implemented Streamlined Annual Recertification for Fixed Income Families.

5.10.2 AR Reminder Notices

Residents are advised of their requirement to report annually - at Move-in/Initial Certification (MI/IC) and at each AR - when they receive the **Initial Notice of Certification**. Owner/agents may use [HUD's Sample Initial Notice of Certification \(HUD Form 90100\)](#) or may create their own Initial Notice of Certification that complies with HUD's requirements outlined in HH 4350.3.

At least 120 days prior to the AR Due Date, owner/agents are required to provide residents with the First Reminder Notice. Owner/agents may use HUD's sample First Reminder Notice provided in HH 4350.3 Exhibit 7-2. or may create their own First Reminder Notice that complies with HUD's requirements outlined in HH 4350.3.

If the resident has not completed the certification including providing required signatures, a Second Reminder Notice should be sent at least 90 days before the AR Due Date. Owner/agents may use HUD's sample Second Reminder Notice provided in HH 4350.3 Exhibit 7-3 or may create their own Second Reminder Notice that complies with HUD's requirements outlined in HH 4350.3.

If the resident has not completed the certification including providing required signatures, a Third Reminder Notice should be sent at least 60 days before the AR Due Date. This is the first time the owner/agent reminds

the residents that their assistance will be terminated if they do not comply. In the case of a PRAC, the owner/agent may begin the process to terminate tenancy. Owner/agents may use HUD's sample Third Reminder Notice provided in HH 4350.3 Exhibit 7-4 or may create their own Third Reminder Notice that complies with HUD's requirements outlined in HH 4350.3.

Usually, site software is used to produce these reminder notices. Copies (paper or electronic) of all AR reminder notices must be included in the resident file.

Per a clarification from HUD's Policy Division, AR Reminder Notices must be printed and dated no later than 120, 90 or 60 days in advance of the AR Due Date. There is no requirement to date the notices exactly on the 120th, 90th or 60th day or on the first of the month.

It is important to base decisions about when to print the notices on a count of the number of days prior to the AR Due Date.

Per HH 4350.3 Change 4 Paragraph 7-8, owner/agents may not terminate assistance unless all AR reminder notices have been provided to the tenant. The 60-Day Reminder Notice informs the tenant that assistance will be terminated and the rent will increase to market rent (Contract Rent for the **Section 8 and 202/8 programs**) unless the tenant complies with AR reporting requirements which include meeting with the owner/agents and providing all required information/documents before the AR Due Date (preferably before the 10th day of the 11th month).

- See Paragraph 15 of HUD Model Lease 90105A
- See Paragraphs 9 and 21 of HUD Model Lease 90105B
- See Paragraph 8 of HUD Model Leases 90105C and 90105D

In addition, assuming that the AR is available for signature before the AR Due Date, the tenant may cause a certification to be late if the tenant fails to sign the AR before the AR Due Date.

AR notices should be issued to tenants until the AR is complete and ready for transmission to HUD or the CA. An owner/agent may not increase a tenant's rent without notice as required in HUD guidance.

Certain exceptions apply when the owner/agent is granting a reasonable accommodation or when there are extenuating circumstances.

5.10.3 Annual Recertification Examples

The following examples are provided so that owner/agents and Contract Administrators (CA)s understand when subsidy should be provided and when assistance should be terminated.

Owner/agents and Contract Administrators (CA)s must understand that there are many variables that may affect the timeliness of completion of the AR.

This MAT Guide provides eight common situations in an attempt to show what type of certification is required and when these certifications should be submitted.

- Example 1 – Perfect World: Tenant reports in a timely manner
 - Submit an AR
- Example 2 – Tenant reports after Cutoff and before AR Due Date
 - Submit an AR
 - Tenant not entitled to a notice of a rent increase as long as Third Reminder Notice was issued.
- Example 3 – Tenant Reports On or After AR Due Date: No extenuating circumstances
 - For all programs except PRAC, Terminate assistance using the TR Termination Code effective the day prior to the AR Due Date
- Example 4 – Extenuating Circumstances
 - Submit an AR using an Extenuating Circumstance Code before billing for the 16th month.
 - Tenant not entitled to a notice of a rent increase
- **Example 6 – Owner Delay**

Commented [JG14]: Example 5? Paragraph numbering is messed up for the sub-paragraphs below.

- Submit the completed AR before billing for the 16th month
- If owner/agent delays beyond the 15th month, submit a TM/owner/agent Suspension, the submit AR when AR is complete. AR effective date does not change.
- Tenant entitled to a 30-day notice of a rent increase
- Example 7 – Third Party Delay (neither the tenant nor the owner/agent is at fault)
 - Submit an AR Using Extenuating Circumstance Code 4 Late annual (re)certification due to third party
 - Tenant not entitled to a 30-day notice of a rent increase

This is in an attempt to ensure consistency for all residents.

5.10.3.1 Resident Reports in a Timely Manner – No Extenuating Circumstances (Perfect World)

Timely completion of the recertification process occurs when all AR steps are completed prior to the tenant's AR Due Date.

When a resident reports in a timely manner, all of their information is received no later than the 10th day of the 11th month of the certification cycle. The owner/agent should have plenty of time to prepare the AR and create the Initial Notice for the next year.

The owner/agent will also have time to create the 30-Day Notice of Rent Increase if necessary.

All adult household members must sign and date the certification and the owner/agent must sign and date the certification before it is transmitted to TRACS. Owner/agent signature dates do not have to match resident signature dates. If multiple residents are signing, tenant signature dates do not have to match.

Using March 1 as the AR Due Date

Resident Reports in a Timely Manner – No Extenuating Circumstances (Perfect World)

Date	Milestone	Tasks
March 1	Beginning of Certification Cycle	Certification is complete, signed and dated. owner/agent provides Initial Notice.
April, May, June, July, August, September, October	no required action related to AR	
November 1	120-Day First Reminder Notice	Meet with residents, review EIV reports and verify information provided or use Streamlined Certification for Fixed-income families. <i>Note: EIV reports may be reviewed at any time during the 120 day AR process.</i>
December 1	90-Day Second Reminder Notice	If certification is not complete and signed, send second reminder notice. Meet with residents, review EIV reports and verify information provided or use Streamlined Certification for Fixed-income families.
December 10	Resident Meets with Property Manager & provides required information.	Owner/agent successfully verifies information.
January 1	60-Day Third Reminder Notice	If certification is not complete and signed, send Third Reminder Notice.
January 10	Cutoff Date (10 th day of 11 th month)	All documentation has been submitted and verified.
January 29	Determine new rent and send appropriate notice	
January 30	Resident(s) signs the HUD 50059	Certification is complete, signed and dated. owner/agent provides Initial Notice.
February 10	March voucher is due.	AR is transmitted and the new AP is reflected on the March voucher. <i>Note: The AR may be transmitted at any time after it is complete but it must be transmitted before the new AP appears on any voucher.</i>

Specifically, in this scenario, when the resident reported in a timely manner and the AR is complete and signed before the AR Due Date.

If the certification is complete, but all adult household members have not signed by the AR Due Date (certification is complete and ready to be signed but resident will not report to sign the certification), the certification is late and the household is subject to termination as long as all AR notices have been provided to the tenant.

See HUD's Handbook Questions and Answers document which can be found on HUD's RHIP web site.

Commented [JG15]: Incomplete sentence or do you want a colon at the end?

107. Question: Chapter 7, Paragraph 7-6 B states that "owner/agents and tenants must complete the applicable steps listed in Chapter 7, Figure 7-3 for an annual recertification to be timely." Would a tenant cause a recertification to be late if he/she failed to provide required signatures on the HUD 50059 (step 8) by the recertification anniversary date?

Answer: Yes. A tenant would have caused a certification to be late if he/she failed to provide required signatures on the HUD 50059 by the recertification anniversary date.

OAs may not terminate assistance if the resident completes the certification, including providing all required tenant signatures (unless there are extenuating circumstances), before the AR Due Date. The exception for all programs except PRAC and Component 1 PH to PBRA RAD is when the Assistance Payment calculation results in zero AP.

For PRAC and Component 1 PH to PBRA RAD, the TTP is not capped at operating (PRAC) or gross rent (Component 1 PH to PBRA RAD).

5.10.3.2 Delays In Processing Due To Late Tenant Response

This situation can occur as follows:

1. The owner/agent provides all three AR Reminder Notices in accordance with HUD requirements; and
2. The tenant reports for the AR interview and provides information and signatures after the cutoff date (i.e., after the 10th day of the 11th month following the last AR), but before the AR Due Date.

The owner/agent processes the annual recertification.

1. Changes in the TTP/tenant rent and AP take effect on the AR Due Date.
2. As established in the Lease, the Third Reminder Notice fulfills the requirement for a 30-Day Notice Of Rent Increase effective on the AR Due Date.

In all cases where the tenant reports for recertification after the 10th day of the 11th month after the last AR but before the AR Due Date, all adjustments to AP and the Tenant Rent (TR) are made retroactive to the AR Due Date.

The AR process starts getting tricky when residents do not respond in a timely manner.

Owner/agents should periodically review the TRACS Late AR Query to monitor AR submissions and ensure that submitted ARs have been recorded correctly.

HUD provides **owner/agents** with additional time to process the AR when a resident reports and provides required information after the "cutoff date" but before the AR Due Date. [HH 4350.3 Change 4 Paragraph 7-6](#).

This extra time is provided to the owner/agent only when resident met with the owner/agent and provided required documentation to determine the Assistance Payment **BEFORE** the AR Due Date.

Owner/agents and reviewers should note that the owner/agent will terminate assistance (or terminate tenancy if the contract type is PRAC) if a resident does not meet with the owner/agent and provided required documentation to determine the Assistance Payment **BEFORE** the AR Due Date.

The only exception to this guidance is applied when there is the need for a reasonable accommodation or when there are extenuating circumstances.

Below is an example of a resident who reports after the 10th day of the 11th month but before the AR Due Date.

Example 2: Using March 1 as the AR Effective Date
Resident Reports after Cutoff Date, but Before AR Due Date

Date	Milestone	Tasks
March 1	Beginning of Certification Cycle	Certification is complete, signed and dated. owner/agent provides Initial Notice.
April, May, June, July, August, September, October – no required action related to AR		
November 1	120-Day Reminder Notice	Resident does not respond, or has not provided necessary documents/signatures
December 1	90-Day Reminder Notice	Resident responds but has not provide necessary documents/signatures
January 1	60-Day Reminder Notice	Resident has not provided necessary documents/signatures
January 10	Cutoff Date	Deadline for meeting and all information to be submitted. Resident does not respond or has not provided necessary documents/signatures
February 10	March voucher is due. March is 13 th month	In this example, residents have not provided property staff with all necessary information. Include previous AP amount on voucher.
February 15	Resident provides all documentation to complete the AR and owner/agent is now required to verify. AR is not complete by 2/28. owner/agent should process the certification as quickly as possible, but has until the 16 th month voucher is due to complete the AR. By the 16 th month, the owner/agent must submit an AR, TM (if the resident is subject to termination due to tenant action), or MO. If a MO or TM is submitted, the Effective Date MUST be before the AR Due Date. In this example, the owner/agent should be able to complete the AR before 5/10 (when June voucher is transmitted – June is the 16 th month). See later in this Chapter for information about Termination when billing for the 16 th month.	
February 28	Generally, cert must be complete and signed by all household members. As long as all household members meet with the owner/agent and provide required documentation, the owner/agent may continue to process the AR. Please note that meeting with the owner/agent does not fulfill the requirements outlined in the lease. The resident MUST provide required documentation necessary to complete the AR.	
March 1	This is month 13	
March 3	AR is complete, all members have signed and owner/agent has provided Initial Notice.	AR is complete and will be included on the April voucher.
March 10	April voucher is due. Billing for month 14	owner/agent should check adjustments to make sure subsidy for March was adjusted to reflect the correct AP.
April 1	This is month 14	

Note: HUD does not have set rules regarding signature dates in this situation. Owner/agents should develop a policy to ensure consistency. For example, while not specifically required, an owner/agent may want to establish a policy that specifies that adult household members will have until the later of the AR Due Date or ten (10) business days from the date the resident is notified that a certification is ready for signature, to sign the certification or face termination of assistance. Unless there are Extenuating Circumstances, the owner/agent may not submit the AR until all adult household members have signed.

5.10.3.3 Failure to Recertify in a Timely Manner – No Extenuating Circumstances

Technically, a resident has until the day prior to the AR Due Date to provide the owner/agent with the required information. See HH 4350.3 Change 4 Paragraph 7-8 below:

Tenant responds after recertification anniversary date. Tenant is out of compliance.

a. This situation occurs when:

- 1. The owner/agent provides all three AR reminder notices per HUD requirements; and*
- 2. The tenant reports for the AR interview and/or provides required documentation on or after the AR Due Date.*

b. On the AR Due Date, the tenant must begin paying the Section 8 or 202/8 Contract Rent.

In a Section 236 project, the tenant must pay the Section 236 market rent.

In a Section 202 PRAC or Section 811 PRAC project the owner/agent will begin the process to terminate tenancy for failing to comply with the AR requirements.

c. Assistance should be reinstated if:

- 1. Assistance is available at the property;*
- 2. The tenant submits the required information; and*
- 3. The owner/agent determines that the tenant qualifies for assistance.*

d. The new TTP/TR and AP take effect the first day of the month following the date on which the tenant reported for the certification. Section 8, 202/8, SPRAC, 811 PRA, and 236 tenants must pay the market rent until this date. If the tenant fails to report for the AR interview and fails to pay Market Rent, or make arrangements to pay, the owner/agent is obligated to evict for nonpayment.

Commented [JG16]: Do you want to mention that in practice the rent does not change until a TM is submitted?

Using March 1 as the AR Effective Date
Resident Responds on or After AR Anniversary Date – No Extenuating Circumstance

Date	Milestone	Tasks
March 1	Beginning of Certification Cycle	Certification is complete, signed and dated. owner/agent provides Initial Notice.
April, May, June, July, August, September, October – no required action		
November 1	120-Day Reminder Notice	Resident does not respond, or has not provided necessary documents (and signatures as applicable)
December 1	90-Day Reminder Notice	Resident does not respond, or has not provided necessary documents (and signatures as applicable)
January 1	60-Day Reminder Notice	Resident does not respond, or has not provided necessary documents (and signatures as applicable)
January 10	Cutoff Date	Deadline for meeting and all information to be submitted. Resident does not respond, or has not provided necessary documents (and signatures as applicable)
February 10	March voucher is due.	Resident does not respond, or has not provided necessary documents/signatures – No Extenuating Circumstances
February 28	Under most circumstances, if household members fail to meet and provide required information and signatures by this date, household assistance MUST be terminated unless there are extenuating circumstances. Please note that meeting with the owner/agent does not fulfill the requirements outlined in the lease. The resident MUST provide required documentation necessary to complete the certification. Different rules apply if resident reported after the 10 th day of the 11 th month but before the AR anniversary date or if extenuating circumstances exist.	
March 1	For all programs other than PRAC. Complete TM/TR transaction effective 2/28. Tenant Rent is calculated with \$0 assistance. Resident must pay market rent. If resident does not pay market rent and if resident does not report for certification, owner/agent must terminate tenancy. For PRAC. Begin process to terminate tenancy.	
March 10	April voucher is due.	In this case, do not bill for subsidy for this resident. If household did not report, owner/agent MUST Terminate effective 2/28 (see Note about PRAC above). Send TM. Check voucher to make sure adjustments return subsidy for March.
March 15	Residents report for certification and provides all required documentation.	If resident reports, complete Initial Certification effective April 1. HOH, co-HOH/spouse and all adults must sign. Resident signs and owner/agent provides Initial Notice. Next AR Date is April 1. See HH 4350.3 Change 4 Paragraph 7-8
April 10	May voucher is due.	IC may be included on May voucher. Owner/agent may not send an AR with April 1 effective date. Check voucher adjustments to make sure subsidy was adjusted to reflect correct AP starting 4/1

5.10.3.4 Delay Due to Extenuating Circumstances

Delay Processing Due to Extenuating Circumstance – Wait for 15th Month Voucher

Date	Milestone	Tasks
March 1	Beginning of Certification Cycle	Certification is complete, signed and dated. owner/agent provides Initial Notice.
April, May, June, July, August, September, October – no required action		
November 1	120-Day Reminder Notice	Resident does not respond, or has not provided necessary documents/signatures
December 1	90-Day Reminder Notice	Resident does not respond, or has not provided necessary documents/signatures
January 1	60-Day Reminder Notice	Resident does not respond, or has not provided necessary documents/signatures
January 5	Resident contacts site staff and indicates extenuating circumstance	Explains that he/she is in the hospital and cannot complete the certification. Owner/agent will use available information to create certification and may use Extenuating Circumstance Code in lieu of tenant signature.
January 10	Cutoff Date	Deadline for meeting and all information to be submitted. This meeting deadline can be waived when there is an extenuating circumstance.
February 10	March voucher is due. March is 13 th month	In this example, resident has indicated that there are extenuating circumstances. Include previous AP amount on voucher. CA must approve this voucher amount without adjustment unless the CA has reason to believe that the resident is subject to TM.
March 1	This is month 13	
March 10	April voucher is due. Billing for month 14	In this example, resident has indicated that there are extenuating circumstances. Include previous AP amount on voucher. CA must approve this voucher amount without adjustment unless the CA has reason to believe that the resident is subject to TM.
April 1	This is month 14	
April 10	May voucher is due. Billing for month 15.	In this example, resident has indicated that there are extenuating circumstances. Include previous AP amount on voucher. CA must approve this voucher amount without adjustment unless the CA has reason to believe that the resident is subject to TM.
May 1	This is month 15	
May 10	June voucher is due. Vouchering for the 16th month if AR is not complete	Owner has already billed for 15 months under the old AR and may not bill for month 16 without a new AR. Paperwork is not complete due to extenuating circumstances . owner/agent may submit AR effective 3/1 and use appropriate Extenuating Circumstance Code. CA may not create the AR, TM or MO transaction on behalf of OA. CA may not approve AP for this tenant unless an AR is submitted
May 15	Resident Returns	Owner/agent completes necessary steps to verify and complete certification. Correct AR to remove Extenuating Circumstance Code. All adult household members sign. Provide Initial Notice and required copies.
June 10	July voucher is due	New AR will be included on July voucher. If AP changes, check adjustments to make sure they are correct based on March 1 effective date.

The above is just one example of how the AR may be submitted using the Extenuating Circumstance Code.

Owner/agents are not required to wait until the 15th billing month to send the AR using the Extenuating Circumstance Code.

5.10.3.1 Delay Due to Extenuating Circumstances

Delay Processing Due to Extenuating Circumstance – Submit AR Immediately

Date	Milestone	Tasks
March 1	Beginning of Certification Cycle	Certification is complete, signed and dated. owner/agent provides Initial Notice.
April, May, June, July, August, September, October – no required action		
November 1	120-Day Reminder Notice	Resident does not respond, or has not provided necessary documents/signatures
December 1	90-Day Reminder Notice	Resident does not respond, or has not provided necessary documents/signatures
January 1	60-Day Reminder Notice	Resident does not respond, or has not provided necessary documents/signatures
January 5	Resident contacts site staff and indicates extenuating circumstance	Explains that he/she is in the hospital and cannot complete the certification.
January 10	Cutoff Date	Deadline for meeting and all information to be submitted. This meeting deadline can be waived when there is an extenuating circumstance.
January 15		Owner/agent will use available information to create certification and may use Extenuating Circumstance Code in lieu of tenant signature. This is recommended especially if this is a Fixed Income Family and most tasks can be completed. Verification of Medical Expense may have to be completed later.
January 17		AR is completed using Extenuating Circumstance Code and 30 Notice of Rent Increase is issued. While not required as long as the 50 Day Reminder Notice was sent, the owner/agent may want to reiterate that, when the resident returns and if the AR must be corrected, any rent change is retroactive to the effective date of the AR submitted using the Extenuating Circumstance Code.
February 10	March voucher is due. March is 13 th month	Include the new AP amount on the voucher.
March 1	This is month 13	
March 10	April voucher is due. Billing for month 14	Include the new AP amount on the voucher.
April 1	This is month 14	
April 10	May voucher is due. Billing for month 15.	Include the new AP amount on the voucher.
May 1	This is month 15	
May 10	June voucher is due.	Include the new AP amount on the voucher.
May 15	Resident Returns	
June 10	July voucher is due	Owner/agent completes necessary steps to verify and complete certification. All adult household members sign. Correct AR to remove Extenuating Circumstance Code.
		Owner/agent provides Initial Notice and required copies.
		If certification was corrected, new AP will be included on July voucher.
		If AP changes, check adjustments to make sure they are correct based on March 1 Effective Date.

Delays Caused by the Owner/agent

Commented [JG17]: Does this want to be a new section number?

When delays are caused by the owner/agent, the AR date does not change. When creating the voucher for the 16th month (or earlier) the owner/agent must submit either:

- The completed AR (even if the AR is completed using an Extenuating Circumstance Code); or
- A TM (effective before the AR Due Date) if the resident was Terminated for cause prior to the AR Due Date; or
- A TM using Suspension Code owner/agent effective the date before the AR Due Date and indicating a delay caused by the owner/agent; or
- A MO (effective before the AR Due Date).

In cases of delays caused by the owner/agent, if Tenant Rent increases, the resident is entitled to a 30-day notice of rent increase and the owner/agent may not require the resident to pay the new rent until the first of the month after the thirty-days.

5.10.3.2 Late Annual Recertification - Billing Through the 15th Voucher Month

Site software will continue to bill for subsidy through the 15th voucher month when no AR, TM or MO is completed by the AR Due Date. This happens when:

- When the resident meets with the owner/agent and provides all required documents before the AR Effective Date; or
- When there are extenuating circumstances; or
- When there is a need for a reasonable accommodation; or
- Delay is caused by a 3rd party (e.g., a disabled resident's Guardian); or
- When the owner/agent does not complete the AR steps as required.

In all of these cases, before billing for the 16th month the owner/agent must submit either:

- The completed AR (even if the AR is completed using an Extenuating Circumstance Code); or
- A TM (effective before the AR Due Date) if the resident was Terminated for cause prior to the AR Due Date; or
- A TM using Suspension Code owner/agent effective the date before the AR Due Date and indicating a delay caused by the owner/agent; or
- A MO (effective before the AR Due Date).

For TRACS 2.0.3.A, the AR process changes when delays are caused by owner/agent action, because some site software was allowing owner/agents to bill for subsidy in the 16th month even when no AR has been completed.

HUD has added a new TM/OA Suspension Code for ARs that Are Late Due to Owner/agent Action.

HUD has removed the option to send the AR with an Extenuating Circumstance Code 3 – Late Recert because of owner/agent action.

Owner/agents may still submit late certs for other reasons just not that one. For example, Late AR because of the need for a Reasonable Accommodation or Late AR because of 3rd party action.

The TRACS Late AR Query allows OAs, CAs and HUD to see late ARs when a resident has been terminated. The report shows the reason why.

Site software should be programmed to take into consideration special rules, in regards to the tenant ledger, when a resident is Suspended using the TM/owner/agent combination.

Below is an example of how to handle submission for an AR that is late due to owner/agent action.

- Allison lives in Columbus Gardens, a Section 8 Senior Community
- The Contract Rent for Allison's unit is \$750.
- There is no Utility Allowance.
- Allison's AR is effective on 5/1 each year.
- On 5/1/2024, Allison's AR reflects TTP = \$494. (AP = 256).

- On 1/1/2025, a GR is applied raising Contract Rent to \$775.
- Allison's TTP remains the same (\$494) but AP increases to \$281.
- In 2025, Crystal Ball, the certification specialist, fails to start the AR process.
- There is no 120 Day Reminder Notice.
- There is no 90 Day Reminder Notice.
- There is no 60 Day Reminder Notice.
- On 4/5/2025, Crystal creates the 5/2025 voucher and includes an AP request for \$281 for Allison.
- On 5/5/2025, Crystal creates the 6/2025 voucher and includes an AP request for \$281 for Allison.
- On 6/5/2025, Crystal creates the 7/2025 voucher and includes an AP request for \$281 for Allison.
- On 7/5/2025, Crystal creates the 8/2025 voucher; this voucher is not supposed to include an AP request for Allison but it does.

Note: Site software must not allow an Assistance Payment request in month 16. If the site software allows a request in the 16th month, the voucher will be rejected.

13. The CA rejects the voucher.

Note: TRACS will issue a FATAL error as well if there is no CA. (new)

14. Crystal may either, submit a completed AR effective 5/1/2025 or submit a Suspension TM/OA effective 4/30/2025. Owner/agents may not create a Miscellaneous Accounting Request to reverse the AP request.

Question from Mary: Does the TM/owner/agent need to be signed by the resident? I think not, but that's above my pay grade. I do need that instruction for Chapter 6, though.

15. On 7/9/2025, Crystal creates and finalizes the Suspension TM/OA effective 4/30/2025.
16. On 7/10/2025, Crystal creates and submits a corrected voucher that includes the TM/owner/agent Suspension.
17. The voucher adjustment page includes reversal of the \$281 AP request for 5/25, 6/25 and 7/25 and the net adjustment is -\$843.
18. There is no AP request for Allison on the corrected 8/2025 voucher. The unit is shown as Market, Market.

Note: site software accounting etc.

Note: If the resident should be Terminated for cause (e.g., failing to report for AR, or failing to provide required signatures) then the TM/OA is not used. A Termination using the appropriate code is used. Any Termination transaction must be effective before the AR Due Date.

Note: If the resident moved out before the AR Due Date, then the owner/agent sends a MO transaction. The MO effective date must be before the AR Due Date. If the owner/agent did not complete the AR because the resident provided notice to move, and if the resident did not move out before the AR Due Date, the owner/agent must submit a TM effective the date before the AR Due Date. The owner/agent is not entitled to subsidy on or after the AR Due Date when no new AR is created/completed.

19. Crystal completes the 5/2025 AR on 7/12/2025.
20. Allison's new TTP is \$551 and the AP = \$224
21. Allison signs the certification on 7/13/2025 and at the same time Crystal provides a 30 Day Notice of Rent Increase.
22. The rent increase will take effect on 9/1/2025 even though the AR is effective 5/1/2025.
23. On 8/5/2025, Crystal creates the 9/2025 Voucher.
24. The Assistance Payment for Allison is \$224.
25. The Adjustment Page shows an addition of \$224 for 5/2025, 6/2025, 7/2025 and 8/2025.

Note: Site software should be designed to manage the resident's ledger in these cases.

- In May, June, July and August, Allison only owes \$494 for rent even though the new TTP/TR on the AR effective 5/1/2025 is \$551 and the new AP is \$224.
- This is because Allison did not receive a 30 Day Notice of Rent Increase until 7/13/2025.
- The result is that the total collected by the owner/agent is \$718 for each of these months.

Commented [JG18]: Why does the numbering start are 13?

Commented [JG19]:

- *Contract Rent is \$775 leaving an unpaid balance of \$57 per month for 4 months.*
- *An owner/agent may not charge the difference (retroactively) when the AR is late due to owner/agent action.*

5.10.4 Processing an Annual Recertification When Tenant Provides Notice to Move

In the case where a resident gives notice that he/she will be moving out after AR reminder notices have been issued but before the AR Effective Date, the owner/agent has two options:

1. Advise the resident that he/she is not required to participate in the AR process, but if the resident does not move out before the AR Due Date, assistance will be terminated effective the day before the AR Due Date and the resident will be required to pay market rent starting on the AR Due Date. In this case, the owner/agent may not continue to receive assistance on or after the AR Due Date, or
2. Process the AR as if the resident will still be living in the unit on the AR Effective Date. The AR must be processed in compliance with HUD's guidance meaning that the owner/agent conducts resident interviews and collects required verifications and signatures before completing the AR. In this case, the owner/agent will continue to receive assistance (assuming the new assistance is greater than zero) until the household's actual Move-out date.

The owner/agent may not collect subsidy after the AR Due Date if the owner/agent or the resident did not complete the AR steps solely because the resident was expected to move out.

The owner/agent should not refuse to process the AR when a resident gives notice to move since circumstances may change which prevent the move prior to the AR Effective Date, or the resident may change his/her mind and continue to live in the unit.

5.10.5 Tenant Reports and Provides Required Documentation On Or After The AR Due Date:

1. If there are Extenuating Circumstances, including consideration of a reasonable accommodation, an AR should be submitted and the appropriate Extenuating Circumstance Code is used. [See the MAT Guide, Chapter 5](#) for additional information about Extenuating Circumstances.
2. If there are no Extenuating Circumstances, the owner/agent should submit a Termination transaction effective the day before the recertification anniversary date. Any Initial Certification reinstating subsidy should be effective on the first of the month following the date on which the tenant reports.
3. If a court orders restoration of subsidy back to the recertification date, submit an Annual Recertification.

If the AR was submitted but not properly recorded in TRACS, the owner/agent must correct any errors and resubmit the AR after the corrected certification is signed as required by HUD. If there are no errors, the AR should be submitted as a correction using the Administrative Resubmission reason.

5.11 HUD Form 50059A

The HUD 50059A must be completed for stand-alone:

1. Terminations/Suspensions (TM);
2. Move-outs (MO);
3. Gross Rent Changes (GR);
4. Unit Transfers (UT);
5. Corrections to the Above.

Owner/agent's site software only fills the fields in the block on the form corresponding to the action being reported. For example, for a MO (MAT40) transaction, do not fill the fields related to Terminations/Suspensions (MAT65), or UT/GRs (MAT70).

The HOH is required to sign the Unit Transfer (UT-MAT70) certification.

The owner/agent may send the GR certification to TRACS before obtaining the HOH signature. However, all required HOH signatures must be collected within 60 days of the GR voucher date.

See below for additional information.

Does the 50059 have to be signed by live-in aides, fosters and/or None of the Above?

Commented [JG20]: No, not for 203A certs 1/1/24 or later. They are not family.

Only fill the fields in the block on the form corresponding to the action being reported. For example, for a Move-out (MAT40) transaction, do not fill the fields related to Terminations/Suspensions (MAT65), or UT/GRs (MAT70).

The owner/agent must provide the tenant a copy of the signed HUD 50059 and retain a copy in the tenant's file. Generally, tenant signatures must be obtained, and a correction sent, before any new certifications are submitted. Certain exceptions apply when an adult member passes away, unexpectedly leaves the property, is evicted or skips.

Commented [JG21]: Why are there 50059 references in the 50059A section. Also, why discuss signatures here when that is the next topic below?

Also, there are situations where a signature is not required as in Extenuating Circumstance 8 – No Signature Required (usually used when a GR causes a correction to a previously submitted MAT10 and there is no change to Tenant Rent). See the discussion about Extenuating Circumstances in this chapter.

In all instances where a HUD 50059 is prepared, the owner/agent must provide the family with a signed copy (paper or electronic) and a copy must be retained in the tenant file (paper or electronic).

A copy (electronic or paper) of the HUD 50059A must be maintained in the resident file (electronic or paper) and a copy (electronic or paper) must be provided to the resident.

In all instances where a HUD 50059A is prepared, the owner/agent must provide the family with a copy (paper or electronic) and a copy must be retained in the tenant file (paper or electronic).

5.12 Signature Requirements HUD Form 50059A

With the release of HSG Notice 2020-10 [Electronic Signature, Transmission and Storage - Guidance for Multifamily Assisted Housing Industry Partners](#), HUD allows for owner/agents to collect electronic or original (wet) signatures on the HUD 50059 as long as such practice is compliant with federal, state, local or other laws/requirements.

Owner/agents are also allowed to maintain either paper or electronic files (with some exceptions) in compliance with the Notice. In response, the reader should recognize that references to signatures or files should follow the guidance provided in this Notice or any subsequent guidance provided by HUD.

Owner/agents must sign all certifications (HUD Form 50059 & 50059A) before they are transmitted to TRACS.

The HOH signs the HUD 50059A when there is a change to tenant rent, when there is a unit transfer or when required by local law.

Owner/agents are required to provide the resident with a copy of all certifications (electronic or paper) and a copy is maintained in the tenant files (electronic or paper).

The HOH should sign the Move-out (MAT40) or Termination/Suspension (MAT65) certification. However, if the resident refuses to sign either of these types of certifications, the owner/agent may process the certification and transmit to TRACS. A copy of the certification is provided to the family.

If, in the case of a Move-out, the resident is not available to sign the MO certification, the owner/agent may process the certification and transmit to TRACS. A copy of the MO certification is provided to the family – usually with the Deposit Disposition.

Signature dates may be before the Effective Date of the certification. There are no requirements for signature dates and certification Effective Dates to be the same.

Computer generated signature dates are generally not acceptable. The signature date must be the date the adult household member signed the certification.

5.12.1 Signature Rules for Gross Rent Changes

The HOH is required to sign the Unit Transfer (UT-MAT70) certification.

Gross Rent Changes only require a tenant signature if the Tenant Rent changes or if obtaining a signature is required by local statute.

When a signature is required, signatures must be collected within 60 days of the GR voucher date.

Commented [JG22]: Delete? Repeated immediately below

While best practice indicates that all GRs for a property should be submitted in a single transmission, owner/agents may send GRs for a single property in multiple TRACS Tenant File submissions.

The owner/agent may send the GR to TRACS before obtaining the HOH signature. However, all required HOH signatures must be collected within 60 days of the GR voucher date.

If the GR is effective on the same date as a MAT10 record (MI, Initial Certification (IC), AR, IR) that has already been signed and submitted to HUD or the Contract Administrator (CA), site software will generate a correction to the MAT10. In this case, when the rent or UA is the only value that changed, the owner/agent may send the corrected MAT10 certification before obtaining signatures for all adult household members.

5.12.1.1 No Change to Tenant Rent:

If the tenant portion of the rent **does not increase or decrease** (e.g., UA change, Noncitizen Rule Proration), the HOH is not required to sign unless required by state law. These certifications may be submitted without tenant signatures.

Owner/agents are required to provide the resident with a signed copy of all certifications (electronic or paper) and a copy is maintained in the tenant files (electronic or paper).

5.12.1.2 Tenant Rent Increases or Decreases

Residents (HOH) must sign HUD Form 50059A if the tenant portion of the rent increases or decreases (e.g., UA change, Noncitizen Rule Proration). Owner/agents have 60 days from the date the GR appears on the voucher to obtain the tenant signature. For example, if the GR appears on the 5/1 voucher created 4/1, owner/agents have until 6/1 to get the signatures.

Owner/agents are required to provide the resident with a signed copy of all certifications (electronic or paper) and a copy is maintained in the tenant files (electronic or paper).

5.12.2 When There is no Signature Date Due to Extenuating Circumstances or Reasonable Accommodation

There may be situations when the HOH cannot sign the certification. In these cases, the GR certification may be signed by the co-HOH/spouse or by another adult family member. Owner/agents should make a note to the file explaining why the HOH did not sign.

When there is no other adult living in the unit the owner/agent must appropriately apply rules related to reasonable accommodation and/or extenuating circumstances.

For example, during the COVID-19 pandemic, residents were often “sheltering in place” and did not provide required signatures.

When there is the need for a reasonable accommodation or when there are extenuating circumstances preventing a resident from signing the 50059 or 50059A, owner/agents must make a note to the file explaining why there is no tenant signature and when the owner/agent plans to collect the tenant signature.

5.12.3 New Full Certifications (MI, IC, AR, IR) That Include the GR

If the owner/agent is submitting the Gross Rent Change as part of a full certification (MI, IC, AR, IR - HUD 50059), the following signature rules apply.

Sometimes an approved GR Effective Date is the same as the Effective Date of a new full certification that has not yet been signed/finalized. When this is the case, the GR must be included on the HUD 50059 and the HUD 50059 signature rules apply; all adult household members sign the certification. If the full certification is an IR, and the IR is not finalized for any reason (resident dispute, resident passes away), then the GR may be sent as a stand-alone 50059A.

5.12.4 Signatures for when a GR Generated A Correction to An Existing MAT 10

If a GR Effective Date causes site software to generate a correction to a MAT 10 full certification (AR/IR/MI/Initial Certification (IC)) that has already been signed and submitted to TRACS and **if there is no change to the Tenant Rent**, no tenant signature is required (unless required by state law). **Use Extenuating Circumstance Code 8 No Signature Required.** Make a note to the file saying that Extenuating Circumstance Code 8 was used because no signature is required.

Commented [JG23]: Is there a reason why you sometimes just refer to an IC in a list like this and sometimes spell it out?

A copy of the certification (paper or electronic) must be provided to the resident and a copy is maintained in the tenant file (paper or electronic).

If a GR Effective Date causes site software to generate a correction to a full certification (AR/IR/MI/Initial Certification (IC)) and there is a change to the Tenant Rent, tenant signature is required within 60 days. The owner/agent may send these transactions, **Use Extenuating Circumstances Code 9 No Signature Required For 60 Days.**

Owner/agents must obtain the appropriate signature and send the certification as a correction removing the Extenuating Circumstances Code and adding a tenant signature date.

Owner/agents notify residents if there is a rent change. If the tenant rent increases, owner/agents must provide a 30-Day Notice.

A copy of the certification must be provided to the resident and a copy is maintained in the tenant file.

5.13 Move-out (MAT 40) Transactions

Move-out transactions are submitted when a resident family will no longer be living in any unit in the same project/contract.

No family members remain in the unit.

5.13.1 Move-out Effective Date Rules

Generally, the MO Effective Date is the last day a resident family resided in a unit.

When the resident is receiving subsidy at the time they move out of the unit, the Move-out Effective Date is the last day the resident will receive an Assistance Payment for that unit.

Note: Owner/agents are not required to send Move-out transactions for market rate residents unless the owner/agent is submitting a Special Claim and the Move-out transaction is required. Owner/agents and Contract Administrator (CA)s should note that TRACS will not accept a Move-out transaction if the Next AR date on the most recent MAT 10 is more than 3 months old.

In the case of a skip or an abandoned unit the MO date is the date the owner/agent legally gains possession of the unit.

In some states, owner/agents must follow state abandonment rules established under state tenant/landlord statute before the owner/agent can take possession of the unit. This is the last day subsidy is paid. In the case of a skip, the owner/agent may not delay executing the steps required to take possession of a unit.

While rare, when a MO and MI occur for the same unit on the same date, the MO Effective Date is the day before the actual Move-out. This allows the owner/agent to start the assistance payment for the new resident in the new unit on the day they move in.

5.13.1.1 Move-outs with Notice

For move-outs with notice—even if the notice is very short—the Effective Date is the last day (including a partial day) a tenant remains in occupancy.

5.13.1.2 Move-outs without Notice

For move-outs without notice, enter the date the owner/agent takes possession of the unit. In the case of an “abandoned unit” local tenant/landlord law may require an owner/agents to provide notice, comply with a “waiting period” requirement or obtain legal access to a unit.

***Note:** The difference between a skip and a 0-day notice situation is that the actual move-out date is known in the 0-day notice case—namely when the tenant relinquishes possession of the unit (usually when keys are returned or a move-out inspection is conducted). With a skip, discovering the fact of the move-out is not necessarily the date on which the owner/agent gets legal possession of the unit. See MAT Guide, Chapter 5, MAT40, field 10—Transaction Effective Date. In some jurisdictions, owner/agents have to get a court order to take possession of the unit.*

5.13.1.3 Move-out Effective Dates & Move-out Notices

Some owner/agents have a policy of submitting a Move-out effective the last day of the month even if the resident moved out before the end of the month (assuming the owner/agent has legal possession of the unit).

Others will submit a Move-out effective at the end of the 30-Day Move-out Notice period even if the tenant moves out before the move-out date indicated in the 30-Day Move-out Notice.

Neither of these practices is compliant.

The Move-out Effective Date is always the actual move-out date (or the date that the owner/agent takes possession of the unit in the case of a skip).

- A resident provides a 30-Day Move-out Notice on June 1 letting the owner/agent know that the family will move on June 30.
- The family completes the move out on June 15 (owner/agent has legal possession of the unit on June 15).
- The Effective Date of the Move-out transaction must be June 15.

If a resident provides a 30-day notice to vacate, but leaves before the 30 days are over, then the resident did not actually provide proper notice.

No subsidy will be provided by HUD for this resident for the time period starting when the resident moved out (in this example June 15) through the notice end date (in this example June 30).

Table 5-3 Move-out/Move-in Scenarios

Old Property				New Property	
Notice	Actual MO Date	Reported MO Date	Last day of subsidy	Actual MI Date	First day of subsidy
30 Days	12/31	12/31	12/31	12/31**	1/1
30 Days	12/31	12/31	12/31	1/1	1/1
30 Days	12/31	1/1 or later*	12/31	1/1	1/1
30 Days	12/31	12/31	12/31	12/25**	1/1
Skip/Abandonment- No notice	MO discovered on 12/25 - owner/agent Legally Takes Possession of Unit 12/28 – MO date is 12/28.	12/31	12/31	12/25**	12/29
0-29 Days	12/31	12/31	12/31	12/31**	1/1
0-29 Days	12/31	12/31	12/31	1/1	1/1
0-29 Days	12/31	1/1 or later*	12/31	1/1	1/1
0-29 Days	12/31	12/31	12/31	12/25**	1/1

*This date is incorrect. In all cases when the MO date is known, the reported MO date should be the same as the actual move-out.

**This date, while actual, is not acceptable as a start of subsidy date. Subsidy may not start in a new unit and property until the day after the end of subsidy in the old unit and property.

If HUD staff or a CA is asked to adjudicate a dispute between two properties in a double subsidy situation, their sole task is to determine the Move-out Effective Date according to the HUD rules.

That date determines the end of subsidy in the old unit and the start of subsidy in the new unit. The previous property is entitled to subsidy through the MO Effective Date.

The new property is entitled to subsidy starting the day after the MO Effective Date.

Some methods to determine the MO date include, but are not limited to, review of the “key receipt,” review of the MO inspection, etc. If the resident fails to “complete” the MO (e.g., fails to turn in keys), the MO Effective Date is the date the owner/agent may legally take possession of the unit.

5.13.2 Death of a Sole Household Member

For the death of the sole family member, HUD requires that subsidy end on earlier of a) 14 days after the sole household member’s death; or b) the day the unit was vacated.

For the death of the sole household member, when the move-out occurs no more than 14 days after the date of death, a Move-out is required. The Move-out Effective Date is the date the owner/agent takes possession of the unit.

The owner/agent will submit a MO using Move out Code 4 – Death of a Sole Household Member. Owner/agents will also be required to provide the Date Of Death.

With the implementation of TRACS v 2.0.3.A, for the death of a sole household member, when the Move-out occurs more than 14 days after the date of death, the owner/agent may either:

26. Create a Termination using the Termination Code DE
27. Effective Date that is 14 days after the date of death.
28. Effective Date is the last day subsidy is paid for the unit.
29. Owner/agent must enter the Date of Death;
30. The voucher will include a reversing adjustment.

31. Continue to bill for subsidy and create a Move-out using Move-out Code 4 – Death of a Sole Household Member.
32. The Effective Date is the date the owner/agent takes possession of the unit.
33. The owner/agent must enter the Date of Death.
34. Site software must adjust the assistance payment to zero for any billing more than 14 days after the date of death.
35. Subsidy will be prorated back to 14 days after the date of death and the voucher will include a reversing adjustment.

Commented [JG24]: Numbering

For a unit that is vacated and re-occupied on the same day, the owner/agent is only entitled to request assistance for the deceased tenant until the owner/agent takes possession of the unit. The owner/agent will request assistance for the new tenant beginning with the MI day. The owner/agent must never request assistance for both tenants on the same day.

5.13.3 How To Correct A Move-out:

OLD

There are several scenarios associated with move out corrections. TRACS recognizes Move-out transactions generated by an owner/agent and Move-out transactions generated by TRACS (HQ MO).

When an owner/agent submits a move-out and the move-out date is correct, but other values are not correct, the Move-out transaction can be corrected. Once a Move-out (MAT40) transaction for a household has been processed, the reason for the move-out ('Move-out Code') can be corrected by submitting a subsequent Move-out (MAT40) transaction with a new move out reason and setting the Correction Type field to a value of R.

If the Move-out date is not correct, the process is a bit more complicated. Resubmit (as a correction) the most recent full certification effective prior to the move out date. In addition, resubmit any partial certifications effective after that full certification but before the correct move out date.

Then submit a new Move-out (MAT40) transaction with the correct move out date. For example:

- ❖ Walker family completes AR in April (4/1)
- ❖ A GR is created and transmitted to TRACS on 6/1
- ❖ Owner/agent moves out the Walker family on 8/25
- ❖ Move-out is successfully processed in TRACS
- ❖ The Move-out Effective Date should have been 8/15
- ❖ Owner/agent must submit the Walker 4/1 AR as a correction (the owner/agent or CA should check TRACS to make sure the AR was recorded successfully before continuing) *in this example – no data on the AR has changed and this will be an administrative resubmission.
- ❖ Owner/agent must submit the Walker 6/1 GR (the owner/agent or CA should check TRACS to make sure the GR was recorded successfully before continuing) *in this example – no data on the GR has changed
- ❖ The Walker family will once again show as active
- ❖ Owner/agent should submit the Move-out using 8/15 as the Move-out effective date
- ❖ The owner/agent or CA should check TRACS to make sure the MO was recorded successfully

NEW

There are several scenarios associated with move out corrections. TRACS recognizes Move-out transactions generated by an owner/agent and Move-out transactions generated by TRACS (HQ MO).

When an owner/agent submits a move-out and the move-out date is correct, but other values are not correct, the Move-out transaction can be corrected.

For example, once a Move-out (MAT40) transaction for a household has been processed, the reason for the move-out ('Move-out Code') can be corrected by submitting a subsequent Move-out (MAT40) transaction with a new move out reason and setting the Correction Type field to a value of R.

If the Move-out date is not correct, simply send a corrected MO certification to TRACS with the correct Move-out Date (Transaction Effective Date).

For example:

- ✧ Walker family completes AR in April (4/1)
- ✧ A GR is created and transmitted to TRACS on 6/1
- ✧ Owner/agent moves out the Walker family on 8/25
- ✧ Move-out is successfully processed in TRACS
- ✧ The Move-out Effective Date should have been 8/15
- ✧ Owner/agent should submit a Move-out correction (MAT40 Move-out with the Correction Type field set to a value of R) using 8/15 as the Move-out effective date

The owner/agent or CA should check TRACS to make sure the corrected MO was recorded successfully

Note that previous versions of the MAT Guide recommended retransmitting the prior full cert (the AR in this case), followed by the GR and ending with the MO with the new effective date. This more lengthy process, requiring that each cert transmission be verified as in TRACS before the next cert is sent, is not necessary.

Also, the previous example incorrectly indicated that the Walker household would be active in TRACS after the AR and GR had been retransmitted. See 4.14 below for instructions on reactivating a household after a MO is sent in error.

5.14 How to Re-Activate a Tenant Following a MO (MO sent in error)

OLD

When there is a need to re-establish a Tenant in TRACS, after a Move-out transaction has been successfully processed, there are two methods available:

Submit a MAT10, Move-in transaction with an Effective Date the day after the Effective Date of the Move-out transaction;

or

Submit a MAT10, Initial Certification transaction with an Effective Date the day after the Effective Date of the Move-out transaction

There are cases where a household is moved out in error. This usually happens when:

A property manager submits a Move-out MAT40 record before confirming that the resident moved out

A Move-out MAT40 record is sent for the incorrect household

The Move-out (MAT40) transaction needs to be reversed. To do this, resubmit (as a correction) the most recent full certification (MAT10 – AR, IR, IC or MI) effective prior to the Move-out (MAT40) Effective Date. Then, resubmit any partial certifications effective after that full certification. Should there be any certifications effective on or after the MO date, resubmit them as well.

For example:

- ✧ Rodriguez family completes Annual Recertifications in February (2/1)
- ✧ A GR effective 5/1 is created and transmitted to TRACS
- ✧ Owner/agent moves out the Rodriguez family on 6/15
- ✧ Move-out is successfully processed in TRACS
- ✧ Owner/agent should have moved out the **Rodgers** family not the **Rodriguez** family
- ✧ Owner/agent must submit the Rodriguez 2/1 AR as a correction (the owner/agent or CA should check TRACS to make sure the AR was recorded successfully before continuing)
- ✧ Owner/agent must submit the Rodriguez 5/1 GR (the owner/agent or CA should check TRACS to make sure the GR was recorded successfully)
- ✧ The **Rodriguez** family will now show the AR as the current certification and the Action Code will reflect the GR—not the MO.
- ✧ However, the **Rodriguez** family will still show as inactive.
- ✧ Owner/agent should submit the move-out transaction for the **Rogers** family

- ❖ The owner/agent or CAs should check TRACS to make sure the MO for the Rogers family was recorded successfully.

Note: TRACS will need to make a software change for the **Rodriguez** household in the example above to show as **Inactive**.

NEW

When there is a need to re-establish a Tenant in TRACS, after a Move-out transaction has been successfully processed, there are two methods available:

1. Submit a MAT10, Move-in transaction with an Effective Date the day after the Effective Date of the Move-out transaction; or
2. Submit a MAT10, Initial Certification transaction with an Effective Date the day after the Effective Date of the Move-out transaction

There are cases where a household is moved out in error. This usually happens when:

- A property manager submits a Move-out MAT40 record before confirming that the resident moved out
- A Move-out MAT40 record is sent for the incorrect household

The Move-out (MAT40) transaction needs to be reversed. This cannot be done by submitting certifications. Rather, contact the TRACS Helpdesk and request that the MO be deleted. Before the deletion can happen, the request needs to be approved by HUD.

For example:

- Rodriguez family completes Annual Recertifications in February (2/1)
- A GR effective 5/1 is created and transmitted to TRACS
- Owner/agent moves out the Rodriguez family on 6/15
- Move-out is successfully processed in TRACS
- Owner/agent should have moved out the **Rodgers** family not the **Rodriguez** family
- If the owner/agent reports direct to TRACS s/he should contact the Helpdesk and request the deletion
- If the owner/agent reports to a Contract Administrator, the CAs should contact the Helpdesk and ask for the deletion.
- Once the deletion has occurred, the Rodriguez family will be active in TRACS again.
- Owner/agent should submit the move-out transaction for the **Rogers** family
- The owner/agent or CAs should check TRACS to make sure the MO for the Rogers family was recorded successfully

5.14.1 Correcting Partial Certifications After a Full Cert Insertion or Correction

Because of the design of the TRACS data model, whenever a full certification is corrected or whenever a full or partial certification is added effective prior to a full certification, any partial certifications (MO, TM, UT, GR) effective on or after the Effective Date of the corrected or added certs and prior to the next full certification in TRACS should be recalculated where applicable and retransmitted to TRACS as corrections.

Special attention should be paid to the processing order, explained in Chapter 4 MAT PBRA RAD of this MAT Guide, to ensure that transactions are recorded properly in TRACS. Also, sending multiple MAT10 records for the same household in a single TRACS transmission may result in unexpected errors. It is best to send each MAT10 separately, on separate days.

As stated previously, owner/agents should check TRACS regularly to ensure that each transmission is recorded correctly before transmitting the next certification. Contract Administrators (CA)s should monitor this process as well to ensure that there are no problems in TRACS and subsequently, no problems in EIV.

When spreading out the transmission of certifications, keep in mind that it is a requirement to resolve EIV discrepancies within 30 days.

Commented [JG25]: We don't want processing order explained in the RAD chapter do we? That applies in general.

If an owner/agent is submitting through a Contract Administrator (CA), many Contract Administrators (CA)s do not process and transmit certifications as they receive them. They hold all certifications until transmitting the monthly voucher. In those cases, there is no advantage to transmitting certifications one at a time. When in doubt, owner/agents should communicate with the Contract Administrator (CA).

5.15 Gross Rent Changes – MAT70

The instructions below assume that all certifications processed are for the same subsidy contract/type.

When creating a Gross Rent Change (GR) with the same Effective Date as a full certification (MAT10), that Gross Rent Change may be included when that full certification (MAT10) is finalized and submitted to TRACS.

When creating a Gross Rent Change (MAT70) with the same Effective Date as a full certification (MAT10) and the certification has been finalized, signed as required and transmitted to TRACS, correct the full certification.

Note: In practice, TRACS will accept either a corrected full certification of any type, or a partial certification effective on the same date as an existing full certification. However, even though TRACS will do this, a separate GR (partial) certification should be sent only if it does not have the same Effective Date as a finalized full certification. When there is a finalized certification, correct it with the new rent/UA values.

Note: A GR may be submitted as an Annual Recertification (AR-MAT10) and not an Annual Recertification (AR-MAT10) correction if the Annual Recertification (AR-MAT10) has not yet been sent to TRACS. This is a legal transaction. From a CA auditing point of view, the only evidence that the Annual Recertification (AR-MAT10) is an AR/GR is the fact that the rents and UAs have been updated to current values. The same principle applies to other full certification types as well.

If the Effective Date corresponds to that of a partial certification that has already been received by TRACS:

1. If the existing certification is a Move-out (MAT40) or Termination/Suspension (MAT65), submit the GR and then resubmit the Move-out (MAT40) or TM after waiting for TRACS to successfully process the Gross Rent (GR-MAT70). Set the Correction Type flag to "R".
2. If the existing certification is a MAT70 Unit Transfer, submit a Unit Transfer (UT-MAT70) with the rent applicable after the GR and set the MAT70 correction flags as appropriate.
3. If the existing certification is a MAT70 Gross Rent, you are correcting a Gross Rent change and should submit a MAT70 GR setting the correction flags.

Note: These situations create special challenges for TRACS. The safest course of action is to back up to the last full certification, submit it as a correction, and resubmit any subsequent partial certifications effective earlier than the Gross Rent change.

1. If the Effective Date does not correspond to the Effective Date of any other certification, submit a MAT70 with the new rent/UA information.
2. If there are other certifications, effective after the Gross Rent change effective date, proceed as follows:
3. Start with the certification with the earliest Effective Date after the Gross Rent date.
4. Follow the chain of certifications forward, either correcting/recalculating or resubmitting transactions.
5. For full certifications, correct the certification and submit.
6. For partial certifications:
7. For Move-outs and Terminations, set the Correction Type flag to "R". Resubmit the transaction after the GR has been successfully recorded in TRACS.
8. For Unit Transfers, recalculate and set the Correction Type flag to "R". Resubmit the transaction after the GR has been successfully recorded in TRACS.
9. Stop the correction/change process when any of the following is true:
10. The next certification in the chain is a Gross Rent Change. In this case, simply resubmit the Gross Rent along with any subsequent partial certifications effective prior to the next full certification.
11. There are no more certifications

Commented [JG26]: Needs Edit

5.15.1 Gross Rent Change (MAT70) Submitted in Advance of the GR Effective Date

While allowed, it is not good practice to submit GRs in advance of the GR Effective Date as it creates challenges for site, CA and TRACS software.

All GRs should be submitted on or after the Effective Date, even if they are effective on the first of the month.

The only issue I'm aware of is when you submit future GR and the tenant moves out of the property or transfers into another unit prior to the future GR.

Commented [JG27]: Or you correct the full cert effective prior to the new GR.

From a TRACS and CA software point of view, if the future GR is effective after an Annual or other certification that has yet to be transmitted, TRACS will attach the GR to an incorrect certification.

From a site software point of view, if a tenant moves in prior to the Effective Date of the GR but after the GR has been completed and sent, there may not be a mechanism to include the GR with the MI certification only.

If an in-place tenant moves out after the GR has been sent but prior to the GR Effective Date, adjustments need to be made.

Notwithstanding the above discussion on when GRs should be executed and sent, starting with the release of TRACS version 2.0.2.D and continuing with TRACS version 2.0.3.A, GRs are permitted on a voucher if the Effective Date is greater than the first of the month prior to the voucher date and less than or equal to the voucher date.

See **Anticipated Voucher Dates and Appendix H.**

5.15.2 Correcting a Gross Rent Change

There are many different scenarios where this might be necessary:

- Owner/agent submits GR before approval is received
- GR is approved, but subsequently rescinded and re issued with a new effective date
- GR is approved, but subsequently rescinded and re issued with different rent
- The GR has been sent previously but now the certification on which it is based changes (a corrected full cert is submitted or a new cert with an Effective Date greater than the original full cert and less than the GR effective date) is sent

In case #1, if the goal is to "erase" the GR in TRACS, simply resubmit, as a correction, the most recent full certification effective prior to the GR Effective Date and follow up on successive days by retransmitting any partial certifications effective after the full cert.

In case #2, resubmit, as a correction, the most recent full certification effective prior to the GR Effective Date and follow up on successive days by retransmitting any partial certifications effective after the full cert in Effective Date order. The "corrected" GR would be sent in its proper turn.

In case #3, For 2.0.2.D and later, recalculate as usual and resubmit with the new rent and/or UA and set the Correction Type field to "R".

In case #4, For 2.0.2.D and later, recalculate as usual and resubmit with the new rent and/or UA and set the Correction Type field to "R".

5.16 Unit Transfers

A MAT 70 Unit Transfer is submitted when a family moves from one unit under a specific contract to another unit under the same contract. The unit transfer only changes unit information and does not change any information about members, income, assets, or deductions.

Tenant Rent can change specifically if the Utility Allowance for the new unit is different than the Utility Allowance for the previous unit.

5.16.1 Combining a UT with a Full Certification - General

A MAT 10/UT combination must be submitted when a household is transferring to another unit (*no member remains in the original unit*) and the Unit Transfer Effective Date is the same as the Effective Date for the household's AR, IR, IC or MI.

5.16.1.1 Unit Transfer Combined with An Initial Certification

This scenario, usually indicated for the PBRA RAD program, involves a household being terminated/suspended during a relocation to outside housing while the tenant's unit is undergoing rehabilitation.

A MAT65 TM is generated using a Suspension Code of RD or RH.

Note – RH is only used when the relocation for Rehab occurs before the Effective Date of a RAD contract.

When the tenant returns to the property, a MAT10 IC is executed. If the resident will be returning to the property but living in a different unit, the MAT 10 Initial Certification (IC)/UT combination is submitted. The owner/agent will ensure that:

- The Unit Transfer Code = 'Y'; and
- The Previous Unit Number field has the appropriate value.

This can also occur when a contract has expired or merged with another contract or the household is moving to another unit simultaneously with a change in subsidy type or contract.

The owner/agent will submit a TM to terminate the household's assistance under the existing contract. Then, the owner/agent will submit a IC, including updated TTP and HAP values, to establish tenant in new unit and contract.

If the resident is moving into a different unit, the owner/agent will ensure:

- The Unit Transfer Code = 'Y'; and
- The Previous Unit Number field has the appropriate value.

5.16.1.2 Unit Transfer Combined with a Move-in Certification

Any MI/UT combination is submitted if a Move-in is created for the wrong unit. For example, if a resident is moved into the wrong unit, the owner/agent must send a correction MI with the UT Flag set to Y and the previous unit number field filled.

Do not use the MI/UT combination when the resident/family is moving out of an existing unit and contract to a new unit in a different project and contract.

The owner/agent will submit the MO transaction to move the resident/family out of the existing unit/contract. Then, the owner/agent will submit a MI transaction with updated values to establish resident/family in new project, contract, and unit. Neither the Unit Transfer Code nor the Previous Unit Number fields should be filled.

Use MO Code 5 (Unit Transfer between two projects) for this case. This is the case when the project number changes regardless of whether this is the same physical property or another property.

Note: Do not use this combination when converting from Rent Supp/RAP/PRAC to PBRA RAD.

5.16.1.3 Unit Transfer Combined with An Annual Recertification

In the case of an AR/UT combination, the AR Effective Date is always the first. For this to be a legal transaction, the Unit Transfer must also be effective on the 1st of the month.

5.16.1.4 Unit Transfer Combined with An Interim Recertification

An IR/UT may be effective any day of the month—the Effective Date is the UT date (see discussion below).

When the family has a change in composition or income (income increase of 10% or more of Adjusted Income or a decrease of 10% or more of Adjusted Income), it may be appropriate to complete an IR/UT.

If the change in household composition and/or household income occurred on or before the unit transfer date, an IR must be created.

Submit a MAT10 to update household and financial information.

- Ensure that the Unit Transfer Code = 'Y'; and
- The Previous Unit Number field has the appropriate value.

If the rent changes (up or down) as a result of the change in household composition or household income, the IR/UT (rent change) will be effective on the same date as the Unit Transfer.

This means that a mid-month IR/UT is required when there is a change in household income and/or household composition and the transfer date is other than the first of the month. This policy is based on instruction provided in HH 4350.3 Paragraph 7-15.C and in this chapter.

"In the case of a Unit Transfer, both the change in rent and change in the Assistance Payment are effective on the day the tenant actually occupies the new unit."

5.16.2 UT/GR Both Effective on the Same Day

The only way to transmit both transactions simultaneously to TRACS is as a single MAT70 Unit Transfer record as opposed to two MAT70s—one UT and one GR. This will take care of the unit number change and will change the rent.

If one certification is transmitted before the other, especially in the same nightly batch, the luck of the draw will determine which record is processed first and the transactions may not be recorded correctly. The only way to enforce sequence of processing of records of the same type is to submit them on different days.

5.16.3 Unit Transfers & HUD Projects with Low-income Housing Tax Credits

Low-income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) rules for unit transfers vary depending on several factors. In some cases, for the LIHTC program, transfers to and from units in different buildings may be handled differently depending on whether the two buildings are part of a multiple building Low-income Housing Tax Credit project. In some cases, Low-income Housing Tax Credit rules require a requalification event instead of a UT. This is often implemented as a MO/MI on the Low-income Housing Tax Credit side.

Owner/agents so not submit a MO/MI to TRACS or Contract Administrator (CA)s in those situations. HUD rules prevail for HUD transactions and a UT must always be implemented as a UT. From a HUD point of view, the household is not requalifying, they are just changing units. Also, the Low-income Housing Tax Credit MI may have income that does not have to be reported to HUD because the income change is less than the 10% of Adjusted Income threshold.

5.16.4 Unit Change How to Decide What Transaction to Submit

Table 5-1 Possible Transactions to Change a Unit

Possible Transactions to Change a Unit Association	Project Number changed?	Contract Number changed?	Unit Number changed?	Notes
MAT70 (Unit Transfer transaction)	No	No	Yes	Submit a Unit Transfer for the household to transfer to the new unit. There are no other changes affecting household composition or household income.
MAT10 (AR - Annual certification, IR - Interim certification, IC - Initial Certification or MI - Move-in) transaction with Unit Transfer Code field = 'Y', and the Previous Unit Number field populated with the appropriate value.	No	No	Yes	<p>A unit transfer of this type must be submitted when a household is transferring to another unit (<i>no member remains in the original unit</i>) and the Unit Transfer Effective Date is the same as the Effective Date for the household's AR, IR, IC or MI. An IR/UT may be effective any day of the month—the Effective Date is the UT date.</p> <p>Submit a MAT10 to update household and financial information and ensure that the Unit Transfer Code = 'Y' and the Previous Unit Number field has the appropriate value.</p> <p>In the case of an AR/UT combination, the AR Effective Date is always the first. For this to be a legal transaction, the unit transfer must also be effective on the 1st of the month.</p> <p>When the family has a change in composition or income (income increase of 10% or more of Adjusted Income or a decrease of 10% or more of Adjusted Income), it may be appropriate to complete an IR/UT. If the change in household composition and/or household income occurred on or before the unit transfer date, an IR must be created with the Unit Transfer Flag set to Yes. If the rent changes (up or down) as a result of the change in household composition or household income, the IR/UT (rent change) will be effective on the same date as the Unit Transfer. This means that a mid-month IR/UT is required when there is a change in household income and/or household composition and the transfer date is other than the first of the month. This policy is based on instruction provided in HH 4350.3 Change 4 Paragraph 7-15.C. "In the case of a Unit Transfer, both the change in rent and change in the Assistance Payment are effective on the day the tenant actually occupies the new unit."</p> <p>Any MAT10/UT combination is submitted if a MAT is created for the wrong unit. For example, if a resident is moved in to the wrong unit, the owner/agent must send a correction MI with the UT Flag set to Y and the previous unit number field filled.</p>
MAT65 and MAT10 (RAD Termination/Suspension transaction followed by an Initial Certification transaction.)	No	No	Yes/No	This scenario, applicable under the RAD program, involves a household being terminated/suspended during a relocation to outside housing while the tenant's RAD unit is undergoing rehabilitation. The MAT65 uses a Suspension Code of RD or RH. When the tenant returns to the property, a MAT10 IC is executed. <i>*Note - RH is only used when the relocation for Rehab occurs before the Effective Date of the RAD contract.</i>

Possible Transactions to Change a Unit Association	Project Number changed?	Contract Number changed?	Unit Number changed?	Notes
MAT65 and MAT10 (Termination/Suspension transaction followed by an Initial Certification transaction.)	No	Yes	Yes/No	In this scenario, a contract has expired or merged with another contract or the household is moving to another unit simultaneously with a change in subsidy type or contract. Submit a MAT65 transaction to terminate the household's assistance under the existing contract. Subsequently, submit a IC , including updated TTP and HAP values, to establish tenant in new unit and contract. The Previous Unit Number field should be filled with the appropriate value if the household is moving in to a different unit and set the Unit Transfer Code to 'Y'.
MAT40 and MAT10 (Move-out transaction followed by a Move-in transaction.)	Yes	Yes	Yes	In this scenario, the household is moving out of an existing unit and contract to a new unit in a different project and contract. Submit the Move-out transaction to move tenant out of existing unit/contract. Submit a Move-in transaction with updated values to establish tenant in new project, contract, and unit. Neither the Unit Transfer Code nor the Previous Unit Number fields should be filled. Use MO Code 5 (Unit Transfer between two projects) for this case. This is the case when the project number changes regardless of whether this is the same physical property or another property. Do not use this combination when converting from Rent Supp/RAP/PRAC to PBRA RAD.

5.16.5 UT When There is a Change to Household Composition or Adjusted Income Requiring an IR

Commented [JG28]: Also covered in 5.16.4.

Note: This change to prior instruction was implemented with the release of TRACS version 2.0.2.D.

Normally, changes in household composition and /or household income drive Interim Recertifications (IRs) and the Effective Date of those Interim Recertifications is specified in HH 4350.3 Change 4, Paragraph 7-13.

Assuming that the tenant reported in a timely manner, increases in rent begin the first of the month after a 30-day notice is provided. Decreases in rent begin the first of the month following the date of the action that caused the IR.

The exception would be when an action that would normally drive an Interim Recertification occurs on or before the date of a Unit Transfer (UT) and before the anticipated Effective Date of the IR.

These changes are reportable on the full certification UT so that the new lease includes current household circumstances.

There are several scenarios to consider:

If the UT happens before the change of household composition or household income, this rule does not apply. Submit a Unit Transfer (UT-MAT70) followed by an IR per handbook rules for IRs.

For example:

- Tom (HOH) and Terry (dependent) live in unit 101.
- They transfer to unit 201 on April 10th.
- Tom and Terry execute a new initial lease for the new unit with a lease start date of April 10 (**Note:** this does not change the Next AR Date)
- Sylvia (new wife) moves into the unit on April 21st.
- Sylvia has income so the family's rent will increase.

- In this case, the UT (MAT70) is effective on April 10 and,
- Assuming a 30-day Rent Increase Notice was sent on April 21, the IR is effective June 1.

If the change of household composition or household income happens on the UT date, include the new household composition and financial information on the AR, IC or IR (full certification UT). Do not submit a Unit Transfer (UT-MAT70) followed by an AR, IC or IR. For example:

- Ray (HOH) and Rachel (spouse) live in unit 1-A.
- Rachel's 12-year-old son, Ryan, is moving in with them.
- Unit 2-B becomes available.
- Ray and Rachel move into unit 2-B on June 14 and Ryan moves in the same day (decreasing rent).
- Ray and Rachel execute a new initial lease for the new unit with a lease start date of June 14. (*Note: this does not change the Next AR Date*)
- An IR adding Ryan is created with the Unit Transfer Flag is set to yes.
- The IR reflecting the decrease in rent and the unit transfer is effective on June 14.

If the change of household composition/household income occurs prior to the Unit Transfer (UT-MAT70) date, there are three cases.

Example 1: The change in household income/household composition is being reported on an AR effective the same day as a unit transfer.

- Submit the AR with the unit transfer flag set to yes.
- Any changes to rent are effective the same date as the AR/UT and are reflected on the new lease.

Example 2: The change in household income/household composition occurred before the UT date. If traditional IR rules applied, the IR would be effective after the UT date. If the UT occurs after the change but before the "traditional" IR Effective Date, a mid-month IR is created with the UT flag set to yes. Any changes to rent are effective the same date as the UT.

For example:

- Mary (HOH), Mark (co-HOH) and Marvin (dependent child) live in unit 100-A
- Mary gets a new job on October 5 and her income increases by \$15000 per year
- Normally, an IR is done increasing the household rent effective December 1
- However, Mary, Mark and Marvin transfer to unit 315-B on October 30
- Mary and Mark execute a new initial lease for the new unit with a lease start date of October 30. (*Note: this does not change the Next AR Date*)
- An IR is created with the Unit Transfer Flag set to yes
- The IR/UT is effective October 30 and includes the family's income increase

Example 3: The change in household income/household composition occurred before the UT date. If traditional IR rules applied, the IR would be effective after the UT date and that IR was submitted to TRACS before the UT date. If the UT occurs after the change but before the "traditional" IR Effective Date, a mid-month IR is created with the UT flag set to yes. Any change to rent is effective the same date at the UT. The original IR is corrected to reflect the new unit number.

For example:

- Carey (HOH), Carla (co-HOH) live in unit B-21
- Carey starts receiving SSI on February 21 and his income increases by \$5000 per year
- An IR is created increasing the household rent effective April 1
- The IR is submitted to TRACS on March 5
- Carey and Carla transfer to unit C-21 on March 15
- Carey and Carla execute a new initial lease for the new unit with a lease start date of March 15. (*Note: this does not change the Next AR Date*)
- A new IR is created with the unit transfer flag set to yes
- The IR/UT is effective March 15 and includes the family's income increase
- A correction is made to the IR effective April 1 to correct the unit number

Commented [JG29]: There are 2 examples above that don't have numbers

- The IR/UT effective March 15 should be sent first in a separate TRACS Tenant File transmission
- The IR correction effective April 1 should be sent after the March 15 IR has been successfully recorded in TRACS

5.17 Terminations/Suspensions

Note: Terminations do not apply to 202 PRAC and 811 PRAC except when converting to PBRA RAD. Under these subsidy types, a tenant may pay more than operating/Contract Rent and Termination/Suspensions related to increases in income do not apply.

Note: For the Component 1 PH to PBRA RAD program, like a PRAC, the tenant may pay more than Contract Rent without a termination. However, if the Component 1 PH to PBRA RAD tenant is terminated for cause, the normal termination rules apply.

Terminations and Suspensions result in cessation of the Assistance Payment.

A resident may be Terminated for failure to comply with program requirements. In other cases, the resident may be subject to a Suspension – meaning assistance has stopped, through no fault of the resident, and is expected to start again.

- If a resident's assistance is terminated (vs Suspended) using one of the Termination Codes (AR, TI, TC, TR, TF, CE, DS, NS, DE, ST, EN and OT), and as long as the tenant is living in the unit receiving \$0 AP, the unit is included in the # of Market Units on the voucher. The unit will appear on the voucher as Market, Market.
- If a resident's assistance is Terminated (vs Suspended) using the Termination Code AB, the unit is included in the # of Abated Units on the voucher.
- If a resident's assistance is Suspended using the Termination Code OA, the unit is included in the # of Market Units and will appear on the voucher as Market, Market.
- If a resident's assistance is Suspended (the unit is undergoing rehab) using one of the Suspension Codes (ND, RR, RD or RH) and when passthrough does not apply, the unit is included in the new # of Contracted Units Undergoing Rehab.

Termination transactions may be effective any day of the month. However, there are rules associated with a few of the Termination Codes. Specifically:

1. TM/OA and TM/TR is effective on the day before the AR Due Date.
2. TM/RH, TM/NS and TM/DS is effective on the Subsidy Start Date (MI or IC).
3. TM/AR is effective on the last day of a given month.

Usually, the TM Effective Date is the last day the resident receives assistance.

However, there are cases where the Termination or Suspension Effective Date is the first day assistance is \$0. This is true when using the RH- Section 8 RAD Tenant Transferred To Other Housing During Rehab And Prior To The Effective Date Of The RAD Contract Suspension Code and the NS-No Subsidy and DS-Dual Subsidy Termination Codes.

5.17.1 Suspension RH – New PBRA RAD Resident Relocated for Rehab Before Contract Effective Date

The new Suspension Code – Rehab (RH) - is used to terminate assistance for certain RAD Conversion ICs. The new RH Suspension Code is used when the resident/family was Relocated For Rehab prior to the contract Effective Date and this TM/RH Effective Date is the same as the Conversion IC Effective Date.

While most TM Effective Dates indicate the last day a resident will receive subsidy, for the RH Code, like, the NS and DS Termination Codes, assistance is removed starting on the IC Effective date.

5.17.2 TM/RD Suspension PBRA RAD Tenant Transferred To Other Housing During Rehab

Many PBRA RAD contracts involve substantial renovations to the property. Many residents still live in their units as of the Contract Effective Date/Conversion IC Effective Date.

When the resident is later Relocated for Rehab, and when there is no Pass-through agreement, use the TM/RD Suspension Code.

The TM/RD Effective Date must be on or after the Conversion IC Effective Date.

5.17.3 TM/AR New Asset Restriction

This code may be used to terminate assistance for Section 8 contracts only. This code may not be used for 202/8, 202 SPRAC, 236, 811 PRA, 202 PRAC or 811 PRAC.

Under HOTMA, owner/agents may implement a policy to disqualify a resident based on:

1. Cash Value of Assets is equal to or greater than the HUD defined asset cap/limit. (\$100000 in 2024). This amount is adjusted for inflation annually.
2. The resident owns a home suitable for occupancy and which can be sold by the resident. (Certain rules apply)

Residents who are terminated for this reason are entitled to a 30-Day Notice of Rent Increase. Therefore, this TM/AR transaction is effective on the last day of a given month.

5.17.4 TM/CE Moving From One Subsidy Type to Another

There has been some confusion in the industry concerning how to handle moves from one subsidy to another or from subsidized to market status and back. Some refer to market as Subsidy Type 0 (as is done in the submission of MAT15 records in some cases) and some define it simply as paying the contract or market rent for the subsidy type. The rule for Termination/Suspensions and Initial Certifications is that they always occur in pairs.

Essentially, whenever an assisted resident moves from one subsidy type to another or from one contract to another, a TM/IC pair of records should be created.

Owner/agents should understand the TRACS Compliance Percentage when submitting these certifications.

HUD will approve a voucher request when the Compliance Percentage is at least 90%. This means that 90% of the residents on the voucher have an active certification in TRACS. When an owner/agent sends a Termination/Suspension transaction, the household is no longer Active.

Also, owner/agents should also understand that TRACS edits for Dual Subsidy. If an IC for the new subsidy or contract is submitted for a family, before a Termination or Suspension is recorded for the original subsidy or contract, TRACS will reject the IC and return a FATAL error.

For best results, owner/agent should submit separate transactions in the following order:

1. Submit the final voucher and monitor that voucher (TRACS Voucher Query) until the voucher has been forwarded to the Treasury (P00) before transmitting the TM/CE transaction.
2. Submit the TM/CE transaction for all affected residents.
3. Check TRACS (TRACS Certification Query) to ensure that all TMs have been recorded successfully.
4. Submit the ICs for the new subsidy or contract.
5. Check TRACS (TRACS Certification Query) to ensure that all ICs have been recorded successfully.

5.17.5 TM/TI When UT Results in Zero AP

If a household transfers mid-month to a smaller unit resulting in \$0 AP due to a significantly lower Contract Rent, the TM is effective the day prior to the UT and the UT certification is not transmitted to TRACS or the CA.

The logic here is similar to that in effect when owner/agents are completing an AR and find that assistance is \$0. Owner/agents Terminate the day prior to the AR and never transmit the AR.

Commented [MR30]: This seems weird.

If later, the family qualifies for assistance, an IC is submitted to restore subsidy. In this case, the IC would include a Y in the Unit Transfer field and would include the new Unit Number.

Commented [MR31R30]: The problem is the family was subsidized in the original unit and is not subsidized in the new unit. Could do a IR/UR with a rent override making TTP \$1 and immediately submit a TM/NS.

5.17.6 TM/TI – AP = Zero

Except for Component 1 PH to PBRA RAD and PRAC, if, after review, the assistance payment is zero, then the owner/agent will submit a Termination/Suspension (MAT65) instead of an AR or IR.

The Termination Code is TI - TTP Equals/Exceeds Gross Rent Or Moving To Market Rent.

The Termination/Suspension Effective Date is the day before the AR Due Date. This is the last day assistance is paid.

5.17.7 TM/TR – Tenant Did Not Recertify On Time

Per the HUD Model Lease, residents are required to meet with the owner/agent at least annual for a review of income and deductions and to determine the appropriate housing Assistance Payment. HUD Model Lease 90105A reads as follows:

Every year around the tenth day of the eleventh month, (OA enters actual dates) the Landlord will request the Tenant to report the income and composition of the Tenant's household and to supply any other information required by HUD for the purposes of determining the Tenant's rent and assistance payment, if any. The Tenant agrees to provide accurate statements of this information and to do so by the date specified in the Landlord's request.

Some owner/agents are under the misconception that residents have fifteen months to report. HUD rules are as follows:

- The owner/agent provides all three recertification reminder notices per HUD requirements; and
- The resident reports for the recertification interview on or after the AR Due Date.
- On the AR Due Date, the owner/agent must create a TM using the Did Not Recertify On Time Termination Code, the tenant must begin paying the market rent.

NOTE: In a Section 202 PRAC or Section 811 PRAC project the tenant will be evicted for failing to comply with the recertification requirements. The tenant will pay the greater of operating rent or 30% of income until eviction procedures are completed.

NOTE: In a Section 236 project, the tenant must pay the Section 236 market rent. In a BMIR project, the tenant must pay the BMIR market rent.

Assistance should be reinstated by creating an Initial Certification if:

1. Assistance is available at the property;
2. The tenant submits the required information; and
3. The owner/agent determines that the tenant qualifies for assistance.

The IC Effective Date is the first day of the month following the date on which the tenant reported for the certification and provided required documentation. The tenant must pay market rent until this date.

In some cases, completing verification and other steps to complete the certification may not be completed in the same month the resident finally reports. If the owner/agent completes the income certification processing after the first day of the month following the date on which the tenant reported for the certification, the IC is still effective on the first day of the month following the date on which the tenant reported for the certification. The new TTP, TR and AP are retroactive to this effective date.

5.17.8 TM/OA New Process for Late ARs Due to Owner/agent Action

With the release of TRACS v 2.0.3.A, HUD has removed the option to send an AR completed using Extenuating Circumstance Code 3 = Late annual (re)certification due to owner/agent delay when that AR is late due to owner/agent action. TRACS will generate a FATAL error if a certification is submitted using that Extenuating Circumstances Code.

Starting with TRACS 2.0.3.A, a new requirement has been implemented when the owner/agent is preparing the 16th month voucher. If a resident's AR would be 3 months late, the owner/agent may not request an Assistance Payment (AP) for the family unless the AR is complete and transmitted before sending the voucher or sent with the voucher.

If a voucher includes an AP request for the 16th month, the voucher will receive a FATAL error. If the owner/agent is reporting to a CA, the CA software should edit for an AP request at the 16th month.

When preparing a voucher that includes a family whose AR is being billed for a 16th month, the owner/agent or site software should create a Suspension (TM/OA) using a new Termination/Suspension Code – owner/agent Late Recert owner/agent Action.

Site software can be programmed to take in to consideration special rules, in regards to the tenant ledger, when a resident is Suspended using the TM/owner/agent combination.

Please see the example below for a detailed explanation of the steps required at the 16th month if no AR, TM or MO has been finalized.

- Allison lives in Columbus Gardens, a Section 8 Senior Community
- The Contract Rent for Allison's unit is \$750.
- There is no Utility Allowance.
- Allison's AR is effective on 5/1 each year.
- On 5/1/2024, Allison's AR reflects TTP = \$494. (AP = 256).
- On 1/1/2025, a GR is applied raising Contract Rent to \$775.
- Allison's TTP remains the same (\$494) but AP increases to \$281.
- In 2025, Crystal Ball, the certification specialist, fails to start the AR process.
- There is no 120 Day Reminder Notice.
- There is no 90 Day Reminder Notice.
- There is no 60 Day Reminder Notice.
- On 4/5/2025, Crystal creates the 5/2025 voucher and includes an AP request for \$281 for Allison.
- On 5/5/2025, Crystal creates the 6/2025 voucher and includes an AP request for \$281 for Allison.
- On 6/5/2025, Crystal creates the 7/2025 voucher and includes an AP request for \$281 for Allison.
- On 7/5/2025, Crystal creates the 8/2025 voucher; this voucher is not supposed to include an AP request for Allison but it does.

Note: Site software must not allow an Assistance Payment request in month 16. If the site software allows a request in the 16th month, the voucher will be rejected.

The CA rejects the voucher. TRACS will issue a FATAL error as well if there is no CA. (new)

- Crystal may either, submit a completed AR effective 5/1/2025 or submit a Suspension TM/owner/agent effective 4/30/2025. Owner/agents may not create a Miscellaneous Accounting Request to reverse the AP request.
- The owner/agent must sign this Suspension, but, as with the HQ/TM, Allison is not required to sign.
- On 7/9/2025, Crystal creates and finalizes the Suspension TM/owner/agent effective 4/30/2025.
- On 7/10/2025, Crystal creates and submits a corrected voucher that includes the TM/owner/agent Suspension.

- The voucher adjustment page includes reversal of the \$281 AP request for 5/25, 6/25 and 7/25 and the net adjustment is -\$843.
- There is no AP request for Allison on the corrected 8/2025 voucher. The unit is shown as Market, Market.

Note: If the resident should be Terminated for cause (e.g., failing to report for AR, or failing to provide required signatures) then the TM/owner/agent is not used. A Termination using the appropriate code is used. Any Termination transaction must be effective before the AR Due Date.

Note: If the resident moved out before the AR Due Date, then the owner/agent sends a MO transaction. The MO effective date must be before the AR Due Date. If the owner/agent did not complete the AR because the resident provided notice to move, and if the resident did not move out before the AR Due Date, the owner/agent must submit a TM effective the date before the AR Due Date. The owner/agent is not entitled to subsidy on or after the AR Due Date when no new AR is created/completed.

- Crystal completes the 5/2025 AR on 7/12/2025.
- Allison's new TTP is \$551 and the AP = \$224
- Allison signs the certification on 7/13/2025 and at the same time Crystal provides a 30 Day Notice of Rent Increase.
- The rent increase will take effect on 9/1/2025 even though the AR is effective 5/1/2025.
- On 8/5/2025, Crystal creates the 9/2025 Voucher.
- The Assistance Payment for Allison is \$224.
- The Adjustment Page shows an addition of \$224 for 5/2025, 6/2025, 7/2025 and 8/2025.

Site software should be designed to manage the resident's ledger in these cases.

- In May, June, July and August, Allison's Tenant Rent is \$494 even though the new TTP on the AR effective 5/1/2025 is \$551 and the new AP is \$224.
- This is because Allison did not receive a 30 Day Notice of Rent Increase until 7/13/2025.
- The result is that the total collected by the owner/agent is \$718 for each of these months.
- Contract Rent is \$775 leaving an unpaid balance of \$57 per month for 4 months.
- An owner/agent may not charge the difference (retroactively) when the AR is late due to owner/agent action.

Using a TM/Suspension Code allows owner/agents, HUD and Contract Administrators to improve oversight of Late Certifications.

When an AR is even one day late, the family is added to the TRACS Late AR Query. When using the TM/OA code to Suspend assistance payments, the record will indicate that the certification is late due to owner/agent action and the owner/agent must either:

- Submit a MO effective before the AR Due Date; or
- Submit a TM for cause, (if resident action is cause for termination) effective before the AR Due Date; or
- Submit the completed AR. In this case, it is not appropriate to submit an IC.

5.17.9 HQ TM – Next Recertification Date is More Than 15 Months Past Due

Also see discussion explaining how to address Late ARs earlier in this Chapter.

Except in specific situations where Extenuating Circumstances apply, residents are required to complete an annual review of income (Annual Recertification) at least once every year. The resident must meet with the owner/agent and provide required documentation before the AR Due Date or face termination. See HH 4350.3 Chapter 7 for additional information regarding Annual Recertification.

HUD and CAs will continue to pay the monthly AP (based on the most recent AP calculation) for three (3) months. If the owner/agent fails to submit an AR, MO (effective before the AR Due Date) or Termination (effective before the AR Due Date) within three (3) months, HUD will automatically terminate subsidy for that household. This is called an HQ Termination (HQ/TM). An Information Message HQ 180 will be generated

and sent to the property using iMAX. Owner/agents may review information about Late ARs using the Late Annual Recertification Query available in TRACS.

***Note:** An HQ Termination will be effective the day before the recertification anniversary date. This applies to owner/agent-initiated terminations as well (when the termination is due to a family's failure to report for AR). If an Annual Recertification was prepared on or before the AR Due Date and any adult household member failed to appear to sign the certification, the household must be terminated unless Extenuating Circumstances exist. Please see the Handbook Q&A provided on HUD's RHIP Web Site: 107. Question: Chapter 7, Paragraph 7-6 B states that "owner/agents and tenants must complete the applicable steps listed in Chapter 7, Figure 7-3 for an annual recertification to be timely." Would a tenant cause a recertification to be late if he/she failed to provide required signatures on the HUD 50059 (step 8) by the recertification anniversary date? Answer: Yes. A tenant would have caused a certification to be late if he/she failed to provide required signatures on the HUD 50059 by the recertification anniversary date."*

5.17.10 TM/DS Double Subsidy/Dual Assistance

The HUD leases specify that a resident may only receive subsidy in one unit on any given day.

To avoid these situations, owner/agents are required to use the EIV Existing Tenant Search allowing them to see if an applicant is living in another subsidized property. A positive response allows owner/agents to coordinate the Move-out (MAT40) and Move-in (MAT10) effective dates appropriately.

- Confirm that the applicant is already receiving HUD assistance.
- Advise the applicant that he/she can only receive subsidy in one residence at a time.
- Advise the applicant of the penalty to attempt to receive assistance in both units.
- Confirm the move-out before moving the new resident into the unit/starting subsidy in the new unit.

When a resident moves from one MFH assisted property to another, the subsidy stops in the first unit on the day the owner/agent takes possession of the unit. The subsidy starts in the new unit on the next day.

Generally, if the resident moves from a property assisted through Public and Indian Housing (PIH) to a MFH property, subsidy will stop at the end of the month the resident moves out of the PIH property. When this is the case, subsidy may start in the MFH property the day after subsidy stops for the PIH property.

When a resident is part of a PIH assisted family and the resident moves out but the remaining members remain in the unit, the resident is not eligible for subsidy until the day after the effective date of the certification (50058) removing the member from the original unit.

There are two exceptions to the Double Subsidy Rule.

The first exception occurs when a dependent minor in a shared custody arrangement moves between subsidized households on a regular basis. Both households will show the dependent on certifications at the same time. This exception does not apply to adults who meet the definition of a dependent (Other Adult Full-time Student, Disabled Other Adult).

See the explanation about Special Status Codes in *Chapter 6 MAT Tenant System Record Format Definitions* of this MAT Guide to see how to indicate that the child is in a joint custody arrangement.

The second relates to household splits and swaps and is addressed later in this chapter.

Beyond the approved scenarios, double subsidy/dual assistance is not permitted even if it is only potential double subsidy. A potential double subsidy case arises when a MI or IC is submitted for a household that is active in another unit in the same or a different project.

"Active" means there is a current certification in TRACS, the Next Recert Date is less than 15 months old, and the household has not been made inactive by either a Termination/Suspension or MO transaction.

The resident is not entitled to the assistance indicated on the MI or IC until such time as a Termination/Suspension (MAT65) or Move-out (MAT40) is received for the original unit. In the case of a Split or Swap, an IR or AR is the accepted way to remove or add members and clarifies the movement of members as a result of the Split or Swap.

In Double Subsidy/Dual Assistance situations (not involving Splits or Swaps), it is not necessary for the new owner/agent to perform a TM/DS until the actual move out date is known and the need for a TM/DS determined.

In cases involving two properties that are monitored by the same CA, the CA should suspend payment for both properties until such time as an IR removing the household member, a Termination/Suspension or a MO is received for the original unit/property.

If there is no CA or if properties are monitored by different Contract Administrator (CA)s and the CA does not identify potential Dual Subsidy/Dual Assistance, the (MI, IR, AR, IC) and when a resident appears in two units, TRACS will generate a FATAL error.

Examples of when this may occur include but are not limited to the following:

- There is true Dual Subsidy/Dual Assistance when an assisted household moves from Property 1 to Property 2 before a MO/TM Effective Date in Property 1. The owner/agent for Property 2 should create and submit a TM/DS effective on the same day the MI is effective. This will reverse all subsidy paid. Then the owner/agent should create and submit an IC effective the day after the Effective Date of the MO (subsidy stops) for Property 1.
- There is non-compliance on the part of an owner/agent when an assisted household moves from Property 1 to Property 2 but the owner/agent for Property 1 does not complete a MO transaction effective on the date the owner/agent took possession of the unit – The owner/agent for Property 1 must submit the MO based on the actual MO date (or date owner/agent takes possession) and not the end of the month or the end of the 30-day Notice period (unless they are the same).
- There is a TRACS error and a previous MO was not recorded correctly or was masked – The owner/agent or CA should resubmit the MO as appropriate.
- There is a TRACS error and a previous TM was not recorded correctly or was masked – The owner/agent or CA should resubmit the TM as appropriate.
- There is a TRACS error and a previous MAT10 removing the household member was not recorded correctly – The owner/agent or CA should resubmit the MAT10 as appropriate.

Property 1		Property 2	
Household Name	Smith	Household Name	Smith
Notice Date	6/1	Anticipated MI Date	6/30
Anticipated MO Date	6/30	Anticipated Subsidy Start Date	7/1
Date owner/agent takes possession of unit	6/30	Actual MI Date	6/30
MO Effective Date	6/30	Actual Subsidy Start Date	7/1

In the example above, it is assumed that the resident was compliant with the MO process and the owner/agent was not required to complete the process to declare a unit abandoned.

Property 1		Property 2	
Household Name	Jones	Household Name	Jones
Notice Date	6/1	Anticipated MI Date	6/15
Anticipated MO Date	6/30	Anticipated Subsidy Start Date	6/16
Date owner/agent takes possession of unit	6/15	Actual MI Date	6/15
MO Effective Date	6/15	Actual Subsidy Start Date	6/16

Commented [JG32]: To discuss

Commented [MR33]: This conflicts with the HQ123 Error...

Commented [JG34]: Not a sentence

Commented [JG35]:

In the example above, the resident did not fulfill the 30-day Notice requirement. However, it is assumed that the resident was compliant with the MO process (emptied the unit, returned keys, etc) and the owner/agent was not required to complete the process to declare a unit "abandoned".

Property 1		Property 2	
Household Name	Clark	Household Name	Clark
Notice Date	6/1	Anticipated MI Date	6/15
Anticipated MO Date	6/30	Anticipated Subsidy Start Date	7/1
Date owner/agent takes possession of unit	6/30 tenant skips on 6/27 - owner/agent files 72-hour abandonment notice and takes possession of unit on 6/30	Actual MI Date	6/15
MO Effective Date	6/30	Actual Subsidy Start Date	7/1

See earlier in this chapter for a discussion of the rules concerning MO and MI Effective Dates. The key rule is that the presence or absence of a tenant Notice to Vacate is completely irrelevant in determining a MO Effective Date.

The actual MO Effective Date may be before the end of any notice period or it may be after the end of the notice period.

If a CA is involved in adjudicating between sites in double subsidy situations, the only relevant determination is the MO Effective Date. Whether or not the new owner/agent exercised due diligence is immaterial. It is important to remember that, if a resident moves out without a thirty-day notice or before the move-out date indicated on the thirty-day notice, the former owner/agent has no right to subsidy through the end of a notice period even when notice is given.

When the actual move-out date is known, the actual move-out date is the MO Effective Date. If the tenant skips, the MO Effective Date is the date the owner/agent takes possession of the unit.

5.17.10.1 Dual Subsidy/Dual Assistance What to Do After Receiving an HQ Move-out Message

You may run in to situations where a new resident moves into a community before moving out of their existing subsidized unit. This is what we refer to as receiving Dual Subsidy/Dual Assistance. For example:

- ✧ Dixie lives in Magnolia Grove (Property A) in Georgia
- ✧ She decides to move to The Oaks (Property B) in Rhode Island
- ✧ She applies to The Oaks moves in on August 15
- ✧ The property manager sends the MI to TRACS on August 16
- ✧ Because the CA for Georgia and Rhode Island are different, the CA does not catch the "Dual Subsidy/Dual Assistance"
- ✧ The Move-in (MAT10) transaction is received by TRACS
- ✧ TRACS finds Dixie living in Magnolia Grove (Property A) in Georgia
- ✧ TRACS generates an HQ Move-out transaction effective August 14 and sends a message to Magnolia Grove (Property A)
- ✧ The TRACS System creates an HQ Move-out transaction when the following occurs:
 - ✧ A resident lives in subsidized property A
 - ✧ The resident is considered "active" in property A
 - A Move-in certification is received in TRACS for the same resident in property B
 - TRACS automatically moves the resident out of property A (HQ Move-out)
 - Effective the day before the Move-in for property B
 - Also sends HQ 123 message to property A

The **HQ123** message is sent by TRACS to Property A and indicates an existing tenant has moved into another subsidized property. The owner/agent should investigate immediately.

- ❖ If a Move-out transaction has already been transmitted by Property A, the owner/agent:
 - Checks TRACS to see if it was recorded correctly
 - Check TRACS to see if the Move-out was masked by a subsequent submission for this household (commonly a retroactive GR effective before the Move-out (MAT40) Effective Date but submitted after the MO was processed in TRACS)
 - If the tenant is still in residence, determine the facts.
 - If the tenant has not given notice, determine whether this is a "skip" or whether the tenant is planning to move but has not given notice. (There have been cases where a tenant on a waiting list in another property has been moved in by mistake, so do not assume that an actual Move-in has occurred).

Note: Even though TRACS has already generated an HQ Move-out transaction, the owner/agent is required to submit a site generated Move-out to ensure that TRACS records and owner/agent records are the same. The site generated Move-out transaction must be effective on the date the resident moved out of the unit or on the date the owner/agent took possession of the unit (in the case of a skip). (See rules about Move-out Effective Dates below.)

- ❖ The property manager at Magnolia Grove (Property A) receives the HQ 123 error message
- ❖ The property manager sends a notice to the resident (Dixie)
- ❖ The property manager confirms the actual Move-out Date based on HUD guidance
- ❖ The property manager submits a Move-out (MAT40) transaction effective August 25 because that is the date the unit is vacated and the owner/agent takes possession
- ❖ TRACS receives the Move-out (MAT40) transaction
- ❖ TRACS notes that there is already an HQ MO transaction effective August 14
- ❖ TRACS overwrites the Effective Date with the August 25 Move-out (MAT40) Effective Date indicated on the new MO
- ❖ TRACS sends an MA003 message to The Oaks noting that there is a case of Dual Subsidy/Dual Assistance from August 15 through August 25.

When an owner/agent receives the **MA003** message this means that the new resident has Potential Dual Subsidy. TRACS records show that the new Move-in Effective Date is before the Move-out Effective Date on the original property.

If this information is correct, the new property manager should:
Verify with the other property, that the move-out date is correct and in agreement with the examples in the table below.
Charge the tenant market rent starting with the original move-in date and through the move-out date indicated in the MA003 message.
Terminate the tenant effective on the move-in date using the DS Termination Code to indicate that no subsidy is earned for the Termination Effective Date.
Create an Initial Certification effective the day after the Effective Date of the move-out from the original property to establish the start of assistance in the new property
An adjustment should be included on the next voucher, refunding subsidy from the original MI Effective Date through the day prior to the IC Effective Date.

Note: Since Terminations do not apply to PRACs, the accepted workaround, in lieu of the instructions above, is to create an OARQ Miscellaneous Accounting Request to return any improper payment. The tenant is required to return this improper payment to HUD.

If the owner/agent is aware that a tenant is moving in shortly before the Effective Date of the MO from the original property, the MI is at market rent and there is no MI transmission to TRACS because TRACS does not accept certifications showing \$0 AP unless the property is a PRAC or Component 1 PH to PBRA RAD property.

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In this situation, neither TRACS nor a CA will see a MI. The day after the MO Effective Date from the previous property, an IC should be processed initiating assistance for the household. Under these circumstances, the IC must be accepted even though there is no MI. The MI Date on the IC will be earlier than the IC Effective Date.

Another acceptable method is for an owner/agent to create the MI transaction using verified information. Once the MI is finalized, the owner/agent may create a TM/DS to terminate assistance during the time the resident remains in the original unit. Once the Move-out (MO) for the original property is verified, the owner/agent will create an IC to reinstate assistance. There is no requirement to adjust the Security Deposit in this case.

Please note that, in the case of Dual Subsidy/Dual Assistance, the Security Deposit will not be adjusted unless the AP for the IC differs from the AP for the MI.

5.18 How to Split a Household or Swap a Household Member

There are cases where what was formerly a single household becomes two households (Household Splits) or where two existing subsidized households exchange one or more members (Household Swaps).

A Split can be more formally defined as the creation of a new subsidized household by one or more members of an existing subsidized household, leaving at least one member of the existing household in place.

A Swap can be more formally defined as a situation, starting with two existing subsidized households, where one or more members of a household move to the other household leaving at least one member behind. In some cases, the move is in one direction only—only one household loses members and the other gains. In other cases, the move could be in both directions—each household adds and subtracts members.

Examples of situations covered are similar to the following:

- HOH and Spouse in a subsidized unit decide to separate and one or the other moves into a new subsidized unit in the same or different property establishing a new household (Split). (**Note: the new household must qualify**)
- A family member in a subsidized unit moves in with an assisted family living in another subsidized unit in the same or different property. This could be the adult child of the head, an unrelated member, the parent of the head or some other relationship to the head (Swap).
- A dependent child in a subsidized unit, qualifying for the \$480 deduction, moves in with an assisted family living in another subsidized unit (Swap).

To properly record a Household Split, the owner/agent should submit a Move-in Certification effective on the occupancy date for the household member or members establishing a new household (assistance starts on the MI date) and by submitting an Interim Recertification for the remaining household member(s) in the original unit. Assuming the resident remains in the original unit, the IR Effective Date is determined by following the rules for interims as given in Handbook paragraphs 7-13.C and 7-13.D and **will always be on the first of the month** when rent changes. For example:

- Existing Section 8 elderly household consists of Sarah Smith (HOH) and Alma Adams
- Last Annual Recertification (AR) was effective 3/1
- Alma moves into her own unit 8/10
- An IR is created for Sarah, removing Alma and Alma's income/expenses, and reducing rent effective 9/1
- The MI for Alma, effective 8/10, must be accepted.

To properly record a Household Swap, the owner/agent should submit two Interim Recertifications (IR) adding or removing household members as appropriate. The Effective Dates of the two IRs are determined by the rules in Handbook paragraphs 7-13.C and 7-13.D and may differ from one another depending on whether the rent increases or decreases and whether the tenants followed the rules for reporting the changes. For example:

- Existing Section 8 family household consists of Kayla Smith (HOH), Karla Smith (minor) and Dwight Adams (adult full-time student)
- Last Annual Recertification was effective 4/1
- Dwight is going to move in with his dad Harvey in another Section 8 unit. This "swap" occurs on 7/12

- An IR is created for Kayla, removing Dwight and Dwight's deductions. A rent increase notice is sent on 7/12 and the Interim Recertification (MAT10) including the rent increase is effective 9/1
- An IR is created for Harvey, adding Dwight and Dwight's deductions, and decreasing rent. Since Dwight moved in to the unit on 7/12, the Interim Recertification (MAT10) including the rent decrease is effective on 8/1

It is important to realize that a household member can appear to be occupying two units simultaneously under the above scenarios. This is explicitly approved by HUD Policy.

Mid-month Interim Recertifications involving a change in rent completed pursuant to the earlier guidance (prior to TRACS v 2.0.2.D) concerning household Splits and Swaps are not subject to a finding during a Management and Occupancy Review.

5.19 Implementation of HOTMA – 2024 Certifications Submitted Using TRACS 2.0.2.D Rules

The implementation of HOTMA and the release of TRACS 2.0.3.A provides some challenges for the industry. In order to complete the TRACS 2.0.3.A Specification, train industry professionals and provide guidance for occupancy oversight, certain questions regarding Assistance Payment calculations and certification submissions must be answered quickly. In particular, industry stakeholders must understand what to do if a certification effective 1/1/2024 through 4/1/2024 is **finalized**/submitted prior to January 1, 2024 using TRACS v 2.0.2.D and Pre-HOTMA rules.

There are certain values used for rent/AP calculations that are manually entered with no TRACS impact. These values include income inclusions/exclusions, asset inclusions/exclusions, etc. Owner/agents should use these new income inclusions and exclusions when creating any certifications effective 1/1/2024 or later.

Other factors such as how to treat fosters, deductions, hardship exemptions related to the Medical Expense and Disability Assistance Expense, the Elderly/Disabled Family Deduction, calculation of income from assets, enforcing eligibility rules based on asset caps and enforcing eligibility rules based on ownership of real property suitable for occupancy are controlled by site software.

Certifications effective 1/1/24 or later may be submitted as early as 9/2/2023 under HUD submission rules.

A 1/1/2024 AR may be finalized/submitted as early as 9/2/2023.

A 2/1/2024 AR may be finalized/submitted as early as 10/2/2023.

A 3/1/2024 AR may be finalized/submitted as early as 11/2/2023.

A 4/1/2024 AR may be finalized/submitted as early as 1/2/2024.

Because IC and IR transactions can be effective on any day of the month, IC and IR transactions effective through 4/2024 may be submitted in 2023 using TRACS v 2.0.2.D and pre-HOTMA calculation rules.

When this is the case, if the certification is created using TRACS version 2.0.2D, the 2.0.2.D rules would apply. If the certification is created using TRACS version 2.0.3.A, the 2.0.3.A rules, including rules implementing HOTMA, are applied.

If a 2024 certification is created in 2023 and includes 2.0.2.D values, what action is taken by the owner/agent?

New income/asset exclusions and Deduction Hardship Exemptions could result in calculated TTP that would be lower than calculated TTP using Pre-HOTMA rules.

New deduction percentages and removal of deductions for fosters could result in calculated TTP that would be higher than calculated TTP using Pre-HOTMA rules.

5.19.1 Resident's TTP/Tenant Rent Is Lower Using HOTMA Rules

If the rules implemented with TRACS v 2.0.3.A cause Adjusted Income to decrease, the owner/agent is required to correct the 2024 2.0.2.D certification immediately after TRACS 2.0.3.A is implemented on site, incorporating the 1/2024 changes. This will create an adjustment decreasing the resident's TTP and increasing subsidy with no special rules.

Example – TTP is Lower - Lucy Lu

Lucy Lu lives in Sterling Apartments. A Section 8 Elderly Property.	
Ms. Lu's AR is effective 2/1/24.	
Annual Income is \$18000	
The property manager is creating the 2/1/24 AR in November 2023 using Pre-HOTMA Rules.	

The Elderly/Disabled Family Deduction =	\$400
3% Annual Income =	\$540
Total Out-of-Pocket Medical Expenses =	\$500
Medical Expense Deduction =	\$0
Adjusted Income =	\$17600
Monthly TTP =	\$440

The certification is submitted in completed and submitted in December using 2.0.2.D rules.	
In December 2023, the OA implements TRACS v 2.0.3.A and HOTMA Rules	
Ms. Lu's Assistance will change with the HOTMA rules.	

The Elderly/Disabled Family Deduction =	\$525
5% Annual Income =	\$900
Total Out-of-Pocket Medical Expenses =	\$500
Medical Expense Deduction =	\$0
Adjusted Income =	\$17475
Monthly TTP =	\$437

The owner/agent corrects the 2/1/2024 AR submitted in December.	
On December 10, the owner/agent sends a Notice of Rent Change and Requirement to Sign to the Ms. Lu.	
The effective date of the decrease is 2/1/2024.	
The voucher will include adjustments increasing the Assistance Payment for Ms. Lu.	

5.19.2 Resident's TTP/Tenant Is Higher Using HOTMA Rules

If the rules implemented with TRACS v 2.0.3.A cause Adjusted Income to increase, the owner/agent is required to correct the 2024 2.0.2.D certification immediately after TRACS 2.0.3.A is implemented on site, incorporating the 1/2024 changes. This will create an adjustment increasing the resident's TTP and decreasing subsidy. The effective date of the change will be the effective date of the original certification.

The owner/agent must comply with the rule requiring owner/agents to provide a 30-Day Notice of Rent Increase.

In order to ensure that the owner/agent remains financially whole, a new Miscellaneous Accounting Request Code HOTM will be created. This Miscellaneous Accounting Request Code will be used to offset the reduction to the Assistance Payment until the first of the month after the end of the 30-Day Notice period.

Example – TTP is Lower - Corey and Carlita Cortez

Corey and Carlita Cortez live in Sterling Apartments. A Section 8 Elderly Property.
Corey and Carlita's AR is effective 1/1/24.
Corey and Carlita's Annual Income consists of SSA and an Annuity Distribution
Annual Income is \$39000
The property manager is creating the 1/1/24 AR in October 2023 using Pre-HOTMA Rules.

The Elderly/Disabled Family Deduction =	\$400
3% Annual Income =	\$1170
Total Out-of-Pocket Medical Expenses =	\$8200
Medical Expense Deduction =	\$7030
Adjusted Income =	\$31570
Monthly TTP =	\$789

The certification is submitted in completed and submitted in December using 2.0.2.D rules.
In December 2023, the OA implements TRACS v 2.0.3.A and HOTMA Rules
The Cortez's Assistance will change with the HOTMA rules.

The Elderly/Disabled Family Deduction =	\$525
5% Annual Income =	\$1950
Total Out-of-Pocket Medical Expenses =	\$8200
Medical Expense Deduction =	\$6250
Adjusted Income =	\$32225
Monthly TTP =	\$806

The owner/agent corrects the 1/1/2024 AR submitted in December.
On December 10, the owner/agent sends a 30 Day Notice of Rent Increase and Requirement to Sign Notice to the Cortez's.
While the corrected certification effective date is 1/1/2024, the effective date of the increase is 2/1/2024.
The owner/agent includes a Miscellaneous Accounting Request HTMA for +17 (789 – 806) for the difference in subsidy for the month of January 2024.
This enables the owner/agent to implement HOTMA rules as of 1/1/2024 while ensuring that the resident receives property notice and the property remains "financially whole".

Example – Ken and Krista King

Ken and Krista King live in Sterling Apartments. A Section 8 Elderly Property.
Ken and Krista's AR is effective 2/1/24
Ken and Krista's Annual Income consists of SSA and an Annuity Distribution
Annual Income is \$48000
The property manager is creating the 2/1/24 AR in October 2023 using Pre-HOTMA Rules.

The Elderly/Disabled Family Deduction =	\$400
3% Annual Income =	\$1440
Total Out-of-Pocket Medical Expenses =	\$6200
Medical Expense Deduction =	\$4760
Adjusted Income =	\$42840
Monthly TTP =	\$1071

The certification is submitted in completed and submitted in November using 2.0.2.D rules.
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In December 2023, the OA implements TRACS v 2.0.3.A and HOTMA Rules
The Kings Assistance will change with the HOTMA rules.

The Elderly/Disabled Family Deduction =	\$525
5% Annual Income =	\$2400
Total Out-of-Pocket Medical Expenses =	\$6200
Medical Expense Deduction =	\$3800
Adjusted Income =	\$43675
Monthly TTP =	\$1092

The owner/agent corrects the 2/1/2024 AR submitted in December.
On December 10, the owner/agent sends a 30 Day Notice of Rent Increase and Requirement to Sign Notice to the Kings.
The effective date of the increase is 2/1/2024
There will be no manual adjustment since the rent increase is effective on the same day as the certification.

The owner/agent can develop a policy implementing the asset cap and exclusion of residents with real property suitable for occupancy after the implementation of TRACS 2.0.3.A which is allowed under the rule.

HUD could establish a timing rule and specify that the corrections must be submitted on any of the first three vouchers submitted under 2.0.3.A. This allows owner/agents to correct certifications, obtain signatures and include the corrected certifications on vouchers submitted on or before the 10th of the month.

HUD could also implement a rule stating that the Notice to the resident must be separate from the corrected 50059 and must include the new, corrected rent, the date that new rent will start and penalties for failure to sign the 50059 within 30 calendar days (termination of assistance for all programs except PRAC or termination of tenancy for PRAC). If a resident is terminated for failure to sign the 50059, the termination effective date will be the first of the month after the 30 days. In the case of a PRAC, the owner/agent may continue to receive subsidy while pursuing termination/eviction.

If the owner/agent does not send out a separate notice, but the certification is signed at least 30 days before the effective date of any rent increase, the owner/agent is compliant.

If the owner/agent does not send out a separate notice, but the certification is signed less than 30 days before the effective date of any rent increase, the owner/agent is not compliant. In this case, the owner/agent must consider the tenant signature date the beginning of the 30 day notice and any rent increase may take effect the first of the month at least 30 days after the tenant signature date. The owner/agent may not use the HOTM Miscellaneous Accounting Request Code to offset the adjustment to the Assistance Payment.

If the owner/agent does not send out a separate notice, but the certification is signed before the corrected certification is submitted to TRACS, the owner/agent is compliant.

5.20 Assistance Payments, Special Claims, Utility Reimbursements, and Excess Income

This section describes the various types of payments that involve owner/agents, tenants, and HUD in connection with rent payments and Assistance Payments (AP). In some cases, the owner/agent receives assistance from HUD in the form of a housing Assistance Payment. In HUD-subsidized multifamily properties where tenants pay for utilities, the owner/agent receives assistance from HUD, which includes AP amounts for both rent and utilities. Under certain circumstances described in paragraph 7-13, the owner/agent must remit a Utility Reimbursement to tenants.

While HH 4350.3 Paragraph 5-25 describes the methods by which the owner/agent calculates the tenant rent and Total Tenant Payment (TTP) for properties with project-based rental assistance, this section describes the

requirements and procedures that owner/agents must follow to receive Assistance Payments from HUD for the property.

This section explains when owner/agents may bill HUD for Special Claims: tenant damages, unpaid tenant rent, vacancy losses, and debt service. This section also describes the procedures owner/agents must follow to file a Special Claim.

In addition, this section describes the rules and procedures for handling Utility Reimbursements. HH 4350.3 Paragraph 5-26 C explains how utility allowances affect the Tenant Rent. The owner/agent may receive Utility Allowances in addition to rental assistance when the residents are responsible for paying their own utilities. This section explains circumstances under which owner/agents must give tenants Utility Reimbursements.

Finally, this section discusses requirements and procedures that owner/agents of Section 236 properties must follow to report and remit or retain excess income (i.e., amounts the property receives when a tenant's rent payment is in excess of the basic rent for the unit).

5.20.1 Assistance Payments

Assistance payments are available to all properties except Section 236 properties without an assistance contract.

To obtain Assistance Payments, the owner/agent must submit electronic monthly billings (vouchers) to HUD or the property's Contract Administrator.

The submission is required even when the owner/agent is not requesting any assistance for the billing month.

***Note:** When a voucher is submitted that does not request assistance, the voucher information is stored in TRACS and is not transmitted to the Line of Credit Control System (LOCCS).*

When a voucher is received by TRACS, TRACS generates a status message of P10 (VSP10).

Once the voucher is approved (VSP00), the voucher request is sent to the Line of Credit Control System (LOCCS).

HUD may pay the entire voucher request amount or may reduce the voucher based on executed agreements between the owner and HUD. Some reasons a voucher may be reduced in LOCCS is to make payments toward the balance of an outstanding mortgage or to make payments toward the balance of an Owner Repayment Agreement (discussed later in this MAT Guide).

All complete resident certifications, supporting the voucher requests, must be maintained for each tenant listed on the HUD 52670-A.

A signed HUD 52670, Housing Owner's Certification and Application for Housing Assistance Payments for each billing period (month) must be kept on file by the owner/agent for at least five years. Electronic signatures are acceptable. Owner/agents may keep electronic copies of signed vouchers as long as electronic storage methods comply with HUD's requirements.

The file must also include:

- HUD 52670-A Part 1, Schedule of Tenant Assistance Payments Due
- HUD 52670-A Part 3, Adjustments to Schedule of Tenant Assistance Payments Due;
- HUD 52670-A Part 4, Misc. Accounting Request for Schedule of Tenant Assistance Payments Due;
- HUD 52670-A Part 5, Approved Special Claims for Schedule of Tenant Assistance Payment Due, and
- HUD 52670-A Part 6, Repayments/FSS (if applicable)
- HUD-52671-A through D, *Special Claims Worksheets*, (if applicable).

For Component 1 PH to PBRA RAD, the owner/agent must also keep records supporting Rehab Assistance Payment requests.

The owner/agent's request for Assistance Payments must be limited to the number and type of units under contract as of the given voucher month according to the identification of contract units and rents in the project-based Assistance Payments contract.

Assistance for any particular unit cannot be claimed under more than one assistance contract for the same voucher period except for partial-month occupancy when a mid-month MI and a mid-month MO is processed in the same month.

The owner/agent must comply with the assistance contract in order to continue receiving Assistance Payments from HUD.

Note: If an owner/agent elects to grant rent concessions, the owner/agent cannot bill HUD for either the rental assistance or the tenant's portion of the rent for the month or months the concession is given.

5.20.2 Procedures for Obtaining Assistance Payments from HUD

To obtain monthly Assistance Payments for all eligible units, the owner/agent must submit a request for payment to HUD or the property's Contract Administrator.

To secure payment, owner/agents must complete forms HUD 52670 and HUD 52670-A Part 1, along with HUD 52670-A Parts 3, 4 and 5 and 6 as needed, on a monthly basis. The owner/agent must submit HUD 52670-A Part 2 as applicable only after Special Claims have been approved by the HUD Office or Contract Administrator.

The owner/agent must prepare a separate HUD 52670 for each of the property's assistance contracts to report the following:

- Regular tenant Assistance Payments and adjustments; and
- Approved Special Claims.
- Miscellaneous Accounting Requests
- Repayment Agreements
- FSS Escrow Account Information
- Prior to submitting requests for Assistance Payments or Special Claims Payments to HUD or the Contract Administrator, all of the required HUD 50059 or HUD 50059A tenant information must be submitted electronically to TRACS.

5.20.3 Assistance Payment Calculations

For Section 8 (except Component 1 PH to PBRA RAD), 202/8 and Section 202 PAC properties, the Assistance Payment is the Gross Rent (Contract Rent plus Utility Allowance) minus the TTP. If applicable, the Assistance Payment may include a Utility Reimbursement that the owner/agent must provide to the tenant. [See the 203ACalculatingTenantRent spreadsheet for details.](#)

For a discussion of Utility Reimbursements, refer to Paragraph 5-26 later in this chapter.

5.20.3.1 For Component 1 PH to PBRA RAD, the Assistance Payment is TTP Minus Any Utility Allowance.

The Assistance Payment may be a negative amount. If so, the owner/agent must record this amount on the voucher. This negative request is reversed using the RADN Miscellaneous Accounting Request. For additional information see this [MAT Guide Chapter 7 MAT Voucher Payment System Format Definitions and Chapter 4 MAT PBRA RAD.](#)

When the total Regular Assistance Payments on the voucher for any given month is a negative amount, the owner/agent must deposit this amount into the property's operating account on a monthly basis.

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For Section 811 PRAC and Section 202 PRAC units, the Assistance Payment is the difference between the unit Operating Rent and the TTP.

The difference between the unit Operating Rent and the TTP may be a negative amount. If so, the owner/agent must record this amount on the voucher.

When the total Regular Assistance Payments on the voucher for any given month is a negative amount, the owner/agent must deposit this amount into the property's Residual Receipts account on a monthly basis.

When both the total Regular Assistance Payments and the total Adjustments to Regular Assistance Payments on the voucher for any given month are negative amounts, the owner/agent must deposit the total negative amount of Regular Assistance Payments into the property's Residual Receipts account and make an adjustment on the next scheduled voucher to repay HUD the amount of the total negative Adjustments to Regular Assistance Payments.

When the total Regular Assistance Payments on a voucher for any given month is a positive amount and both the total Adjustments to Regular Assistance Payments and the Total Subsidy Authorized are negative amounts, an adjustment must be made on the next scheduled voucher to repay HUD the amount in Total Subsidy Authorized.

When a project continuously has negative vouchers where adjustments cannot be made on the voucher to return amount(s) due HUD, the owner/agent should be required to issue a check for payment.

5.20.3.2 Payments for Partial-Month Occupancies

Certifications may be effective on any day of a month.

Owner/agents are entitled to an Assistance Payment only for the actual number of days during the month that the qualified resident occupied the unit.

5.20.3.3 Calculating Assistance Payments for Partial-Month Occupancies

The owner/agent must calculate Assistance Payments for partial-month occupancies by:

- Dividing the monthly assistance amount by the actual number of days in the month;
- Rounding the result to the nearest \$0.01 (i.e., round up at \$0.005) (e.g., \$1.645012 becomes \$1.65); and
- Multiplying the result by the actual number of days the tenant lived in the unit.
- The owner/agent must round the result to the nearest whole dollar. The owner/agent will round up starting at \$0.50.

When a tenant moves or transfers out of a unit or tenancy is terminated, owner/agents must calculate assistance for these partial-month occupancies using the calculation method shown in Example – Move-out below.

Example – Move-out

A tenant moved out on February 17, 2024 (a leap year). The Assistance Payment is \$343 at the time of move-out. This example calculates the amount of money the owner/agent must reimburse HUD for February.

Monthly assistance:	\$343.00
Divided by 29 days:	29
Daily Assistance Payment:	\$11.827586 (extend 6 characters) = \$11.83 (rounded to the nearest \$.01)

Multiply by the number of days the tenant actually lived in the unit:	17
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Assistance earned by the owner/agent: \$201.11

Round to the nearest dollar: \$201.00

This equals the amount of assistance the owner/agent is entitled to keep. Because the assistance was billed for in advance, the owner/agent must reimburse HUD the difference between the monthly assistance and the amount the owner/agent is entitled to keep.

Monthly assistance: \$343.00

Less eligible assistance: -\$201.00

Amount reimbursed to HUD: \$142.00

When a tenant moves or transfers into a unit, or undergoes Initial Certification, owner/agents must calculate assistance for these partial-month occupancies using the calculation method shown in the Example – Move-in below.

Example – Move-in

A new tenant moved in on December 16. The Assistance Payment is \$350. This example calculates the amount of money the owner/agent must bill HUD for December.

Monthly assistance: \$350.00

Divided by 31 days: 31

Daily assistance: \$11.290323 (extend 6 characters) = \$11.29 (rounded to the nearest \$.01)

Multiplied by the number of days
the tenant actually lived in the unit: 16

Assistance earned: \$180.64

Round: \$181.00

The owner/agent will bill HUD for this amount.

5.20.3.4 Guidelines for Adjustments Partial Month Occupancies

See Appendix H of the MAT Guide for detailed instructions concerning the calculation of adjustments and their presentation on a voucher. The spreadsheet accompanying the Guide ([203AAdjustmentCalculations.xlsx](#)) contains examples.

A Unit Transfer may involve two adjustment calculations. The end of assistance in the old unit (UT-O Unit Transfer-Out) has an Effective Date one day earlier than the Effective Date of the UT. The start of assistance in the new unit (UT-I Unit Transfer-In) is as of the UT Effective Date.

When new certifications are added or certifications are changed, adjustments start the first of the month the AP changes to the earlier of the following:

- The day prior to the date of the voucher on which the adjustment is being reported; or
- The end of the month during which billing changes caused by new or changed certifications end.

All changes are reported by returning all previously billed amounts and then billing for the same period, including any new or corrected amounts. **See the MAT Guide, Appendix H, for examples.**

If the action causing the adjustment affects a subsequent certification or certifications in the chain of certifications, then the owner/agent must correct the subsequent certification(s) as appropriate and report the billing changes as outlined.

When calculating an adjustment involving two partial months, calculate the daily assistance for each month by using the formula for calculating daily assistance. The adjustment for each month must be calculated separately following the rules in this MAT Guide and the [203AAdjustmentCalculations spreadsheet](#).

5.21 Vouchers

The owner/agent must also sign and retain copies of the voucher (HUD 52670), forms HUD 52670-A Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 and other related forms or supporting documentation. No signed copies of the facsimile voucher forms are sent to Contract Administrators in any form—paper, PDF, fax or other format. Only the electronic forms/formats defined in the MAT Guide are sent using the TRACS system.

Contract Administrator (CA)s may request signed copies of the HUD 52670-A Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 and other related forms or supporting documentation for problem resolution only.

Signed copies of the voucher forms are sent to HUD upon request or as required under the PBRA RAD program. HUD may request paper or electronic copies of the HUD 52670-A Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 and other related forms or supporting documentation.

Figure 5-2: Deadlines for TRACS Submission

Deadlines for TRACS Submissions
Section 8, 202/8, PAC, 811 PRA, 202 SPRAC and PRAC Properties
The deadline for transmission of vouchers (HUD 52670) and all related TRACS files supporting the voucher is the <u>10th calendar day of the month</u> directly preceding the voucher payment month.
For example, the February voucher (the February billing) TRACS transmission would be due on January 10.
Vouchers submitted after this deadline date may risk late payment.
Contract Administrators may not set an earlier deadline for submission.
The voucher requesting payment for assistance must be submitted within 60 calendar days from the due date. An approved Special Claim must be submitted within 90 calendar days of the approval date. Payment of both the voucher and approved Special Claims are subject to the availability of funds for the applicable subsidy year, as determined by HUD.
HUD 50059s/HUD 50059As should be submitted throughout the month as the completed data is available. HUD 50059s/HUD 50059As supporting a voucher must be transmitted prior to voucher transmission.

5.21.1 Voucher Signatures

Each voucher must be signed and dated by the owner/agent. Owner/agents must use a signature format compliant with HUD's formal guidance (original or electronic signatures).

Signature dates must reflect the date the owner/agent actually signed.

5.21.2 Certifications Required of the Owner

In order to receive an Assistance Payment, the owner/agent must certify each month that:

- The information provided by the owner/agent was true.
- Assistance payments, recertifications, and Special Claims are computed accurately.

- All required unit inspections have been completed (i.e., move-in and move-out).
- All assisted units are in a decent, safe, and sanitary condition.
- The owner/agent has not previously billed for or received the Assistance Payments requested in the current voucher.
- The facts and data reported to HUD are actual and timely (i.e., the household for which the owner/agent is requesting the Assistance Payment actually resides in the unit).
- Payments have not been received from the tenant or other sources beyond that authorized in the assistance contract or the lease, except as permitted by HUD.

5.21.3 Criminal and Civil Penalties for Fraud

If owner/agents knowingly submit false information on the Assistance Payment voucher, they may be subject to criminal and/or civil penalties, as well as penalties imposed by HUD.

5.21.3.1 Criminal Prohibitions And Penalties

Owners and their agents are prohibited from knowingly and willingly making or using a document or writing containing any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or entry, in any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States.

The actions described above are punishable by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or imprisonment for up to five years, or both.

5.21.3.2 Civil Prohibitions And Penalties

The owner/agent is prohibited from knowingly presenting, or causing to be presented, a false or fraudulent claim; or knowingly making, using, or causing to be used, a false record or statement; or conspiring to defraud the government by getting a false or fraudulent claim allowed or paid.

An owner/agent convicted of the actions described above is subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$5,000 and not more than \$10,000, plus three times the amount of damages.

5.21.3.3 Penalties Imposed By HUD

Penalties and assessments under the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act as implemented by HUD's Regulations, 24 CFR, part 30;

- Civil money penalties under the HUD Reform Act of 1989, as implemented by HUD's Regulations, 24 CFR, part 28; or
- Administrative sanctions by HUD pursuant to CFR Part 24.

5.22 Anticipated Voucher Dates – When Certifications May Appear on a Voucher

With the release of 202C in 2009, HUD introduced changes to the “voucher date” process. This field is now labeled “Anticipated Voucher Date”.

The Anticipated Voucher Date (AVD) associated with a certification is the site software's estimate of date of the next voucher on which this transaction may appear based on the time the cert is created or signed. The Anticipated Voucher Date should not be confused with the rules specifying the earliest voucher on which a particular certification can appear—see MAT Guide, Appendix H 11, Voucher Creation and the associated charts.

Software is providing an Anticipated Voucher Date, indicating the first voucher the certification transaction may appear; however, the certification may appear on a later voucher.

To clarify the distinction between Anticipated Voucher Date and the earliest possible voucher, consider a 1/1 AR.

- Under the rules, it cannot appear on any voucher earlier than 1/1.
- However, it could appear on a subsequent voucher.

For example,

- If the AR is completed on October 1, the Anticipated Voucher Date will be 1/1—it can't appear earlier than that.
- If the AR is completed late (on 3/1) due to extenuating circumstances, the Anticipated Voucher Date will be 4/1 because the 3/1 voucher has already been sent.

Specific examples are shown below.

Table 4-2 Anticipated Voucher Dates

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This chart provides an example of what happens when a voucher is created. The example shows the first month that a given cert may appear on the voucher.			
Section 8, 202/8, PAC, 811 PRA Demo, 202/811 PRAC and SPRAC			
Cert Type	Eff July 1	Eff July 2-10	Eff July 11-31
Voucher Month			
AR	July assumes AR was completed when July voucher was created in June	N/A	N/A
IR	July assumes IR was completed when July voucher was created in June	August (happens with IR/UT combination)	August (happens with IR/UT combination – also, this indicates that the voucher is late)
Initial Certification (IC)	July assumes IC was completed when July voucher was created in June	August	August
MI	August	September	September
MO	August	September	September
UT	August	September	September
TM	August	September	September
GR	July assumes GR was completed when July voucher was created in June	August	August

When a full certification (MAT10) is effective on the same date as a partial certification (GR or UT) the rules for the full certifications (MAT10) are applied.

Since the Anticipated Voucher Date is determined when the certification is created, a number of things might happen causing it to appear on a later voucher. That is why the field is named using the word “Anticipated”.

Reasons a certification may appear on a subsequent voucher include, but are not limited to:

- A late transmission to a CA; or
- A CA not including the certification on the first voucher on which it could appear.

To reiterate, the cert selection rules in Appendix H only forbid certs appearing on vouchers **earlier** than the rules specify. There is no requirement that a cert must appear on that specific voucher.

Since the MAT Guide cannot include all possible scenarios, both owner/agents and Contract Administrator (CA)s are asked to be flexible and use common sense when enforcing these rules. At the CA level, it would not be appropriate to hold payment on a certification because its Anticipated Voucher Date was either wrong (the date is too early and is forbidden by the rules) or earlier or later than the CA might want. This is, after all, an “anticipated” voucher date.

Contract Administrator (CA)s are free to modify an Anticipated Voucher Date where necessary (and must do so where the date is not allowed by the rules) as long as that fact is communicated to the site so that a proper accounting reconciliation can be done for the voucher. If the specification explicitly allows a certain practice, the CA may not disagree and require something else.

It is also not appropriate to adjust the voucher because the CA is aware of an upcoming change that is not reflected on the current voucher but will be reflected on a subsequent voucher.

Note: Owner/agents will sometimes transmit a retroactive certification in order to ensure that the certification is recorded in TRACS (when a voucher audit indicates that the certification has not been successfully recorded). In these cases, the Anticipated Voucher Date will be in the past and CA software should not modify it to cause it to appear on the current voucher and generate adjustments. This retroactive certification will need to be submitted as a correction using correction flag Administrative Resubmission. Alternatively, the owner/agent could contact the CA and let the CA know that the certification is being transmitted again. When submitting to a Contract Administrator (CA), failure to submit the certification as a correction (or to let the CA know that the certification is being resubmitted), will probably cause the CA software to generate a FATAL error. This is true because, even though the certification is not in TRACS, it may have been recorded in the CA software. Resubmitting the original certification may cause CA software to identify the second submission as a “duplicate” with no changes and CA software may automatically delete the record. This is to avoid a CA deleting the record (assuming it is a duplicate), or asking for a submission of a correction.

5.22.1 Reporting a Move-in (MI) MAT10 Certification on the Voucher

Owner/agents should not complete a MI certification until the resident takes possession of the unit.

A MI (MAT10) effective on July 1 should not be completed until July 1. In July, the owner/agent is completing the August voucher so the first time the voucher will include the MI transaction will be with the August voucher.

The Assistance Payment for the Move-in month will appear on the Adjustments Page.

The MI transaction may appear on a later voucher if the owner/agent has not completed the MI before the voucher is created and transmitted.

5.22.2 Reporting an Annual Recertification on the Voucher

An AR is always effective on the first of a month.

Optimally, ARs will be complete at least one month before the AR Due Date. When this is the case, the AR will appear on the appropriate voucher.

Example – AR Completed At Least 30 Days Before Effective Date

- AR effective 7/1/2025 is completed on 5/31/2025
- Owner/agent prepares July voucher on 6/2/2025
- The 7/1/2025 AR will appear on the July voucher (Anticipated Voucher Date = 7/2025)

AR corrections appear on the voucher created after the AR correction is completed/finalized.

If the AP changes, the Voucher Adjustment Page will include a reversal of all subsidy paid since the AR Effective Date and will include the addition of the new AP amount starting with the Effective Date of the corrected certification.

5.22.3 Reporting an Interim Recertification on the Voucher

IRs may be completed before, on or after the IR effective date.

The date the IR appears on a voucher is dependent on when the IR is completed/finalized.

Example – IR Completed At Least 30 Days Before Effective Date

- An increase in household income causes an owner/agent to create an IR to increase rent/reduce assistance.
- The owner/agent generally must provide a 30-day Notice.

- Income change reported on 5/2 may result in an IR effective on 7/1.
- If the certification is complete before 6/10 (before the July voucher is created and transmitted), then that 7/1 IR will appear on the July voucher created in June.

Example – IR Completed Less Than 30 Days Before Effective Date

- A resident reports the addition of a minor reducing the family rent and increasing assistance.
- There is no requirement to provide a 30-day Notice when the Tenant Rent decreases.
- The household composition change is reported on 8/15 and the IR is effective on 9/1.
- That 9/1 IR will appear on the October voucher created in September.
- The Voucher Adjustment Page will include an adjustment transaction increasing the Assistance Payment for the month of September.

5.22.4 Reporting an Initial Certification on the Voucher

An IC may also be created in advance of the IC Effective Date.

This is not common, but usually happens when a resident fails to comply with the AR requirement.

Usually, IC transactions are created after-the-fact. For example, if a resident did not move out of a subsidized unit before moving into the property, the owner/agent would submit a TM-DS transaction. Then the owner/agent would have to create an IC effective the day after the MO Effective Date for the former property.

The need for these transactions is usually discovered when the original MI is transmitted to the CA or TRACS.

Example – Submitting a TM/DS and IC Combination

- Resident Moves from The Villa into The Ranch on 6/15.
- Move in transaction sent with August voucher to Contract Administrator (CA)/TRACS on 7/5.
- Fatal Error is Returned to owner/agent for Dual Subsidy.
- Owner/agent investigates and finds that resident did not complete the move-out process with the previous owner/agent at The Villa until 6/30.
- Previous owner/agent at The Villa submitted MO effective 6/30.
- Previous owner/agent at The Villa transmitted the MO on 7/10 with the August voucher.
- New owner/agent at The Ranch creates a TM/DS (MAT65) effective 6/15 (all subsidy will be reversed) TM (MAT65) transaction can appear as early as the August voucher.
- Owner/agent at The Ranch creates an IC effective July 1 (MAT10) to reinstate assistance for the resident.
- The TM (MAT65) and the IC (MAT10) are transmitted on 8/5 (September voucher) when the owner/agent creates the next voucher

Note: The CA is allowed to permit the owner/agent to transmit certifications (the TM and IC in this example) and corrections to the voucher. Contract Administrator (CA)s may accept voucher transmissions based on their own rules. Some Contract Administrator (CA)s will only accept one voucher transmission per month. Some Contract Administrator (CA)s will accept two or more voucher submissions.

5.22.5 Reporting a Gross Rent Change on the Voucher

Gross Rent Change (GR) transactions change the Unit Rent and/or the Utility Allowance for a particular unit. These are usually global to the property meaning that all units' Contract Rent or Utility Allowance changes happen for all units at the same time.

The GR (MAT70) may be effective on any day of the month. HUD rules specify that these changes are to coincide with the Contract Effective Date.

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While not common, a GR affecting Contract Rent may have a different Effective Date than a GR affecting any Utility Allowance.

When a GR is effective on the first of a month, and if the GR has been properly entered by the owner/agent before the voucher is created, the GR will appear on the appropriate voucher.

If the GR is not effective on the first day of a month, the Anticipated Voucher Date will be the month after the GR Effective Date (assuming the rent adjustment is submitted and approved on time).

5.22.6 Reporting a Unit Transfer (UT) MAT70 Certification on the Voucher

The rules for Unit Transfers (MAT70) transactions are the same. Owner/agents should not complete a UT certification until the resident vacates the old unit and takes possession of the new unit.

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A UT (MAT70) effective on July 1 should not be completed until July 1.

In July, the owner/agent is completing the August voucher so the first time the voucher will include the UT transaction will be on the August voucher.

Two transactions are recorded

1. UT-O – Unit Transfer out of the original unit; and
2. UT-I – Unit Transfer into the new unit.

The Unit Transfer may appear on a later voucher if the owner/agent has not completed the UT before the August voucher is created and transmitted.

5.22.7 Reporting a Termination/Suspension (TM) MAT65 Certification on the Voucher

Terminations/Suspensions (TM MAT65) are the anomaly. A TM can be completed in advance since an owner/agent must usually provide a 30-day Notice before terminating assistance for a household.

However, under the “Anticipated Voucher Date” rules, a TM effective on July 1 will not appear on any voucher before the August 1 voucher even if the July 1 TM is complete in June when the July voucher is created.

In the case of a termination for failure to recertify, the decision to terminate cannot be made until the recertification date and only if there are no extenuating circumstances. For example, suppose an AR is due on 1/1, the tenant does not report before 1/1 and there are no extenuating circumstances. The Termination is effective 12/31. This can't appear on a voucher until February. The January voucher (*created at the beginning of December in most cases*) will include the subsidy for this resident. That is the proper way to bill. All systems should reflect a change on the voucher adjustments page on the February voucher (*created at the beginning of January in most cases*). This will return the subsidy for January for that resident.

Contract combinations involving TM/IC pairs of certifications—the Termination (TM-MAT65) appears on the expiring contract's voucher and the IC MAT10 appears on the new contract's voucher. What do you do if the certification selection rules do not allow the Termination (TM-MAT65) to appear on the last voucher that HUD will pay? A way to get around this limitation is to process a voucher for the month following the one that HUD will pay. Take the amount of that voucher and enter it as an OARQ Miscellaneous Accounting Request on the last voucher that will be paid. See **First and Last HAP Vouchers** above in this chapter.

5.22.8 Reporting a Move-out (MO) MAT40 Certification on the Voucher

The rules for Move-out (MAT40) transactions are the same. Owner/agents should not complete a MO certification until the resident vacates the unit or, in the case of abandonment/skip, the owner/agent takes possession of the unit.

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For example, a MO (MAT40) effective on July 1 should not be completed until July 1.

In July, the owner/agent is completing the August voucher so the first time the voucher will include the MO transaction will be with the August voucher. This may appear on a later voucher if the owner/agent has not completed the MO before the August voucher is created and transmitted.

5.23 Miscellaneous Accounting Requests

Miscellaneous Accounting Requests are used to make manual adjustments to a voucher. In some cases, these adjustments are created automatically by site software. In other cases, owner/agents must enter these Miscellaneous Accounting Requests manually.

No matter what the Miscellaneous Accounting Requests Type, the amount field can be positive or negative. This is to allow for reversals or corrections of previously submitted requests.

For example, EIVP is used both to assess the penalty and to recover the funds when back in compliance.

Owner/agents must be careful when entering positive and negative values and must check the voucher to make sure the request has the required effect (either reducing the Assistance Payment Request or increasing the Assistance Payment Request)

5.23.1 Miscellaneous Accounting Request Codes & Their Function

The following list of Miscellaneous Accounting Request Codes can be used to create manual adjustments to the voucher.

- ✧ **DRUG** = Drug Related Expenses – approved amount used to offset the cost of addressing criminal drug presence or other crime
- ✧ **FORQ** = Field Office initiated accounting adjustment – an adjustment requested/required by HUD.
- ✧ **OARQ** = Owner/Agent Request. This is an owner/agent initiated accounting adjustment – in many cases to correct a transaction error.
- ✧ **RGRC** = Adjustment for a Retroactive *Gross Rent Change* that includes a UA decrease that drives a requirement to provide a 30-day notice to affected residents. This code can only be used for 75 days from the approval date of the rent schedule. See additional discussion about the RGRC Code below.
- ✧ **UUTL** = No longer valid with TRACS v 2.0.3.A.
- ✧ **RSPC** = Recouped Special Claims Funds – When a Special Claim has been approved and paid, but the Owner/agents receives funds from the resident creating an adjustment to the Special Claim amount.
- ✧ **CEAD** = Contract Expiration Adjustment – An adjustment made when a contract expires.
- ✧ **EIVP** = EIV Penalty. A 5% voucher penalty applied – usually after an MOR – when the Owner/agents is not using EIV in its entirety. The same code is used when the Owner/agents proves compliance. Penalty amount is returned to the owner/agent. See additional discussion about the EIVP Code below.
- ✧ **RESR** = Residual Receipts. Residual Receipts will be used to offset part of the voucher billing. Prior to 2.0.2.D, owner/agents used the FORQ Miscellaneous Accounting Request Code to perform this task. Implementation of 2.0.2.D replaces that instruction. Owner/Agents will now use RESR. See additional discussion about the RESR Code below. See *Notice H 2012-14 for instructions pertaining to the use of residual receipts in this context.*
- ✧ **INTA** = Interest adjustment submitted by PBCA - The "INTA" request type is valid only when submitted by a PBCA to report the amount of Interest Earned on the specific Project Account to HUD.

New Codes added with the implementation of TRACS 2.0.3.A.

- ✧ **RADN** = Used by an OA to recover negative regular tenant assistance for a Component 1 PH to PBRA RAD tenant whose assistance is negative. The negative assistance appears on the voucher in the Assistance Payment Detail record and the OA is permitted to retain that money. See additional discussion about the RADN Code below.
- ✧ **RADZ** = Used to zero-out the voucher during Year 1 of a RAD conversion under Component 1 PH to PBRA RAD. **Note:** Year 1 is defined as the time from the RAD Contract Date through December 31 of the same year. The

January voucher at the start of year 2 is not a Year 1 voucher even though it is submitted during Year 1. See additional discussion about the RADZ Code below.

- ✧ **RADR** = Used to request Rehab Assistance under a RAD conversion under Component 1 PH to PBRA RAD. There is one Miscellaneous Request per **voucher month** receiving Rehab Assistance but multiple months' requests may appear on a single voucher. The RADR Comment field must contain the voucher month/year of the rehab assistance being requested. For example: "January 2020 Rehab Assistance Payment." This permits multiple months of Rehab Assistance to be requested on a voucher if the owner failed to request it earlier. There are no Rehab Assistance payments applicable to Component 1 Mod Rehab to PBRA RAD or Component 2 RAD conversions. The units undergoing rehab appear on the count of Rehab units on the voucher cover page. See additional discussion about the RADR Code below.
- ✧ **RDRV** = Used to reverse the portion of a unit/tenant net adjustment attributable to the Year of Conversion. See additional discussion about the RDRV Code below.
- ✧ **RPMT** = Used to record Repayment Agreement payments made by resident who have moved out but who continue to make payments.
- ✧ **HOTM** = Reversal of HOTMA Assistance Payment Adjustment. This is a temporary code valid only for 203A vouchers less than or equal to a date to be determined by HUD. Provisionally the date is 5/1/2024. A HOTM request is used for the case when a certification effective 1/1/2024 or later was submitted under 202D and subsequently corrected under 203A. If the correction causes the household's TTP to increase, the amount of the adjustment is the portion of the adjustment related to the implementation of the HOTMA rules. This amount is to be reversed automatically by OA software using the HOTM code. This keeps the OA whole. The reversal is only valid through the end of the 30-day notice period.

5.23.1.1 RGRC Miscellaneous Accounting Request Code

Note: This code may only be used if owner/agent actions did not cause delay of the GR approval.

Also see HUD [HSG Notice 2015-04 Methodology for Completing a Multifamily Housing Utility Analysis](#)

RGRC is used when an owner/agent is authorized to make an adjustment for a Retroactive Gross Rent Change that includes a UA decrease driving a requirement to provide a 30-Day Notice of Rent Increase to affected residents.

For example:

- Marigold Manor is a Section 8 Senior Community
- There are 15 1-BR Units
- The Contract Rent (CR) is \$800
- The Utility Allowance (UA) is \$91
- Residents are Notified that the owner/agent intends to request a CR/UA adjustment on 2/1
- Owner/agent submits a request for Contract Rent & Utility Allowance Adjustment on 4/1
- The Effective Date of the Rent Change is 8/1.
- There is a delay in processing the request.
- The request is approved on 7/30
- The Contract Rent (CR) is \$816
- The Utility Allowance (UA) is \$86 (\$5.00 Decrease per Unit)
- The owner/agent applies the GR in site software on 8/3
- The owner/agent issues a 30 Day Notice of Rent Increase to all residents on 8/3
- The GR Effective Date is 8/1 but the effective date of the Rent Increase is 10/1
- Because the delay in applying the rent change was not caused by the owner/agent but rather by HUD or the CA, the owner/agent may adjust the voucher to recoup the \$5/per unit variance for two months.
- Owner/agents should enter a single transaction for each month. For example:
 - August GR UA Decrease \$5 for 15 units - \$+75
 - September GR UA Decrease \$5 for 15 units - \$+75

Use of this code requires HUD or CA approval as appropriate.

5.23.1.2 EIVP Miscellaneous Accounting Request Code

Use of EIV became mandatory on January 31, 2010. O/As will incur penalties if they:

1. Did not obtain access to the EIV system by January 31, 2010;

April 24, 2023

This is a working draft. Information is subject to change at any time.

2. Did not begin using the EIV system as of January 31, 2010; or
3. Are not currently using the EIV system.

Usually, these violations are discovered during the Management & Occupancy Review. Owner/agents will receive a finding on the MOR Summary if the violation was identified during the MOR. The violation can be identified at times other than at the time of the MOR.

Owner/agents will incur a penalty of a five percent (5%) decrease to the Voucher Assistance Payment Request for the month following the date the violation was found and for each subsequent voucher month until the violation is cured.

Owner/agents must enter an EIVP Miscellaneous Accounting Request on the next scheduled voucher to adjust for the five percent (5%) decrease. The adjustment amount is negative thus decreasing the total amount requested.

Owner/agents who report to a Contract Administrator will be monitored by the CA to ensure the adjustment is made. Contract Administrators may not add this Miscellaneous Accounting Request to the voucher.

The owner/agent has 30 days to cure the violation. Once the violation is cured, the owner/agent will enter an EIVP Miscellaneous Accounting Request for the next scheduled voucher to recoup the funds previously withheld by HUD. The adjustment amount is positive thus increasing the total amount requested.

If the violation is not cured during the 30 day period, both the owner and the management agent, if applicable, will be flagged in HUD's Active Partners Performance System (APPS). Once the violation is cured, the flag(s) will be removed.

When there is a change in ownership or management at a property, the new owner or management agent must obtain access to and begin using the EIV system within 90 days from:

1. The date the owner takes possession of the property; or
2. The effective date of the management agreement with the owner.

Owners and/or management agents who fail to obtain access and begin using the EIV system within this timeframe may be subject to the penalties described above.

HUD, CAs and owner/agents should refer to HSG Notice 2013-06 [Enterprise Income Verification \(EIV\) System](#) or subsequent notice for additional information about when the 5% penalty should be assessed and when it should not be assessed.

5.23.1.3 RESR Miscellaneous Accounting Request Code

It is strongly recommended that HUD, CAs and owner/agents reference [HSG Notice 2012-04 Use of "New Regulation" Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments \(HAP\) Contracts Residual Receipts to Offset Project-Based Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments](#) to fully understand each entity's responsibilities. The discussion in this MAT Guide only refers to the required voucher adjustments.

This guidance applies to all projects that are subject to a new regulation Project Based Section 8 HAP contract. Applicability includes

- Section 8 New Construction/Substantial Rehabilitation projects subject to 24 CFR §§ 880.205, 881.205, or 883.306, and
- Projects that are subject to both a Section 202 Direct Loan and a new regulation Section 8 HAP contract. B.

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This guidance does not apply to Section 202 PAC, 202 PRAC or Section 811 PRAC.

To the extent that Residual Receipts are available at a new regulation project, owner/agents are allowed an initial reserve ("Retained Balance") in an amount equivalent to \$250 per unit to use for project purposes.

To the extent Residual Receipts are available at a new regulation project, owner/agents may use Residual Receipts to fund a Service Coordinator program, subject to HUD approval. The \$250 per unit Retained Balance is net of the Residual Receipts necessary to fund a Service Coordinator program. That is, Residual Receipts funds in excess of the Retained Balance may be used to fund a Service Coordinator Program prior to offsetting Section 8 HAP payments.

Residual Receipts account balances in excess of \$250 per unit must be applied on a monthly basis to offset Section 8 HAP payments up to the full amount of the monthly subsidy request, depending upon the amount of Residual Receipts available for the offset. Monthly offsets must continue until the Residual Receipts account reaches the Retained Balance level of \$250 per unit.

In order to accomplish the Offset Process, owner/agents must include a RESR Miscellaneous Accounting Request on the voucher.

The request must include:

1. The amount of the offset, expressed as a negative amount and
2. The text phrase "RR offset" in the comment field, along with the actual offset amount inserted.

This amount is negative and will reduce the requested Assistance Payment amount.

When making the miscellaneous payment request, owner/agents must simultaneously submit form HUD-9250, Funds Authorizations for Use of Reserve for Replacement or Residual Receipts, to the HUD Field Office as documentation of the offset.

At the end of the project's fiscal year, all surplus cash remaining after payment of any permissible distributions must be deposited into the project's Residual Receipts account. If, after all Residual Receipts have been applied to offset Section 8 HAP payments and the Residual Receipts account balance again exceeds the Retained Balance level of \$250 per unit, due to an annual deposit of surplus cash, adjustments to reduce of Section 8 HAP payments must be re-initiated.

5.23.1.4 RADN Miscellaneous Accounting Request Code

Applies to Component 1 PH to PBRA RAD only.

Under the PBRA program, assisted families typically pay 30% of Adjusted Income toward rent and utilities - referred to as the Total Tenant Payment (TTP).

For Component 1 PH to PBRA RAD, when TTP equals or exceeds the Gross Rent, the owner/agent must charge a Tenant Rent equal to the lesser of:

- TTP (greater of 10% annual income or 30% adjusted income or Welfare Rent), less the HUD Utility Allowance, or
- LIHTC Maximum Allowable Rent. If paying the lower LIHTC rent causes the assistance calculation to be positive, the assistance is lowered to zero. Otherwise, the zero or negative assistance stays as calculated. *Note: This rule applies no matter which version of the RAD notice was in effect at the time of the RAD closing or conversion. Income limits used for the HUD certification are HUD S8 Income Limits.*

See the new example on the RAD tab of the [Calculating Tenant Rent spreadsheet](#).

In such cases, the resident will still be considered an "Assisted Section 8 tenant" and will still be subject to the requirements for Section 8 residents, including the requirements concerning reexamination of family income and composition found in 24 CFR §§ 5.657 and 880.603(c). The unit will be included in the "Subsidized Unit Under this Contract" count on the HUD 52670.

Note: A good definition of a RAD Assisted Tenant is a tenant who has an active MAT10 certification in TRACS and no MO/TM/Suspension transaction in effect.

If the Assistance Payment is negative, the owner/agent may recover that amount using the new RADN Miscellaneous Accounting Request. In order to avoid errors, this process should be automated by site software.

For example:

- Contract Rent = \$610
- Utility Allowance = \$75
- Household Adjusted Income is \$29000
- TTP = \$725 (assuming 30% of Adjusted Income is greater than 10% of Annual Income)
- Tenant Rent = \$650
- AP = -\$40
- The Annual Recertification (effective 8/1/2025) is signed by the resident and the owner/agent and is sent to TRACS
- On 7/8/2025, the 8/2025 voucher is submitted to TRACS
- Resident's unit is part of the assisted unit count on the 2.0.3.A voucher
- AP request is -\$40
- Miscellaneous Accounting Request RADN is +\$40 to offset the negative AP request

5.23.1.5 RADZ Miscellaneous Accounting Request Code

Applies to Component 1 PH to PBRA RAD only.

For Component 1 PH to PBRA RAD, the timeframe between the RAD Contract Effective Date and January 1 of the following year is referred to as Year 1 or Year of Conversion (YOC). Multifamily Housing provides no funding (for Assistance Payments, Special Claims, rehab assistance, FSS, etc.) during YOC. Assistance is funded through Public and Indian Housing (PIH).

Owner/agents are required to submit appropriate tenant and voucher files to TRACS and to address any errors that are generated by such submissions.

The final step performed when creating monthly vouchers for the YOC is to enter a Miscellaneous Accounting Request to reduce the voucher request to zero.

The RADZ Miscellaneous Accounting Request is used during YOC for a Component 1 PH to PBRA RAD property to reduce the voucher to zero before transmitting it to HUD. In order to avoid errors, this process should be automated by site software.

There is no requirement to reduce the voucher to zero after the Year of Conversion (starting with the voucher for the first January after the YOC).

5.23.1.6 RADR Miscellaneous Accounting Request Code

Applies to Component 1 PH to PBRA RAD only. For additional information explaining Rehab Assistance, please see Chapter 4 PBRA RAD of this MAT Guide.

In many cases, a Component 1 PH to PBRA RAD HAP Contract provides for Rehab Assistance - allowing an owner/agent to bill HUD for a specified amount during the time a unit is "down" for rehab. This is discussed in more detail later in Chapter 4 PBRA RAD.

A new RADR Miscellaneous Accounting Request Code - Component 1 PH to PBRA RAD Rehab Assistance is used to request the monthly Rehab Assistance payment. The comment field must include the month and year for which the Rehab Assistance is being requested.

RADR transactions are by voucher month. So, when billing for Rehab Assistance for a single month, there will be one RADR Miscellaneous Request.

When billing for Rehab Assistance for multiple months on a single voucher, there will be a separate RADR Miscellaneous Accounting Request transaction for each month.

The RADR Comment Field must indicate the voucher month of the Rehab Assistance Payment Request. For example: "January 2025 Rehab Assistance Payment."

RADR Miscellaneous Accounting Requests may be included on the voucher during the Year of Conversion. Any RADR Miscellaneous Accounting Requests that are included on a voucher for the YOC must be entered before the voucher is reduced to zero.

If a RADR Miscellaneous Accounting Request is entered on a voucher for Year 2 or later but includes a Rehab Assistance Request for a month included in the YOC, that amount must be reversed using a separate RADR Miscellaneous Accounting Request with a negative value.

Owner/agents are required to maintain a schedule to support the requested amount.

5.23.1.7 RDRV Miscellaneous Accounting Request Code

Applies to Component 1 PH to PBRA RAD only.

On any voucher effective after the YOC, if a certification effective during the YOC is corrected or added, the portion of the resulting adjustments attributable to the YOC must be reversed using the RDRV code.

The RDRV Miscellaneous Accounting Request Code is used for Component 1 PH to PBRA RAD to reverse the portion of any adjustments attributable to the YOC. To help make RDRV records more readable and user friendly, the new fields (HOH Last Name, HOH First Name and Unit Number) are mandatory.

One RDRV request is submitted for each tenant/unit combination and reflects the net adjustment for the tenant/unit combination.

If there is more than one adjustment for a unit (Tenant 1/Unit A and Tenant 2/Unit A) then two RDRV Miscellaneous Accounting Requests are reported.

If there are two adjustments for the same tenant in different units (Tenant 1/Unit A and Tenant 1/Unit B) as would happen with a UT in YOC, then two RDRV Miscellaneous Accounting Requests are reported.

The comment field is filled as follows: YOC adjustment reversal for Unit X and tenant HOH LAST NAME. For example: YOC adjustment reversal for Unit 302A and tenant Granger.

No RDRV Miscellaneous Accounting Requests are allowed on any YOC voucher. These codes are only allowed to be included on vouchers starting with the January voucher for Year 2.

5.23.1.8 HOTM Miscellaneous Accounting Request Code

This HOTMA Miscellaneous Accounting Request Code will be available only for a limited time following the implementation of TRACS 2.0.3.A. Owner/agents who wish to recoup the AP difference, may do so by entering the HOTM Miscellaneous Accounting Request on the voucher.

If a 2024 certification is created using TRACS 2.0.2.D and if the HOTMA rules implemented with TRACS 2.0.3.A cause Adjusted Income to increase, the owner/agent is required to correct the 2024 2.0.2.D certification immediately after TRACS 2.0.3.A is implemented on site, incorporating the 1/2024 HOTMA changes.

This will create an adjustment reducing the Assistance Payment. The effective date of the change will be the effective date of the original 2024 certification.

The owner/agent must comply with the rule requiring owner/agents to provide a 30-Day Notice of Rent Increase.

For a limited time, In order to ensure that the owner/agent remains financially whole, a new Miscellaneous Accounting Request Code HOTM will be created. This HOTM Miscellaneous Accounting Request will be used to offset the reduction to the Assistance Payment until the first of the month after the end of the 30-Day Notice period.

Owner/agents MUST correct 2024 certifications created under 2.0.2.D rules regardless of whether the HOTM Miscellaneous Accounting Request is available. If an owner/agent creates required corrections after the deadline to use the HOTM Miscellaneous Accounting Request, owner/agents may not use another Miscellaneous Accounting Request Code to offset any reduction to AP caused by application of HOTMA rules.

5.24 Repayment Agreements and FSS Escrows

With the release of TRACS 2.0.3.A, the MAT30, Section 7 Record is being used to track activity for both Repayment Agreements and Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) Escrow Accounts (tied to a CoP-Contract of Participation) In the future, additional escrow/agreement types may be reported in the Section 7 record.

5.25 Repayment Agreements and Improper Payment Tracking

HUD has a strong mandate to track improper subsidy payments and the return of improper payments (repayment tracking).

Information about improper payments and Repayment Agreement transactions are submitted to HUD regardless of whether misreporting was discovered using EIV or was discovered in another way (e.g., identified when reviewing bank statements).

In order to comply with HUD's requirements in regards to reporting improper payments, owner/agents are required to submit corrected or new certifications reflecting the correct Assistance Payment (signed by the owner/agent and the residents). The EIV Flag is set on any certifications being added or corrected as a result of the use of EIV.

These certifications are transmitted to HUD once the owner/agent obtains tenant signatures as required.

If corrected and new certifications create voucher adjustments and if the tenant or owner/agent is not returning the full amount of any improper payment in the same voucher month as when the retroactive adjustments appear, a Section 7 record must be entered reflecting the reversing entry and a payment entry.

However, if the tenant repays the entire amount of the improper payment immediately, no Repayment Agreement is recorded as a Repayment Agreement is only created to identify a balance due. In addition, no executed Repayment Agreement is created.

Note: Other than TM and MO certifications and MAT10 (AR, IR, MI, Initial Certification (IC)) transactions submitted using the Extenuating Circumstances Code, certifications may not be submitted to HUD until the residents have signed. In the case of tenant misreporting, the owner/agent should not use the Extenuating Circumstances Code-Other (or any

other Code) when a resident or residents refuse to sign as appropriate. In these cases, termination of tenancy is the appropriate action. See HH 4350.3 Chapter 8 and also the HUD Model Lease.

Example: Partial Payment Of The Amount Of Misreporting At The Time The Repayment Agreement Record Is Created.

1. Robert Reynolds (HOH) lives in unit 112-A.
2. Last certification is October AR.
3. In June, owner/agent begins next AR process.
4. Owner/agent discovers Robert failed to report an income increase.
5. Owner/agent verifies that increase began on 4/1 and resident increase is at least 10% of Adjusted Income.
6. Owner/agent inserts retroactive 5/1 IR.
7. Resident signs IR on 6/11 and system creates an adjustment of -\$180.00.
8. After analysis, it is determined that the total improper payment is \$120.00 even though the adjustment is -\$180.00.
9. Owner/agent asks resident to sign Repayment Agreement for \$120.00 and resident issues check for \$100 and signs an agreement for the balance due.
10. Owner/agent expenses total \$50.
11. Owner/agent creates a Repayment Agreement of type T (Tenant) with a status of AV (Active).
12. Agreement amount is \$20.
13. Amount Paid is \$0.
14. The owner/agent may retain the lesser of actual expenses or 20% of \$100.00 (amount collected) –See HH 4350.3 Chapter 8 for additional information about expenses.
15. The 20% of the 100.00 collected will be entered as an OARQ Miscellaneous Accounting Request.

See the CalculationsForRepayments spreadsheet for examples of how various situations are handled.

Owner/agents are also required to submit Repayment Agreement transactions that have the effect of:

1. Providing the amount of the improper payment balance due;
2. Recording any repayments from tenants (current and former); and
3. Recording any amounts retained by the owner/agent.

Commented [JG44]:

Repayment Agreements must be transmitted to HUD. Owner/agents should not “self-manage” Repayment Agreements.

Repayment Agreements do not have to appear on the same voucher as the adjustments caused by the insertion of new certifications or corrections to previously submitted certifications resulting in a Repayment Agreement.

Commented [JG45]: Duplicated below in the note

Prior to the release of TRACS 202D, the voucher Repayment Agreement transactions were submitted using the OARQ Miscellaneous Accounting Request with a comment field that included specific information - about improper payments and residents' repayments – as provided in HUD HSG Notices 2010-10, 2011-21, and 2013-06.

Commented [JG46]: Duplicated below

Since the release of TRACS 202D, voucher Repayment Agreement transactions are submitted on HUD 52670-A Part 6 Repayment Agreements Amount of Assistance Payments Due (TRACS MAT30 Section 7 Record). With the release of TRACS 202D OAs may not use the OARQ Miscellaneous Accounting Request to address Repayment Agreement adjustments.

Using one of these two voucher processes achieves two goals:

1. Information about amounts due related to improper payments is communicated to HUD; and

2. the owner/agent remains “financially whole” and is able to return funds to HUD when and if the tenant returns such funds See HH 4350.3 Paragraph 8-21.

Note: *There is no requirement for the certification adjustments and the repayment information to be included on the same voucher. The requirement is that all instances of improper payments resulting from tenant misreporting and that have a balance due are reported to HUD.*

Repayment Agreements come in three types:

1. Tenant Repayment Agreements: Improper payments returned to HUD by a tenant as a result of misreporting; and
2. Owner Repayment Agreements: Improper payments returned to HUD by an owner/agent as a result of an owner/agent error. See HH 4350.3, Paragraph 8-21.
3. None Repayment Agreements: Used when a resident has signed certifications created when an owner/agent discovered that the resident failed to fully and accurately report income information, but the resident has refused to enter into repayment. A None Repayment Agreement is created to prevent an owner/agent from being financially penalized when a resident fails to fully and accurately report income information. This can also be used when the owner/agent is pursuing eviction.

Tenant Repayment Agreements and Owner Repayment Agreements used to be accounted for on the HAP voucher through OARQ Miscellaneous Accounting Request records. Starting with the release of TRACS 2.0.2.D, Tenant Repayment Agreements, None Repayment Agreements and Owner Repayment Agreements are reported on the HUD 52670-A Part 6 voucher form and sent to TRACS in a MAT30, Section 7 record.

The Office of the Inspector General has ruled that there is no minimum amount for a Repayment Agreement so any Repayment Agreement with a balance due must be reported.

For the rules on calculations related to Repayment Agreements, see the spreadsheet [CalculationsForRepayments.xlsx](#). There are four tabs. The first shows the proper calculations for a payment and retention. The second shows key Section 7 record fields for various Repayment Agreement scenarios.

The proper way to address retroactive adjustments that result in a Repayment Agreement is as follows:

- Allow the full amount of the adjustment(s) due to the retroactive action(s) to appear on the voucher. Do not prevent the adjustments from appearing on the voucher.
- Reverse the amount of the adjustment subject to the Repayment Agreement by submitting an Agreement record of type T – Tenant, N – None, or O – Owner.

For a Tenant Repayment Agreement, as the resident makes payments, they are added as Repayment Agreement records.

The amount returned to HUD (*Requested Amount*) in a given month is the amount collected from the resident less allowed collection expenses per Handbook guidance.

See HH 4350.3 Paragraph 8-21 for additional information about owner/agent expenses.

Note: *It is important to remember that **rounding is down** for retention calculations. When in doubt, use the spreadsheet to create or check the calculations. The third tab shows FSS Escrow examples and the final tab shows examples of sequences of transactions and how they relate to each other. The fourth tab in the spreadsheet [CalculationsForRepayments.xlsx](#) provides month-by-month examples.*

Currently, Owner Repayment Agreements are handled in a similar manner but there is never any reduction in the payment for expenses incurred.

HUD is developing new guidance that requires Owner Repayment Agreements to be paid via Voucher Offsets initiated in LOCCS. That process is described later.

Commented [MR47]: I don't know when this is going to change nationwide.

General Rules: If an investigation results in corrected/new certifications that reduces the Tenant Rent, see HH 4350.3, Paragraph 8-24 for instructions on how to handle the refund.

If investigation determines that a household was over income at move in, the household may be allowed to remain in the unit and subsidy is recalculated.

For subsidy types other than **Component 1 PH to PBRA RAD and** PRACs, if recalculation of the Move-in certification, in light of newer income determinations, results in the household being at \$0 subsidy, the household should be terminated effective on the Move-in Effective Date using the NS Termination Code so that assistance is automatically returned for the appropriate days including the Move-in Effective Date.

***Note:** The terminated household is still subject to the repayment rules: an agreement must be entered on the voucher and payments recorded.*

Site software needs to allow for the MAT30, Section 7 Record, Field 8 (Agreement Date) to accept past dates for current active Repayment Agreements. This situation arises the first time a payment for an existing agreement is submitted and also when an owner/agent changes software and needs to capture original Agreement Dates.

The Unit Number reported in the Repayment Agreement record should always be the unit in which the household is living on the first of the month prior to the voucher month.

Similarly, the HOH information reported in the record is for the HOH as of the first of the month prior to the voucher month.

5.25.1 Determining Whether or Not a Tenant Repayment Agreement is Required

Questions have come up asking when corrected certifications are submitted and whether or not adjustments related to transmitted certifications may be reversed if there is no Repayment Agreement and the household has not paid the amount owed.

There are several scenarios to address when misreporting is discovered through EIV or other methods.

1. Tenant refuses to cooperate in the investigation and moves out without signing any certifications. **There is no Repayment Agreement. No retroactive certifications are created or transmitted.** Currently, owner/agents are prohibited from submitting these certifications when a resident refuses to sign. These certifications must not be submitted with an Extenuating Circumstance Code in lieu of a signature.
2. Tenant remains in unit; verifications are completed; tenant does not sign certifications. **There is no Repayment Agreement.** No retroactive certifications are created or transmitted. Currently, owner/agents are prohibited from submitting these certifications when a resident refuses to sign. Owner/agents should seek termination of tenancy for material non-compliance with the lease.
3. Tenant signs certifications but does not sign a Repayment Agreement. Certifications are transmitted and the total improper payment (less any lump sum payment) is reversed with a Section 7 record of type N (None). Additional information can be found in HH 4350.3, Paragraph 8-21. The type N (None) Repayment Agreement continues to appear on the voucher as long as the resident(s) remain in the unit following the rules for 2.0.3.A status codes. An N (None) Repayment Agreement uses the same status codes as a T (Tenant) Repayment Agreement. The primary difference is that the Repayment Agreement has not been executed by the resident.
4. Tenant signs certifications and Repayment Agreement. Certifications are transmitted and the total improper payment (less any lump sum payment) is reversed with a Section 7 record of type T (Tenant). Additional information can be found in HH 4350.3, Paragraph 8-21.

***Note:** For either 3 or 4 above, a Section 7 record is transmitted but only if the tenant owes a balance when the record is created. An example showing what this transaction will look like has been added to the examples spreadsheet.*

5.25.2 Repayment Agreement Amount Calculation

When determining the amount of the Repayment Agreement, owner/agents and CAs should compare the amount of assistance and Tenant Rent received by the owner/agent compared to the correct assistance and Tenant Rent.

Month	Unit Rent	Amnt. Resident Paid	Amnt. on Voucher	Total	Correct Voucher Amnt.	Voucher Adjust	Net Total Received by owner/agent from HUD and Resident	Total Repayment
March	\$600	\$25	\$575	\$600	\$80	\$495	\$105	\$495
April	\$600	\$25	\$575	\$600	\$80	\$495	\$105	\$495
May	\$600	\$25	\$575	\$600	\$80	\$495	\$105	\$495
June	\$600	\$25	\$575	\$600	\$80	\$495	\$105	\$495
July	\$600	\$25	\$575	\$600	\$80	\$495	\$105	\$495
Aug	\$600	\$25	\$575	\$600	\$80	\$495	\$105	\$495
Sept	\$600	\$25	\$575	\$600	\$80	\$495	\$105	\$495
Oct	\$600	\$520	\$575	\$1,095	\$80	\$495	\$600	\$0
Nov	\$600	\$520	\$80	\$600	\$80	\$0	\$600	\$0
Total	\$5400	\$1215	\$4680	\$5895	\$720	\$3960	\$1935	\$3465

$\$5400$ (Unit Rent) - $\$1935$ Net Total Received from HUD and Resident) = $\$3465$ (Repayment Agreement Amount)

Because assistance is billed in advance, and because there may be an overlap as noted above, CAs or HUD may not routinely reject initial Repayment records simply because the Agreement Amount does not match the sum of the adjustments caused by the applicable certifications. See the next example.

Month	Unit Rent	Amnt. Resident Paid	Amnt. on Voucher	Total	Correct Voucher Amnt.	Voucher Adjust	Net Total Received by owner/agent from HUD & Resident	Total Repayment
Feb	\$750	\$25	\$725	\$750	\$625	(\$100)	\$650	\$100
Mar	\$750	\$25	\$725	\$750	\$625	(\$100)	\$650	\$100
Apr	\$750	\$25	\$725	\$750	\$625	(\$100)	\$650	\$100
May	\$750	\$25	\$725	\$750	\$625	(\$100)	\$650	\$100
Jun	\$750	\$25	\$725	\$750	\$625	(\$100)	\$650	\$100
Jul	\$750	\$25	\$725	\$750	\$625	(\$100)	\$650	\$100
Aug	\$750	\$25	\$725	\$750	\$625	(\$100)	\$650	\$100
Sep	\$750	\$25	\$725	\$750	\$625	(\$100)	\$650	\$100
Oct	\$750	\$125	\$725	\$850	\$625	(\$100)	\$750	\$0
Nov	\$750	\$125	\$625	\$750	\$625	\$0	\$750	\$0
Total	\$7,500	\$450	\$7,150	\$7,600	\$6,250	(\$900)	\$6,700	\$800

In this example, the Voucher Adjustment and the Repayment Agreement Amount are not the same.

5.25.3 Agreement IDs

The Agreement ID must be unique within the property. This means that a Repayment Agreement record may not have the same ID as an FSS Escrow record.

Specifically, an Agreement ID that is unique within the project/property must be assigned and transmitted unchanged for all subsequent transactions for that agreement/escrow even if the terms of the agreement are renegotiated.

A second agreement for a household that already has a repayment agreement must use a new Agreement ID.

5.25.4 Repayment Agreements Records

Several new fields have been added to the record in an effort to enforce correct reporting of amounts and balances. The new fields include:

- Record Type,
 - R – Repayment
 - F – FSS Escrow
- Agreement End Date,
- Beginning Agreement Amount and
- Beginning Balance.
- Status,
 - **AV = Active** = Tenant Is on Target with Repayment Agreement/Escrow Account Requirements: Appears on the voucher each month even if resident does not submit a payment. After three consecutive missed payments, status must change to IA (Inactive) on the fourth voucher
 - **IA = Inactive** = Tenant has missed 3 or more consecutive payments. Set on month 4. (Repayment Only). Appears on the voucher each month even if resident does not submit a payment.
 - **RV = Reversed** = Agreement/Escrow entered in error. Use this code after appropriate certifications have been corrected or inserted. For example: Use if Repayment Agreement was entered for Rose Garcia instead of Joe Garcia or use if owner/agent entered in to a Repayment Agreement in error. Once a repayment has been reversed, it is assumed there will be no future transactions for this Agreement ID.
 - **TE = Terminated** = owner/agent unable to enforce agreement. Court order. (Repayment Only). This is used when a judge rules the repayment agreement void. This does not usually create an adjustment to the voucher. Once a repayment has been terminated, it is assumed there will be no future transactions for this Agreement ID.

Note: When an agreement amount is not reduced to zero, there may be an adjustment to the voucher to ensure that the owner/agent remains “financially whole”. In this case, if the new repayment amount is less than the amount received, there will be a positive adjustment. In this case, if there is still a balance due, there will be future transactions, but the status code will be changed from TE on the next voucher.

- **CO = Completed** = Tenant Successfully Completed Repayment Agreement/Escrow Account Requirements. Tenant fulfilled the terms of the Repayment Agreement and the balance due is 0.00. Once a repayment has been completed, it is assumed there will be no future transactions for this Agreement ID. However, transactions are not forbidden in order to allow for additional transactions such as those required if the final payment check bounces.
- **SU = Suspended** = Tenant unable to make payments due to reduced income (Repayment Only). This code is used when the household income is so low that it is not reasonable to expect payment. Appears on the voucher each month.
- **MO = Moved-out inactive** = Former resident no longer making payments (Repayment Only). This code is used when a resident who is subject to repayment, moves out and no longer lives on the property. The

resident is no longer making payments. Once a Repayment Agreement is set up with a status code of MO, it is assumed there will be no future transactions for this Agreement ID. If a former resident begins making payments, status can be changed to MA.

- o **MA = Moved-out Active** = Former resident making payments (Repayment Only). This code is used when a resident who is subject to repayment, moves out and no longer lives on the property. The resident is making payments. This Repayment Agreement will appear on the voucher each month.
- o **TR = Transferred (FSS & Owner Repayment Agreements Only):** For an Owner Repayment Agreement This code is used when an Owner Repayment Agreement is transferred to LOCCS for payment. For FSS, this code is used when the FSS Escrow balance follows the resident to another HUD assisted property.

Commented [MR48]: Mary – Pull text from Chapter 6.

Commented [MR49]: Copy from Chapter 7 with updated codes and descriptions.

A record changing the status of a *Repayment Agreement* need not be associated with a payment. For example, if an agreement moves from *Active* to *Inactive* status, by definition the *Total Payment* may be 0.

- Agreement End Date,
- Beginning Agreement Amount, and
- Beginning Balance.

The old Agreement Type field has been renamed to Transaction Type. Owner/agents will use R – Repayment when the transaction is a Repayment Agreement. F is used for FSS Escrow transactions.

The Agreement Amount field has been renamed to Ending Agreement Amount.

See MAT Guide, Chapter 6 MAT Tenant System Format Definitions for the definitions and use of the new fields. Section 7 records are to be grouped by type with Repayment Agreements first followed by FSS Escrow records.

On the printed voucher leave a blank line between types if both are present on the voucher. Multiple Repayment Agreement transactions for the same ID and voucher month must be submitted as individual records.

The records must be grouped by ID and must be in the correct sequential/date order so that the Beginning Agreement Amount and Beginning Balance fields for one record correspond to the Ending Agreement Amount and Ending Balance from the record immediately preceding it.

The Beginning Agreement Amount and Beginning Balance for first record for an ID in a voucher month must correspond to the Ending Agreement Amount and Ending Balance for the last submitted record for that ID in a prior voucher month.

Depending on the value of the Status field, the last submitted record could come from the previous voucher month or an earlier voucher.

Calculation Rules:

Ending Agreement Amount = Beginning Agreement Amount + Agreement Change Amount

Ending Balance = Beginning Balance + Agreement Change Amount - Total Payment

Amount Requested = Agreement Change Amount - Total Payment + Amount Retained

Amount Retained <= 20% of the Total Payment (except when Status = TE)

The Amount Retained may not be greater than 20% of the payment except in the case of a court order changing the amount of an agreement. In those situations, the TE status code is used and the retained amount may violate the 20% rule so that the owner/agent remains whole after the transaction.

See examples 17-20 (covering court orders) and 21-22 (covering the transfer of Owner Agreements to LOCCS) on the Repayment Examples tab of the CalculationsForRepayments spreadsheet.

Unreimbursed costs may continue to accumulate over time. The retention rule does not apply only to the expenses incurred during the month of the payment but rather to the total of any unreimbursed owner/agent expenses related to efforts to collect the improper payment.

Record Consistency Checks:

Prior record Ending Agreement Amount = current record Beginning Agreement Amount

Prior record Ending Balance = current record Beginning Balance

Section 7 records that fail any of the Calculation Rules and Record Consistency Checks will receive FATAL errors.

5.25.5 Multiple Outstanding Repayment Agreements for A Tenant

While HUD encourages owner/agents to enter into repayment, owner/agents may decline or may limit the number of Repayment Agreements executed for a family. Tenant misreporting is generally considered a material lease violation so the owner/agent may pursue termination of tenancy/eviction instead.

Owner/agent policies must be applied consistently and in compliance with the Fair Housing Act, Section 504 and other fair housing laws.

If the tenant or owner/agent has multiple Repayment Agreements running simultaneously (one agreement for one situation and another one for a later one), payments are reported separately for each Repayment Agreement. If there is more than one payment in a month for the same Repayment Agreement, the payments must be reported as separate transactions.

It is acceptable to have multiple instances of misreporting covered by a single executed agreement. However, TRACS reporting for each instance of misreporting must be through multiple Section 7 records each with a unique Agreement ID—in effect through separate electronic agreements. The Agreement Date will also be different for each instance of misreporting.

If a Repayment Agreement is renegotiated as a result of changed tenant financial circumstances or for any other reason, reporting for the revised agreement must be under the same Agreement ID as used in the original Section 7 record. Doing this permits HUD and Contract Administrators (CA)s to track all payments related to the original misreporting.

If there is a Repayment Agreement in effect and a tenant is involved in a new instance of misreporting, a new electronic agreement must be created with a unique Agreement ID and with an Agreement Date that reflects the new instance.

It is permissible to have a single executed agreement that covers multiple instances of misreporting. If this is done, the executed agreement must clearly indicate the dates of and amounts of misreporting related to each instance. Having a new electronic agreement allows HUD and Contract Administrator (CA)s to properly audit payments related to specific instances of misreporting.

Example: Creating a Separate Repayment Agreement Record (With A Separate Repayment Agreement ID) When There Is More Than One Instance Of Tenant Misreporting

Commented [MR50]: Is this when the amount is changed or when a court reduces the amount to zero?

Commented [JG51R50]: Not just 0, any change. The examples cover the cases. Also for O agreements transferred to LOCCS. I updated the next sentence to cover both of those cases.

1. In January 2024, owner/agent reviews EIV Income Reports and discovers that a resident failed to report employment information for a new job with a start date of February 2023.
2. The owner/agent completed appropriate verification and created an IR.
3. Site software automatically created a voucher adjustment.
4. The owner/agent then determined the amount of the improper payment (not always the same as the voucher adjustment) and the resident entered in to a Repayment Agreement.
5. The Repayment is entered in to site software and the Repayment Agreement ID is 11111111
6. In January 2025, owner/agent reviews EIV Income Reports and discovers that a resident failed to report an increase in income and that increase was effective March 2024.
7. The owner/agent completed appropriate verification and created an IR.
8. Site software automatically created a voucher adjustment.
9. The owner/agent then determined the amount of the improper payment (not always the same as the voucher adjustment)
10. The executed Repayment Agreement is modified to include the new amount owed. (**Note:** Owner/agents may modify or addend the current agreement based on corporate policy and local tenant/landlord rules or the owner/agent may execute a separate agreement)
11. The owner/agent enters a second Repayment Agreement and the Repayment Agreement ID is 22222222.

When a tenant has more than one Repayment Agreement Record with a balance greater than zero, owner/agents have two options when applying tenant Repayment Agreement payments.

The first option is to apply all payments to one Repayment Agreement until that agreement is complete (zero balance) and then to apply all payments to the next Repayment Agreement.

If the owner/agent /agent uses this method, the Repayment Agreement being paid has a Status Code of Active - AV (as long as payments are made and the resident does not miss three consecutive payments).

Any other Repayment Agreements will have a Status Code of Inactive - IA until the first Repayment Agreement is Complete (CO) and payments start on the next Repayment Agreement.

Example – Repayment Agreement - Multiple Repayment Agreements Owner/agent Applies Payment to Oldest Repayment Agreement First

1. Resident has two instances of misreporting.
2. The owner/agent has created two separate Repayment Agreement transactions.
3. Each Repayment Agreement has been reported on separate voucher submissions.
4. Repayment Agreement 1 is created to return an improper payment of \$200.
5. Repayment Agreement 2 is created to return an improper payment of \$450.
6. Resident pays \$50.00 per month.
7. \$50.00 per month is applied to Repayment Agreement 1.
8. Repayment Agreement 1 has a Status Code of AV - Active.
9. Repayment Agreement 2 has a Status Code of IA – Inactive.
10. In June, Repayment Agreement 1 is Complete.
11. Repayment Agreement 1 now has a Status Code of CO – Complete.
12. The owner/agent applies the next \$50 payment to Repayment Agreement 2.
13. Repayment Agreement 2 has a Status Code of AV - Active.

The second option is to apportion payments among multiple outstanding Repayment Agreements. All of the Repayment Agreements will be given a Status Code of Active – AV. For example:

Example – Repayment Agreement Payment Distributed to Multiple Repayment Agreements

1. Resident has three instances of misreporting.
2. The owner/agent has created three separate Repayment Agreement transactions.
3. Each Repayment Agreement has been reported on separate voucher submissions.
4. Resident pays \$33.00 per month.
5. \$11.00 per month is applied to each Repayment Agreement.
6. All Repayment Agreements have a Status Code of Active – AV

Since the release of TRACS 2.0.2.D and the use of the Section 7 records to report Repayment Agreement transactions, Contract Administrators (CA)s have said that the adjustments associated with initial Repayment Agreement transactions (the reversing entry) are not always correct. On investigation, the adjustments themselves have been found to be correct based on certification Effective Dates and cert data.

An example resulting in a mismatch between the Repayment Agreement Amount and the net of the adjustments on the voucher: In this case, the tenant begins paying the new rent on October 1 for a corrected current certification with an Effective Date of February 1. The corrected certification causing the Repayment Agreement, appears on the November voucher.

The Repayment Agreement is in the amount of \$800 (\$100 decrease in assistance for February-September) but the total of the adjustments is -900 because the adjustments run through October up to the voucher date.

The Section 7 record reversing entry (creating the agreement) will have a requested amount of +800 and is correct given the circumstances described.

Example When Repayment Agreement Amount and Voucher Adjustment Amount Do Not Match

1. Sara Stevens (HOH) lives in unit A1
2. December AR
3. IR effective 2/1 submitted in February – TTP = \$25 and AP = \$725
4. In September, owner/agent begins next AR process
5. Through EIV, owner/agent discovers Sara failed to report employment when February IR was completed
6. Owner/agent verifies that employment began on 1/28 and owner/agent verifies income
7. On 9/10 owner/agent submits October voucher (AP request for Sara is \$725)
8. Owner/agent creates IR correction to 2/1 IR and the EIV Indicator set to Y – After deductions, TTP = \$125 and AP = \$625
9. The certification is reported on the November voucher.
10. Residents signs IR correction on 9/15 and system creates an adjustment of -\$900 (Feb – October)
11. Resident begins paying new rent in October (no 30-day Rent Increase Notice since tenant failed to report as required)
12. Owner/agent asks resident to sign Repayment Agreement for \$800
13. Owner/agent Enters Repayment Agreement Type T (Tenant)
14. Agreement Amount is \$800.
15. Unless there is a payment, Requested Amount is +800

The amount of the improper payment is \$800. It is not appropriate to enter into a Repayment Agreement for \$900 simply to match the total of the adjustments

5.25.6 Improper Payment Tracking in The Absence Of A Repayment Agreement:

If the tenant has signed retroactive certifications but does not sign a Repayment Agreement (See Scenarios Case 3 above): Tenant signs certifications but does not sign a Repayment Agreement) the certifications are

transmitted and the reversing entry is created by entering a Repayment Agreement record using an Agreement Type of None (N).

Contract Administrators (CA)s must not establish a policy or practice of rejecting Repayment Agreements because the Repayment Agreement Type is N (None). See example #14 in the CalculationsForRepayments spreadsheet.

This is true even if the owner/agent policies require termination of tenancy instead of execution of a Repayment Agreement as long as the steps required to terminate tenancy have been initiated or when the resident moves out or skips.

For example:

1. Jane Jacobs (HOH) lives in unit 101
2. Last certification is December AR – TTP = \$25 and AP = \$575
3. In September, owner/agent begins next AR process
4. Through EIV, owner/agent discovers Jane failed to report a new job
5. Owner/agent verifies that employment began on 2/21 and resident earns \$10.00/40 hours per week
6. On 9/10 owner/agent submits October voucher (AP request for Jane is \$575)
7. Owner/agent inserts retroactive IR with an Effective Date of 3/1 and the EIV Indicator set to Y – TTP = \$520 and AP = \$80
8. The certification is reported on the November voucher
9. Residents signs IR on 9/15 and system creates an adjustment of -\$3960
10. Resident begins paying new rent in October (no 30-day Rent Increase Notice since tenant failed to report as required)
11. Owner/agent asks resident to sign Repayment Agreement for \$3465.00 and resident refuses
12. Owner/agent Enters Repayment Agreement Type N (None)
13. Agreement Amount is \$3465.
14. Unless there is a payment, Requested Amount is \$3465.00

See explanation of calculation of the Repayment Agreement Amount below.

5.25.7 Processing A Gross Rent Change in The Same Voucher Month as Transactions That Will Be Reversed Subject to A Repayment Agreement

In rare cases, a GR will be applied and will be submitted with certifications (corrected or new) created when a tenant fails to fully and accurately report income or changes in household composition. There is no rule prohibiting submission of a GR - even a deeply retroactive GR - in the same month as certifications (corrected or new) related to tenant misreporting.

The GR – even a retroactive GR - will provide the correct Contract Rent and correct Utility Allowance. It is acceptable for an owner/agent to submit these transactions using any of the three scenarios described below:

1. GR transmitted in Month 1 and tenant misreporting transmitted in Month 2
2. GR and tenant misreporting both transmitted in the same month
3. Tenant misreporting transmitted in Month 1 and GR transmitted in Month 2

There should be no difference in the net adjustments in the three scenarios. It is not correct to argue that the “correct” amount of misreporting can only be determined in a month where a GR is not being processed simultaneously. Repayment Agreement amounts do not always equal voucher adjustment amounts.

5.26 Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) Escrows

HUD Housing Notice 2016-08 [Family Self Sufficiency Program in Multifamily](#) communicates information about the Family Self Sufficiency program and its applicability to the HUD Multifamily industry. When in doubt about

how to deal with a specific scenario, please refer to the Notice or any subsequent Notices/guidance issued by HUD.

The Section 7 record will now be used to report information about FSS Escrow Account transactions--contributions to and withdrawals from the escrow account--as called for by the FSS Contract of Participation (CoP). Withdrawals may be made either when the tenant fulfills the CoP requirements, when a tenant transfers to another property and continues to participate in the FSS program, or when participation in the program is terminated. Owner/agents supporting the FSS program must follow HUD FSS guidance with respect to the FSS escrow account.

FSS Escrow transactions are different than Repayment Agreement transactions in that there is no Agreement Amount.

Accordingly, the Beginning Agreement Amount, Agreement Change Amount and Ending Agreement Amount fields are not filled for FSS Escrow transactions.

Also, while Repayment Agreement payments are returning money to HUD, FSS Escrow deposits are funded with money from HUD.

A tenant Payment for a Repayment Agreement is entered as a positive amount and results in a negative Requested Amount. For an FSS Escrow, the Payment is entered as a negative amount that results in a positive Requested Amount.

There is a difference between how owner/agents record a disbursement of funds to the tenant after successful completion of the CoP agreement and what happens to the funds when the CoP is terminated.

[See the new Section 7 FSS Escrow Examples tab in the CalculationsForRepayments spreadsheet for examples.](#)

For the disbursement, money is given to the tenant and nothing is sent to or received from HUD (Requested Amount is 0). For Termination, the current escrow balance is retained by the owner/agent and must be used as provided by HUD.

When the Individual Training and Services Plan (ITSP) contract is signed, a Section 7 record must be transmitted to TRACS on the next voucher with a Transaction Type of E to indicate the execution/creation of the contract. There is no requirement to immediately transmit a full certification to indicate which members are subject to the contract. The next full certification transmitted under the normal rules will use the Special Status Code of F to indicate the members who are participating.

Owner/agents are required to post any accrued interest to individual FSS Escrow Accounts at least annually. The owner/agent is required to meet with each tenant annually to review the agreement, the account and the current balance including interest earned.

If a certification changes and, subsequently, the escrow deposit amount changes, the owner/agent will submit separate FSS escrow transactions reversing the prior deposits and depositing the new corrected total.

[See the CalculationsForRepayments spreadsheet for an example—Month by Month Examples—Example #6.](#)

For the special rules for FSS Escrows Involving Component 1 PH to PBRA RAD Conversions, Component 2 Mod Rehab to PBRA RAD please see Chapter 4 MAT PBRA RAD.

Submit one Section 7 record for each active FSS escrow account—any account tied to a current resident who is still fulfilling their obligations under the ITSP. This initial record will assign a unique Agreement ID to each FSS Escrow account and show the current escrow balance in the Beginning Balance field. This record may or may not record a deposit to or withdrawal from the account depending on activity for that month.

Commented [MR52]: Jed – do we do anything with the record other than change the status from Active to Terminated?

Commented [JG53R52]: Yes, this is covered by Example 1 in the spreadsheet—FSS Escrow Examples tab.

After the first voucher submission including all such records and their current statuses, future vouchers need only include records with a Status of AV - Active, IA - Inactive, MA – Moved out Active or SU - Suspended.

5.26.1 FSS Forfeiture (Termination)

Conditions for forfeiture. Amounts in the FSS escrow account shall be forfeited upon the occurrence of the following:

1. The CoP is terminated, as provided in § 984.303(h); or,
2. The CoP is completed by the family, as provided in § 984.303(g), but the FSS family is receiving welfare assistance at the time the CoP term expires, including any extension thereof.

Treatment of forfeited FSS escrow account funds. FSS escrow account funds forfeited by the FSS family must be used by the PHA or owner/agent for the benefit of the FSS participants.

Specifically, such funds may be used for the following eligible activities:

1. Support for FSS participants in good standing, including, but not limited to, transportation, child care, training, testing fees, employment preparation costs, and other costs related to achieving obligations outlined in the CoP;
2. Training for FSS Program Coordinator(s); or
3. Other eligible activities as determined by the Secretary.

Such funds may not be used for salary and fringe benefits of FSS Program Coordinators; general administrative costs of the FSS program, for housing assistance payments (HAP) expenses or public housing operating funds; or any other activity determined ineligible by the Secretary.

5.27 TRACS 2.0.3.A Transition Rules – Repayment Agreements & FSS Escrows

Prior to 2.0.3.A, the MAT30 Section 7 record dealt only with repayment agreements and had fewer fields. For 2.0.3.A fields were added to help the transactions function more as accounting records and requiring them to be submitted in the order that the transactions occur. In addition, the records now support FSS Escrow transactions as well as Repayment Agreement ones. As a result, there need to be guidelines for getting from TRACS 2.0.2.D records to the new 2.0.3.A ones.

5.27.1 TRACS 2.0.3.A Transition Rules - Repayment Agreements

2.0.2.D: Until 2.0.3.A, continue to submit Repayment Agreement transactions under the current rules for 2.0.2.D Section 7 records.

FSS transactions continue to be recorded as OARQ Miscellaneous Accounting Request records. The FSS Notice indicates that "all FSS OARQ adjustments must indicate the Voucher Month/Year for the escrow credit, Unit Number, HOH Last Name, and the words "FSS Participant" in the comments section."

With the initial implementation of TRACS 2.0.3.A, Owner/agents must transmit to HUD the current status of ALL Repayment Agreements that have been or should have been recorded in TRACS when there is still a balance due and tenants are currently in residence.

(Please see Chapter 4 MAT PBRA RAD for Special Rules about Repayment Agreements for PH/Mod Rehab to PBRA RAD and Rent Supp/RAP/PRAC to PBRA RAD). This includes those Repayment Agreements with a Repayment Agreement Type of N (None).

Do not transmit Repayment Agreement records for residents who have moved out even if there are Tenant Repayment Agreements with a balance due.

On the initial 2.0.3.A voucher transmission, for the first record for an Agreement ID, the Beginning Agreement Amount field is filled with the value from the former Agreement Amount field (now renamed as Ending Agreement Amount) from the last submitted transaction under TRACS 2.0.2.D.

The Beginning Balance field is filled with the Ending Balance value from the prior transaction.

If an existing Repayment Agreement has a balance greater than zero, and if the Repayment Agreement was never reported (as an OARQ prior to 202D or as an Agreement in 202D), the Agreement must be submitted as a new Agreement (no baseline).

If there is an executed Repayment Agreement, the Agreement Date should match the date on the executed Repayment Agreement.

If there is no executed Repayment Agreement, enter an Agreement Date based on when the Repayment Agreement should have been reported on a voucher. The amount of the agreement is the original amount owed after any initial lump sum payment and the Total Payment is the total of all payments made to date. This will create a positive adjustment on the voucher increasing the voucher request.

CAs may verify the accuracy of the transaction but may not refuse to process a Repayment Agreement transaction for an existing resident with a Repayment Balance Due (unless there is an error on the voucher or the submission is inaccurate or overpaid).

If a Repayment Agreement was reported (as an OARQ prior to 202D or as an Agreement in 202D) but there have been no payments (or other activity) or payments have stopped and when the Balance Due is not zero, submit a baseline Repayment Agreement. A regular record will also be created based on the Status Rules. For example, an IA-Inactive Repayment Agreement is displayed on the voucher each month. The first 2.0.3A voucher will include the baseline record and the "regular" Inactive Repayment Agreement record. (See the 203A52670Part6BaselineExample.pdf.)

If any payments have not been previously reported, the Amount Paid on the regular record should be equal to the cumulative payments that were not reported. If the owner/agent opted to retain a portion of the payment based on the cost to collect the improper payment, the Amount Retained should be the lesser of 20% of the Total Paid or actual unreimbursed expenses.

5.27.2 Repayment Agreement/FSS Escrow Baseline—Required On The First 203A Voucher

On the first 203A voucher that is submitted for a contract or project, baseline records are to be submitted as described below. To distinguish a baseline record from a regular Repayment or Escrow record the Record Type value appends a B (Baseline) to the R (Repayment Agreement) or F (FSS Escrow) that is normally used.

So, a baseline Repayment record would be coded as RB and a baseline FSS Escrow record would be coded FB,

If, on that first voucher, another transaction is recorded for an Agreement ID, that transaction or transactions would immediately follow the baseline record and drop the B designation—the Record Type would be coded as R (Repayment Agreement) or F (FSS Escrow).

Baseline records report only zero values for the following fields:

- Agreement Change Amount,
- Total Payment, and
- Amount Retained.

This means that the Amount Requested will be \$0.

If there is no Payment or Agreement Change Amount activity in the month for which the baseline record is reported, there is no need to include an additional non-baseline transaction to report zero values unless the status calls for monthly transmissions.

A baseline record for a repayment or escrow that is transmitted at some point after the initial full baseline (a re-baseline record), may violate one or both of the record consistency checks. In other words, the Beginning Agreement Amount and the Beginning Balance fields do not have to match the Ending Agreement Amount and Ending Balance fields from the last, submitted record.

A re-baseline record may be needed to correct either or both of an agreement amount or balance but only if the only issue is an error in reporting those values and all prior change amounts and payments were recorded correctly.

If there were errors in establishing an agreement (the original reversing entry was for an incorrect value) then do not re-baseline but rather submit a record with an Agreement Change Amount to correct the problem.

If submitting vouchers through a Contract Administrator (CA), work with the CA to determine whether or not a re-baseline record or a regular transaction is needed. Deciding whether a re-baseline record is warranted is not a simple matter and will depend on the facts of the full transaction history for the Agreement ID.

The most common situation where a re-baseline transaction is called for is one where a CA has been paying the correct amounts for an ID starting with the initial transaction but where the owner/agent is reporting incorrect amounts and balances.

The CA may request a re-baseline to get the Agreement Amount and Balance corrected without voucher consequences.

On the other hand, if the owner/agent has been requesting and being paid amounts that are not correct, the Agreement Amount and Balance are to be fixed using the Agreement Change Amount and Total Payment fields as these do impact the voucher.

5.27.3 Providing Repayment Agreement Information That Was Not Reported Previously

In some cases, owner/agents created and submitted corrected/new certifications (created in response to tenant misreporting) but the owner/agent did not submit the required OARQ (2.0.2.C) or Repayment Agreement Record (HUD 52670-A Part 6 in 2.0.2.D). The adjustments driven by the corrections/new certifications were reflected on the voucher, but the amount of the improper payment was never "reversed".

It is assumed that the owner/agents have been tracking any repayment amounts received and have not reported any improper payment/repayment information to HUD through TRACS.

Note: If the owner/agent did not create the "reversing entry", but did send repayment transactions (creating a voucher adjustment), the voucher request amounts were incorrect and additional action is required.

Under 2.0.3.A rules, the status of all Repayment Agreements with non-zero balances must be reported to TRACS on the first 2.0.3.A voucher. See [Repayment/Escrow Baseline—Required on the first 203A voucher in 4.20.4 above](#).

For the special rules for Repayment Agreements Involving Component 1 PH to PBRA RAD Conversions, Component 2 Mod Rehab to PBRA RAD Conversions and RAD Component 2 Rent Supp/RAP/PRAC to PBRA RAD Conversions, see Chapter 5.

5.28 State Agency 811 PRA Voucher Creation Instructions:

Note: The initial voucher payment process will be different than in the future. Currently, RAC vouchers will be submitted to the PRA 811 Grantee who in turn incorporates these child vouchers onto a singular, Parent Voucher submission to TRACS each month. When the Parent voucher is submitted to TRACS, it will be put into a suspended status. It will then be reviewed and released manually by HUD's Voucher Processing Staff. At some point in the future (pending code

changes), MFH would like the individual RAC vouchers to be transmitted and TRACS will handle, as appropriate, per the requirements (as occurs now for vouchers in other programs.)

Aside from differences noted below, all other TRACS voucher functionality and rules apply. In particular, voucher delete transactions (MAT 31 files) for Parent Vouchers may be transmitted so long as the original MAT 30 has not been issued an estimated pay date and instructions sent to Treasury for payment. This remains a very brief window of time.

The Parent Voucher may include only Child Voucher (RAC) FORQ amounts for months equal to or less than the Parent voucher month.

Note: A Parent voucher must be submitted for each active voucher month even if Child Vouchers are delayed or not submitted. The first Parent voucher month must be within 90 days of the Cutover Date for the Parent contract Grantee staff enter into eLOCCS for HUD approval. For example, if the Cutover Date is April 1, 2020, then the first Parent Voucher transmitted to TRACS must be for April 2020, May 2020, or June 2020. If there are no RAC voucher OARQs to be included in the first Parent Voucher submission, the CO-OP voucher can be submitted for a \$0 amount. If a \$0 Parent Voucher is submitted, any RAC vouchers for that beginning voucher month that are submitted later must be included on a subsequent month CO-OP voucher. Once the first Parent Voucher is transmitted, no gaps in parent voucher transmissions is permitted.

On the Parent voucher, the Section 2 Record, fields 7-11 and 55 are filled as follows: (WAS 4.20.4)

Field 7, Total Units in Contract: The total units authorized for all active RACs under the CO-OP parent contract. This number does not change from month to month unless additional new RACs are executed or the number of authorized units for any of the RACs changes as a result of an amended RAC. This number is not impacted by whether or not an active RAC bills for the current voucher month.

Field 8, Number of Units Receiving Subsidy: The sum of the Field 8s for any RAC contracts being paid for a voucher month that matches the parent voucher month (Parent Field 4, Voucher Date = RAC Field 4, Voucher Date).

Field 9, Number of Units Abated: The sum of the Field 9s for any RAC contracts being paid for a voucher month that matches the parent voucher month (Parent Field 4, Voucher Date = RAC Field 4, Voucher Date).

Field 10, Number of Units Vacant: The sum of the Field 10s for any RAC contracts being paid for a voucher month that matches the parent voucher month (Parent Field 4, Voucher Date = RAC Field 4, Voucher Date).

Field 11, Contracted Units Occupied by Market Rent Tenants: The sum of the Field 11s for any RAC contracts being paid for a voucher month that matches the parent voucher month (Parent Field 4, Voucher Date = RAC Field 4, Voucher Date).

Field 55, Contracted Units Undergoing Rehab:

Note: Since there are different rules applied to Field 7 than for Fields 8-11, the grand total of Fields 8-11 may be less than the Field 7 value. Other fields follow the normal rules.

5.28.1 811 PRA MAT30 Section 6 Record--Miscellaneous Accounting Requests

One Section 6 Record is submitted for each RAC/child voucher month being paid on the Parent CO-OP voucher. The FORQ comment field should contain the child contract number and voucher month in the following format—Contract Number followed by Voucher Month. For example: FL39RD11111 – 04/2020.

This allows for multiple RAC child vouchers to be billed on a single CO-OP parent voucher.

Commented [MR54]: Jenny – Can we discuss?

Commented [JG55R54]: I believe Jenny is right.

Commented [JG56]: ???

Commented [JD57R56]: I haven't see this at all. Is it mandatory or can we take it out?

Commented [JG58R56]: It is a new field for 203A and must be filled. Presumably it will usually be 0 since these are newer properties but could be filled after damage from a natural disaster

Only one CO-OP parent voucher may be submitted each month. Therefore, any RAC vouchers not included on a particular month's CO-OP voucher must be added to a subsequent month's submission.

Once a RAC is executed, the participating owner/agent can establish the month of the first child voucher submission. The month of this first voucher must be equal to or later than the month of the effective date of the RAC. Once the first child voucher for a RAC is submitted and approved by the Grantee, no gaps in voucher months transmitted from the owner/agent to the Grantee can occur.

Under this model, each approved RAC voucher is assigned to a single Misc. Request row of type FORQ on the parent voucher. Field 7 (Misc. Request Amount) is set to RAC voucher Section 2 Field 29 (Total Subsidy Authorized) of the RAC voucher and Field 9 (Paid Amount) is set to Section 2, Field 44 (Total Voucher Amount Approved by the Contract Administrator (CA)) of the RAC voucher.

5.28.2 811 PRA - TRACS File Data Flow

Owner/agents send tenant and voucher TRACS files to the state agency's iMAX address. Owner/agents should never send any files directly to TRACS and should not include the CAID in the file information.

Note: Since the RAC does not have a Project Number, the rules for MAT15 address records in the absence of a Project Number apply.

The state Grantee audits the tenant data and sends valid certifications to TRACS under the **RAC contract number** just as Contract Administrator (CA)s normally do. Those tenant data files that process successfully in TRACS will appear under the Tenant Certification Query, as do those for other programs. The RAC child voucher is audited by the state Grantee and a final approved payment amount determined.

The approved RAC child voucher is returned to the OA, as is done for other subsidy types under TRACS 202D and later. **However, this RAC voucher is NOT sent to TRACS.** Therefore, OAs will not see the individual child vouchers in the Voucher Query when selecting the RAC Contract Number in the drop down menu.

The approved payment amounts for each RAC child voucher are incorporated into the Parent CO-OP voucher as FORQ Miscellaneous Accounting Requests as detailed above. The Section 2 record contract and unit counts are filled as described above.

The state Grantee transmits the Parent voucher to TRACS for payment. This Parent voucher submission must include the CAID for the grantee to denote it was created by the Grantee.

5.28.3 811 PRA - Examples Parent/Child Vouchers:

The examples below assume a CO-OP contract with two active RACs (FL39RDD1202 with 10 units and FL39RDD1203 with 6 units).

May 2024 CO-OP voucher containing billing only for FL39RDD1202 for May 2024: 8 subsidized and 2 vacant units. The owner/agent voucher requested amount is \$1,200 and the CA paid amount \$1,022.

Section 2					
Units in Contract	Units Receiving Subsidy	Units Abated	Units Vacant	Market Units	Undergoing Rehab
16	8	0	2	0	0

Misc. Requests		
Misc. Request Amount	Comment	Paid Amount
1200	FL39RDD1202 – 05/2024	1022

May 2024 CO-OP voucher containing billing for both RACs each also for May 2024. First RAC, same as above, second RAC 4 subsidized units, 1 vacant and 1 market. For the second RAC both the requested and paid amounts are the same.

Section 2					
Units in Contract	Units Receiving Subsidy	Units Abated	Units Vacant	Market Units	Undergoing Rehab
16	12	0	3	1	0

Misc. Requests		
Misc. Request Amount	Comment	Paid Amount
1200	FL39RDD1202 – 05/2024	1022
871	FL39RDD1203 – 05/2024	871

May 2024 CO-OP voucher containing billing only for FL39RDD1202 but for both April 2024 and May 2024. Same unit counts and assistance on each voucher as in Example 1.

Section 2					
Units in Contract	Units Receiving Subsidy	Units Abated	Units Vacant	Market Units	Undergoing Rehab
16	8	0	2	0	0

Misc. Requests		
Misc. Request Amount	Comment	Paid Amount
1200	FL39RDD1202 – 05/2024	1022
1200	FL39RDD1202 – 04/2024	1022

Note: The state agency Admin Fee is not dealt with through a TRACS submission. The state agency needs to apply for access to eLOCCS and do an online submission for the fee each month. HUD staff will review and approve the fees.

5.29 Utility Reimbursements

In properties with individually metered units, tenants pay their own utility bills. However, HUD has established a means to help ensure that tenants can pay their utility bills; as part of the Assistance Payment, tenants may receive either a Utility Allowance or Utility Reimbursement.

Funds covering the Utility Reimbursement (UR) will be paid to the owner/agent in trust, solely for the purpose of making URs. The UR may not be applied to any other outstanding balance including rent.

If the UR is more than \$45 per quarter, the owner/agent must provide the UR to the resident or utility provider within five (5) business days of receipt of the Assistance Payment from HUD.

[The Final Rule Streamlining Administrative Regulations for Multifamily Housing Programs and Implementing Family Income Reviews Under the Fixing America's Surface Transportation \(FAST\) Act](#) published on May 7, 2020 (Proposed Final Rule published December 2017 and effective March 2018) explicitly allows owner/agents to make reimbursements of \$45 or less (per quarter) on a quarterly basis, in order to eliminate the burdensome process of processing and mailing monthly reimbursement checks. For example:

- ✧ Utility Allowance = \$80
- ✧ Resident TTP = \$75
- ✧ Utility Reimbursement = \$5
- ✧ Previous Rule - \$5 per month must be disbursed within 5 days of receipt by OA
- ✧ New Rule - OA has the option to distribute \$15 per calendar-year quarter instead of \$5 per month

Owner/agents exercising this option will be required to have a policy in place to assist tenants for whom the quarterly reimbursements will pose a financial hardship.

In the event a family leaves the program in advance of its next quarterly UR distribution, the owner/agent is required to reimburse the family for a prorated share of the Utility Reimbursement.

HUD does not provide guidance explaining what an owner/agent should do if the UR is not disbursed to the resident or utility provider (e.g., resident never picks up the check, resident never cashes the check or family moves-out).

Commented [JG59]: The Q&A guidance?

The owner/agent must ensure that the family has been given sufficient opportunity to collect the UR and that all attempts have been exhausted in reaching former tenants, including any requirements under state or local law.

***Note:** Previous versions of the MAT Guide instructed OAs to return UR using the Miscellaneous Accounting Request Code UUTL. That guidance has been rescinded and the Miscellaneous Accounting Request Code UUTL is no longer valid.*

5.29.1 PRAC

For the Section 202 PRAC and Section 811 PRAC programs, the regulations do not contain the requirements around *Utility Reimbursements*, in general, leaving such requirements in the *Assistance Contracts*. Therefore, HUD is not including regulatory text to implement these new flexibilities in this *Interim Final Rule*, but rather would be open to amending the *Assistance Contracts* of any OAs looking to take advantage of the flexibilities.

5.29.2 Utility Reimbursement Options

Rather than paying UR directly to the family, if the resident consents, the owner/agent may:

- Make the UR payable jointly to the household and the utility provider; or
- Make the UR payable to the utility provider.

5.30 Vouchers – PBRA Housing Assistance Payment Requests

For those properties receiving subsidy from HUD (Section 8, PRAC, etc.), a TRACS Voucher File is created and submitted every month. TRACS Voucher Files are generally sent by an owner/agent once a month - between the 1st and the 10th of the month - and include the Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) request.

Properties are paid based on the Voucher Requested Amount not the Assistance Payment displayed on each individual certification – although we have to assume that the two are the same.

There are two key “tests” conducted by TRACS before a voucher can be paid.

1. The voucher must be in the TRACS database and
2. The property's *Compliance Percentage* must be 90% or greater.

TRACS edits for other voucher issues as well.

- ✧ The property must be properly funded.
- ✧ Vouchers must be submitted in a timely manner.
- ✧ Any contract renewal must be submitted approved and updated in iREMS.
- ✧ The voucher should represent a similar amount each month.
 - Significant increases from one voucher to the next can cause a **Threshold Error** (VST31) and HUD's **Voucher Processing Division** will conduct a line-by-line audit of the data in TRACS.

- **Voucher Processing** will either reject the voucher (VST30) or will forward the voucher to the Treasury for payment (VSP00)
 - Voucher payment will be suspended until the **Voucher Processing Division** releases the voucher.
- ✧ **Voucher Status Codes** are included as part of the **MAT Guide Appendix G**.

To check on the Voucher Status, owner/agents and CAs can view voucher information using the TRACS Voucher Queries in the Secure Systems (WASS) database.



5.30.1 Billing for All Units

Starting with 2.0.3.A, each unit covered by a contract will be reported on a MAT30, Section 3 Assistance Detail record. Currently, only occupied assisted units are reported. The display of and rules for the assisted units do not change.

2.0.3.A introduces the concept of Unit Status for the Assistance Billing part of the voucher: Each unit has a status related to which Item 6 category it is counted in:

- 6.b -- Assisted
- 6.c – Abated
- 6.d – Vacant
- 6.e -- Market
- 6.f – Rehab (New)

Note: Rehab is a new Item 6 type and has its own field in the MAT30, Section 2 record: Field 55—Contracted Units Undergoing Rehab. Since item 6 on the voucher now includes this count, item 6.d, Vacant Units, will include only Vacant units not undergoing rehab. A Rehab unit is considered as Rehab no matter how assistance ended for the unit—with a MO or TM or UT.

The rules for determining Unit Status for a voucher are summarized in the table immediately below:

Priority	Status	A Unit's Status Is The First One That Applies In Priority Order
1	Abated	Always first--based on whether HUD will allow billing on the upcoming voucher. If billing is not allowed, then set Status to Abated
2	Assisted	<div>If regular assistance is billed on the voucher, then the status is Assisted (includes pass through situations). This includes billing for zero or negative assistance for PRACS and Component 1 RADs. This does not include the case where the only billing for a unit is that for a MO or TM.</div> <div>The logic for what counts as an assisted unit on a voucher follows the rules for when certifications may be billed on a voucher: See Appendix H-13.</div> <div>Both normal and full cert UT versions of ICs, ARs and IRs effective on the first of the voucher month are included. This means that a unit may be vacant on the first of the month prior to the voucher but it may be assisted on the voucher due to a full cert UT.</div> <div>Units with MOs and TM's effective on the first of the prior month do not count as assisted units unless occupied on the first of the voucher month via a full cert UT.</div> <div>Both a MI and a UT effective on the first of the prior month cause a unit to be assisted.</div>

		A UT-O must appear on the same voucher as the UT-I: So a UT effective on the first is included on the upcoming voucher along with the UT-O whereas a UT on the 2nd is on a later voucher along with its corresponding UT-O.
3	Rehab	Unit is in rehab as of the first of the month prior to the voucher and is neither Abated nor Assisted.
4	Vacant	The unit is not occupied as of the first of the month prior to the voucher AND none of the higher priority statuses apply
5	Market	The unit is occupied by a market rate tenant as of the first of the month prior to the voucher AND none of the higher priority statuses apply

All Section 3 Record fields are filled as usual for Assisted Units. How the fields are filled for non-assisted units depends on the unit status.

The status of each unit not counted under item 6.b (Number of units receiving subsidy) will be indicated using the Last and First Name fields in the record

- Abated – Last = Abated, First = Abated
- Vacant – Last = Vacant, First = Vacant
- Market – Last = Market, First = Market
- Rehab – Name depends on the reason for the rehab:
 - If this is initial RAD Rehab – Last = Rehab, First = RAD
 - If the rehab is caused by a PDD – Last = Rehab, First = Disaster
 - If the rehab is for repairs – Last = Rehab, First = Repair

The Middle Initial field is always left blank for a non-assisted unit.

Other fields in the record are filled as usual. Contract Rent and UA are based on the rent schedule for the contract. Certification Type, Correction Flag and Cert Effective Date for non-assisted units are filled as follows:

- Certification Type = NA;
- Correction Flag = Blank;
- Cert Effective Date = Voucher Date = MM/01/YYYY.
- Requested amount and Paid Amount are always 0 for non-assisted units.

Unit counts under Item 6: The usual rules for the Item 6 counts continue to apply. In addition, the number of records showing as Abated, and Market must equal the comparable Item 6 totals. The number of records showing Vacant must equal the Vacant Count in 6.d. The count of Rehab records must equal the Rehab Unit count (6.f)

The number of unique units reported as Section 3 records by the owner/agent must equal the number of units/residential spaces authorized by the contract. In addition, the mix of unit types must reflect what is authorized by the assistance contract. For example, if the contract authorizes three 2-Bedroom Large units and four 2-Bedroom Small units, then three of the large and four of the small 2-Bedroom unit types must appear in Section 3.

Note: Current guidance is for a MO or TM to appear on the voucher as a regular assistance row for the month following the event (the month that the event causes a voucher adjustment). This is a one-time, one-voucher only requirement. This practice will continue. The same unit may, therefore, have a separate Unit Status record.

5.30.2 Sorting on HAP Vouchers

On both the voucher detail and adjustment pages, information should be presented in Unit Number order where the unit numbers are sorted right-justified. The unit number used must be the TRACS Unit Number (see 4.36 above)—not the Unit Number used for the unit at the site.

For voucher detail, each Unit Status (Assisted, Abated, Turnover, Vacant, Market, and Rehab) will be grouped together and sorted by Unit within a group. On the printed Voucher, leave a blank line between groups.

5.30.2.1 CA Role With Respect To The Unit Status Records

Outside of the assisted units, the CAs have no role in monitoring the validity of the statuses submitted as, in general, they have no basis for doing so outside of a site visit. The Unit Status records are an owner/agent report to HUD. CAs may, verify that the total number of records of each status matches the count in the comparable Item 6 field. And they may verify that 6.a = the sum of 6.b through 6.f. CAs may not add Unit Status records. They may, as they currently do, add a row for an assisted unit.

With this change, the values related to Items 6.a through 6.f are reserved for owner/agent reporting. CAs may not modify these values. CAs may, of course, modify the value of Item 9.a (Unit Regular Billing Count) to reflect the number of units on which assistance is being paid. Item 9.a forms the denominator when the Compliance Percentage is calculated.

5.30.2.2 Abated Units

When a unit is abated, subsidy may not be paid on that unit for the term of the abatement. Only HUD has the authority to abate a unit. CAs might hold a subsidy payment but they may not abate subsidy.

Abatements are usually applied to

1. Uninhabitable units related to a disaster or where a unit has health and safety issues.

Program violations. This means that a tenant can be living in a unit and paying a subsidized rent but the owner/agent is not allowed to collect subsidy. For voucher purposes, the unit would count as abated.

Police or other like action. In these cases, a crime may have occurred on the property and the property is not habitable due to court order.

Commented [JG60]: Numbering?

Until HUD's Policy Division provides guidance explaining how to handle cases such as these, in terms of transactions and how they should appear on the voucher, it is acceptable for an owner/agent to bill for subsidy as usual and then to reverse the subsidy billing with an OARQ Miscellaneous Accounting Request.

However, if possible, the site software should allow the owner/agent to indicate that the unit is "abated" and subsidy billing should be suspended.

Commented [JG61]:

5.30.2.3 Presidentially Declared Disasters

Note: It is essential that the owner/agent understand the lease rules for a person subject to the rules in HUD Handbook 4350.1, Chapter 38. Requiring a victim of a presidentially declared disaster to sign a lease may disqualify the victim from eligibility for FEMA assistance. The rules in this area are in flux and it is best to check with HUD before proceeding. If a victim of a presidentially declared disaster (PDD) is being added to an existing subsidized household, they should be asked to sign a lease addendum indicating month-to-month occupancy. They should not be added to the regular lease. See HH 4350.1, Chapter 38 for additional information and for a sample lease addendum.

In the case of a disaster or other situation where the unit is uninhabitable and there are no other units in the project for the household, there are two situations to be aware of:

- The household moves to a subsidized unit in another project.
- The household moves to an unassisted unit.

In the first case, the owner/agent would suspend assistance for the uninhabitable unit so that assistance can be paid in the new unit. The Termination/Suspension transaction would be created using the ND (natural disaster) Suspension Code.

When the household returns to the unit, submit an Initial Certification indicating that an eligibility check is not required.

In the second case, passthrough has been approved and the amount of the assistance is given to the tenant to help with the unassisted rent. Here no termination is done. The tenant continues to appear on the HAP voucher.

When the resident is expected to return, a Move-out should never be submitted in response to the circumstances described above—only a Suspension using the Termination/Suspension record.

5.31 HAP Payments for Late Recertifications

In accordance with HUD policy as articulated in HH 4350.3, Paragraph 7-6, CAs must pay the most current Assistance Payment amount until the receipt of a new annual recertification or until the sixteenth voucher month, the tenant moves out or the tenant is terminated, whichever occurs first.

The Effective Date of the MO or TM transaction must be no later than the day before the anticipated AR Effective Date. If the MO or TM is on or after the anticipated AR Effective Date, the AR process must have been completed by the owner/agent and the resident(s). The only exception would be a TM/DS or TM/NS.

The CA may not stop paying assistance earlier and payments must be made based on the most recent certification in effect for months 13-15. OAs are responsible for following all Handbook recertification guidance.

If TRACS has not received either an AR, a Move-Out (MAT40) or a Termination/Suspension (MAT65) by the end of the 15th month, TRACS will generate an HQ termination shortly after the beginning of the 16th month.

For example:

1. AR due date is 1/1.
2. If no new AR, MO or TM is received, the CA pays the most recently calculated subsidy amount for the January, February and March vouchers (months 13, 14 and 15). It is assumed that the tenant reported before the anticipated AR date. This may be a flag for an MOR file review.
3. If no new AR, MO or TM is received, the HAP payment for the tenant is stopped on the April voucher. Site software must not bill and CA software must not pay for month 16 (April)
4. When the voucher is generated by the site for month 16 (April), the owner/agent must terminate assistance effective the day prior to the AR due date (in our example, 12/31 if the anticipated AR Effective Date is 1/1). While the CA may adjust the month-16 payment to the OA, Contract Administrators must not create or submit the Termination transaction on behalf of the OA.
5. The owner/agent Termination will cause an adjustment reversing the subsidy payments for months 13, 14 and 15—(January, February and March in our example).
6. The Termination must be reflected on the month 16 voucher (April if the AR anticipated AR Effective Date is 1/1).

If the delay is the fault of the tenant (tenant reported on or after the anticipated AR Effective Date or tenant failed to sign an AR that was completed before the anticipated AR Effective Date) and there are no extenuating circumstances, no AR should be submitted. Instead the owner/agent must Terminate the tenant's assistance for at least one month.

The owner/agent should reinstate assistance if the tenant subsequently reports for the certification, the resident qualifies for assistance and assistance is available.

Commented [JG62]: Update to include the new TM/OA model and rules

If the tenant does qualify for assistance and assistance is available an Initial Certification (IC-MAT10) must be submitted effective the first of the month after required documentation is provided (no earlier than the first of the month after the original anticipated AR Effective Date). In other words, the tenant must pay the market rent for a minimum of one month. The Next AR Date on the new Initial Certification (IC-MAT10) will coincide with the new IC Effective Date

Owner/agents may not submit an AR with an Effective Date that is after the anticipated AR Effective Date. For example:

1. AR Due 1/1
2. Resident reports 1/5 (no previous response to Reminder Notices – no Extenuating Circumstances)
3. owner/agent must Terminate Household effective 12/31
4. Assuming compliance/eligibility, owner/agent submits IC effective 2/1
5. Next AR date is 2/1
6. owner/agent must NOT submit AR effective 2/1

When an AR is delayed due to owner/agent error the owner/agent **must** submit the AR using the original anticipated AR Effective Date. The TM/IC is not used to “punish” the owner/agent and deny subsidy to the resident. In this case, even though the owner/agent is not compliant, the resident is entitled to the subsidy based on the anticipated AR Effective Date.

If the recertification delay is a result of **Extenuating Circumstances as outlined in Chapter 5 of this MAT Guide**, an AR may be created and transmitted using one of the Extenuating Circumstances Codes. This will prevent TRACS from generating an HQ Termination transaction and “deactivating” the tenant. When the situation causing the Extenuating Circumstance is resolved, the AR correction is processed.

It is effective on the original anticipated AR Effective Date (In our example, January 1) and the appropriate adjustments are made on the voucher.

If an owner/agent is not familiar with the Extenuating Circumstances Codes, if legal proceedings delay completion of the AR, or if state tenant/landlord laws prohibit the owner/agent from sending a certification without a tenant signature, then completion of the AR may be delayed more than 90 days. The CA will stop paying subsidy and TRACS will generate an HQ Termination.

In these cases, if the resident is entitled to subsidy based on the anticipated AR date, the CA and TRACS will accept the AR using the original anticipated AR Effective Date, even though that date may be more than 90 days old. TRACS will generate an error with an Action Code 3.

The voucher will be adjusted to correct the Assistance Payment amount starting on the Effective Date of the AR.

Even though TRACS generated an HQ Termination, there is no requirement – and indeed it would be incorrect – for the owner/agent to create and submit a Termination (TM – MAT65) and/or an Initial Certification (IC-MAT10). This is true regardless of whether the delay is caused by the owner/agent or by the resident. See HH 4350.3 Change 4, Paragraph 7-8.

The following example illustrates what is required on the site voucher for a late recertification when no recertification is complete prior to the submission of the voucher for month 16. Assume a recertification date of January 1 and an assistance from the prior year's AR (assuming no transactions after the prior AR) of \$400.

Voucher Month	Month #	Assistance Billed	CA Payment	Adjustment
December	12	400	400	
January	13	400	400	

February	14	400	400	
March	15	400	400	
April	16	0	0	-1,200

Other examples include:

Scenario 1: If a resident submits appropriate paperwork and signs the AR on or before the effective date, the AR is on time. The AR does not have to be completed a month in advance. For example, if an AR is effective on 10/1 and the resident signs the AR on 9/30 and includes the AR on the November voucher (created on 10/2) the AR is completed on time. There is no penalty assuming that the owner/agent has provided notice in accordance with HUD guidance.

Scenario 2: If a resident submits information on or after the AR Effective Date and there are no extenuating circumstances, the household **MUST** be Terminated effective the day before the anticipated AR Effective Date. No subsidy will be provided for that month. If the resident still qualifies for assistance, and the resident subsequently submits their information, an IC is created and the Effective Date is the first of the month after information was submitted. Subsequent Annual Certification Effective Dates will be based on the IC Effective Date **not** the original Move in date.

Scenario 3: If a resident submits information after the deadline (10th day of the 11th month) and before the AR Effective Date, the AR will still be effective on the anticipated AR Effective Date, but the resident has no right to a 30-day Notice of Rent Increase (assuming proper notice was provided by the OA). The owner/agent should make every attempt to complete the AR no later than the effective date, but verification tasks may force the owner/agent to complete the AR after the Effective Date. In this case, the AR is still effective on the original anticipated AR Effective Date and changes are retroactive to that date.

As always, in this kind of situation, owner/agents must consider extenuating circumstances when information is late. Scenario 3 seems to be the issue.

Let's take a specific example.

1. The Ford household is required to complete an AR every year in September.
2. The Ford's should submit information no later than July 10th.
3. The Ford's actually come in for their AR interview on August 20th. They submitted information late but the owner/agent will still complete the AR with the same effective date. Changes in rent (up or down) will be effective on the AR Effective Date.
4. In August, the owner/agent billed, on the September voucher, for the old subsidy.
5. It takes the owner/agent 35 days to obtain adequate verification of the information.
6. In September, the owner/agent billed, on the October voucher, for the old subsidy
7. The Ford's sign their AR on September 24
8. In October, the owner/agent bills for the new subsidy amount and includes appropriate adjustments for September and October

In this scenario, the owner/agent should be paid on the vouchers, even though the AR is late.

To summarize: The 15-month rule permits billing for 3 months after the AR due date when there are extenuating circumstances or owner/agent or third-party delay. Billing for month 13 happens prior to the AR due date and before we know if the tenant will appear prior to that date.

There are two main cases:

Tenant is late reporting (on or after the AR date)

Presence of extenuating circumstances is not yet known

Continue billing while determining whether extenuating circumstances exist.

There are no extenuating circumstances

Owner/agent is required to terminate assistance effective the day prior to the AR date and raise tenant to contract/market rent. Subsidy may be restarted with an IC effective no earlier than 30 days after the AR date.

There are extenuating circumstances

Billing continues while waiting for the tenant to complete the AR process

At the point of billing for month 16, a termination must be executed by the owner/agent and must be effective the day prior to the AR date.

Tenant reports prior to the AR date

No owner/agent or third-party delay

Submit completed AR—may cause an adjustment if month 13 had previously been billed.

Owner/agent or third-party delay (Some delay may be “normal” even if the tenant reports the day prior to the AR date—it takes the usual amount of time to verify and billing for month 14 needs to occur on or before the 10th of month 13)

Billing is permitted for months 13-15.

At the point of billing for month 16, a termination must be executed by the owner/agent and must be effective the day prior to the AR date.

Extenuating Circumstances Codes On ARs And The Impact On The 15-Month Rule: The new Extenuating Circumstances Codes allow a certification to be sent with an owner/agent signature but no tenant signature. In some cases, the certification will be corrected when the signature is obtained and in other cases there will be no correction (a GR amending a certification for a moved-out household). The general understanding is that such a certification has the same status as a certification with a tenant signature and impacts billing in the same way.

Three examples:

1. HUD allows OAs to bill during eviction proceedings. Owner/agent transmits an AR without a tenant signature using Extenuating Circumstance Code 6 = Eviction in Progress
2. Head of Household is deployed in Afghanistan and can't sign the AR. Child is under the care of a friend temporarily residing in the unit. Owner/agent transmits an AR without a tenant signature using Extenuating Circumstance Code 5 = Military Deployment
3. Tenant extenuating circumstances exist at AR time. Owner/agent transmits an AR without a tenant signature using Extenuating Circumstance Code 2 = Late AR due to accommodation or extenuating circumstances.

Given that an Annual Recertification (AR-MAT10) transmitted with an Extenuating Circumstances Code is a permitted transaction, the 15-Month Rule does not apply after the Annual Recertification (AR-MAT10) is sent. The 15-Month Rule applies only in the absence of an Annual Recertification (AR-MAT10).

Status of Certifications with Effective Dates After the AR Due Date And Prior To The Submission of an AR: At this writing, there is no clarification on the questions that have been raised concerning the validity of such transactions and subsidy billing related to them. What is known is that HUD permits billing for three months past the AR due date (the 15-Month Rule) and that TRACS currently accepts and processes all transaction types when the Annual Recertification (AR-MAT10) is missing.

However, TRACS does not accept either a Move-Out (MAT40) or a Termination/Suspension (MAT65) effective three or more months after the AR due date (F0181 and F0185). While TRACS does accept an Interim Recertification (IR-MAT10) effective after the AR date, it does issue a CE029 Action Code 1 error pointing out that the Annual Recertification (AR-MAT10) is missing.

5.32 TRACS Errors

5.32.1 Monthly Activity Transmission

Also see Chapter 2 Understanding the MAT of this MAT Guide.

Commented [JG63]: Verify and make other areas consistent

The current version of TRACS consists of two different systems. The first is server-based and is referred to as the MAT system. It is the first stop for files submitted to TRACS. The second is mainframe-based and referred to as the TRACS system

The Monthly Activity Transmission (MAT) is a front-end subsystem of TRACS. It accepts data transmitted from the sites to HUD Headquarters in an electronic form and returns messages from HUD Headquarters to the sender sites. MAT performs formatting and data-type validation on the data. No business edits are performed.

Within 15 minutes after receiving a transmission, MAT will return a file to the sender containing error messages when errors exist. If there are no MAT errors, a file is returned stating that fact. The sender must correct the errors and resubmit the information. If a Contract Administrator is the sender, the Contract Administrator must promptly forward the error message to the owner/agent. If the CA is responsible for the MAT error or errors, the CA must correct and retransmit.

Once the data are validated by the MAT system, the data are sent to TRACS for overnight tenant and voucher processing. This is where the business edits are done. All error messages are automatically returned via the sender's iMAX account, and users should review the contents of their mailbox daily.

Because of the requirement to secure any sensitive personally identifiable information for any tenant, it is considered a "best practice" to provide a separate iMAX ID (TRACSMail ID) for each project/contract number. Using a separate iMAX ID for each project/contract number is not a requirement, but rather strongly suggested.

5.32.2 Resources for Understanding and Solving Payments Error Messages

Refer to **Figure 5-3** for resources for understanding and solving payment error messages.

The figure provides references to sources of basic information for resolving payments error messages that are a result of MAT Voucher/Payment System Record submissions or LOCCS submissions.

Figure 5-3: Guide to Understanding and Solving Payments Error Messages

Guide to Understanding and Solving Payments Error Messages
How to Obtain a Copy of the MAT User's Guide
The MAT User's Guide describes the prescribed format for MAT records, field characteristics, and HUD-form data locations for all TRACS data transmitted to and from HUD. A copy of the MAT User's Guide can be obtained by accessing the TRACS website at https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/housing/mfh/trx/trxdocs
Click the link to TRACS Documents and follow the instructions provided. Contact the HUD Multifamily Help Desk Hotline toll-free at 800-767-7588 or via email tracs@hud.gov with questions or problems. When contacting the Help Desk via email, the owner/agent should not include any personal identifiers in the email. The owner/agent should provide the contract number, unit number and resident last name (if necessary).

Resources
If help is needed submitting data to TRACS, owner/agents should contact their software vendor.
The vendor should be able to provide troubleshooting advice and guidance on how to submit a correction, deletion, etc. If a determination is made that there is a problem involving the HUD system or if owner/agents need further advice on when to submit a correction, deletion, etc. after consulting with their software vendor, they should contact the Multifamily Help Desk toll-free at 800-767-7588 or via email at tracs@hud.gov . When contacting the Help Desk via email, the owner/agent should not include any

personal identifiers in the email. The owner/agent should provide the contract number, unit number and resident last name (if necessary).

When the problem is other than a systems issue, such as a late contract renewal or insufficient funding, owner/agents should contact their Contract Administrator or the appropriate HUD Office.

Error Message Basics

The reference materials available on the HUD TRACS website provide additional information about errors and messages and also provide instructions explaining follow-up actions. If an owner/agent cannot resolve a problem on their own, the software vendor should be able to assist in resolving the problem and enable owner/agents to either resubmit their original transaction or submit a correction to the original submission.

5.33 CA MAT30s - When Is a Single Vs a Double Record Created and Returned?

Starting with the release of TRACS version 2.0.2.D, CA software is required to create a full set of MAT30 records that are returned to OAs and sent to TRACS. **In other words, the same final voucher sent to TRACS must also be sent to the OA.** OAs will use the records to assist in reconciling the site and CA HAP vouchers. In order to ensure consistency among the CA software vendors in how they implement these records, this section details the rules for when CA software creates a single record and when it creates two records.

Until we gain experience with the processes, what we are calling a "full match" of field data is required for a single record to be returned. If there is not a full match, the CA will return the site request record, setting the Paid Amount field to \$0.

Additionally, a second record will be created indicating what the CA is actually paying. If there is a full match, the site request record is sent back to the site with the Paid Amount field filled with the amount of the CA payment.

The CA may pay an amount less than, equal to or greater than the site requested amount.

A \$0 paid amount is possible in this case and would indicate that the CA is rejecting the site request if the site request is non-zero.

A full match is defined as the data in all key fields of the site and CA record matching perfectly. The key fields that are included in the match decision are listed below for each of the Section 3-7 record types.

An "owner/agent Record" is defined as one that was sent by the site software. A "CA Record" is defined as one created by the CA software as a result of a lack of a full match with an owner/agent Record. There will always be an owner/agent Record corresponding exactly to what the site submitted with the exception of the Paid Amount field. There may or may not be a CA Record.

In addition, if the CA is paying for something unrelated to an owner/agent request, there would only be a CA Record.

There are two scenarios when the owner/agent submits a record:

Scenario 1: There Is a Full Match

The CA returns an owner/agent Record only. The only field that might differ from the original owner/agent Record is the Paid Amount field. The paid amount can have any value including \$0. If the CA is paying exactly what the owner/agent requested, then the Requested Amount and the Paid Amount fields will be equal.

Scenario 2: There Is Not a Full Match

The CA returns an owner/agent Record consisting of the site record as submitted with the Paid Amount field filled with \$0. The CA returns a CA Record with the Requested Amount set to \$0 and the owner/agent Vendor Data field left blank. The Paid Amount will be whatever the CA is paying.

Key Fields are indicated below with an asterisk.

Section 3 Record—Assistance Payment Detail:

Last Name*
First Name*
Middle Initial*
Unit Number*
Bedroom Count*
Contract Rent*
Utility Allowance*
Certification Type*
Correction Flag*
Cert Effective Date*
Requested Amount
Paid Amount
owner/agent Vendor Data

Section 4 Record—Adjustment Payment Detail:

Last Name*
First Name*
Middle Initial*
Unit Number*
Billing Type*
New Certification*
Certification Type*
Correction Flag*
Effective Date*
Assistance Payment*
Adjustment Start Date*
Adjustment End Date*
Requested Amount
Paid Amount
owner/agent Vendor Data
CA Initiated (Will be blank for an owner/agent Record and 'Y' for a CA Record)

Section 5 Record—Approved Special Claim:

Claim Type Code*
Claim ID*
Claim Amount
Paid Amount
owner/agent Vendor Data

Section 6 Record—Miscellaneous Accounting Request:

Misc. Request Type*
HOH Last Name*
HOH First Name*
Unit Number*
Misc. Request Amount (The owner/agent request)
Comment*
Paid Amount

owner/agent Vendor Data

Section 7 Record—Repayment Agreement:

Record Type*
Head Last Name*
Head First Name*
Unit Number*
Agreement ID*
Agreement Date*
Agreement End Date*
Transaction Type*
Status*
Beginning Agreement Amount*
Agreement Change Amount*
Ending Agreement Amount*
Beginning Balance*
Total Payment*
Ending Balance*
Amount Retained*
Amount Requested
Paid Amount
Owner/agent Vendor Data

5.34 Special Claims For PRACs

The Special Claims forms used to refer to the use of Contract Rent for non-PRAC situations and to Operating Rent for PRACs. The Handbook defines Operating Rent as Contract Rent plus Utility Allowance. The three forms updated for 2.0.3.A revise the instructions on how to fill fields that used to refer to Operating Rent. “For PRAC projects, if the tenant pays utilities separately, the Contract Rent is the Operating Rent (operating cost) minus the HUD-approved utility allowances. If all utilities are included in the rent, the Contract Rent is the Operating Rent.” The forms are also applicable to the 811 PRA program. See [203AHUD52671A.pdf](#), [203AHUD52671B.pdf](#) and [203AHUD52671C.pdf](#).

Commented [JD64]: I think we need to add PRA to the section heading if we are going to discuss them here too. I also think in this section we need to clarify that HUD has said that of the three types of special claims, HUD is only allowing 811 owner/agents to do vacancy claims (both pseudo- rent up and regular vacancy, but not unpaid rent or damage claims)

Commented [MR65R64]: Please add.