

ATTENTION: Use this chart to determine how to count temporary **COVID-19 related income** types/changes when calculating borrower(s) program eligibility income.

INCOME TYPE	INCLUDE IN ELIGIBILITY INCOME	PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY INCOME Guidance	QUALIFYING INCOME Guidance
Economic Impact (Stimulus) Payment	No	NOTE: Does not count toward DPL Asset Limit	Follow Industry Standard and Product Guidelines
CARES Act \$600/week additional federal unemployment benefit (scheduled to end 7.25.20)	Yes	If the borrower is currently receiving: annualize the benefit. Multiply the \$600 by number of weeks already received plus weeks scheduled to receive through and divide by 12 months, then multiply by total number of months received plus months scheduled to receive. Example: If the borrower started receiving benefit on 5/1/20 and scheduled to end 7/25/20, calculation will be: \$600 x 12 weeks = \$7,200. Then \$7,200/12 months = \$600 x 3 months (number of total months received) = \$1,800 (instead of the \$7,200). If the borrower is no longer receiving: do not include. Note: the exemption based on scheduled end date listed in the Increased pay section below does not apply to unemployment income.	
State unemployment benefits (non-seasonal)	Yes	Include income at current level.	
Reduced pay as a result of the pandemic (e.g. reduced hours, reduced wage/salary)			
Increased pay as a result of the pandemic (e.g. hazard pay, increased hours, etc.)	Varies	Include income at current level, unless employer provided written notice of an end date to the additional pay that is within three months of the closing date. In that case, exclude the additional income.	

What You Need to Know:

- Document your calculations so Minnesota Housing staff can understand how you arrived at the total Program Eligibility Income.
- Each loan file will have two income calculations:
 - For **qualifying income**, follow industry standard documentation and calculation requirements.
 - For **program eligibility income**, provide documents dated within four months of the closing date to support your calculations. Within those four months, use the most recent information available.
- **Questions?** Have your underwriter contact the [Partner Solutions Team](#) at 651.296.8215.

Include income from the following people:

- A person who will have title to the property and will sign the mortgage. (i.e. a Borrower)
- A person expected both to live in the residence being financed and is a legal spouse of a Borrower.
- A person expected both to live in the residence being financed and to sign or guarantee the mortgage note. (i.e. an occupant co-signer).

Choose the applicable income type (s) and use page 2 to show your calculation:

- [Base Pay from an Employer](#)
- [Additional Income from an Employer](#)
- [Employee Allowances](#)
- [Self-Employment/Business Income](#)
- [Income from Financial Assets](#)
- [Government Transfer Payments](#)
- [Insurance or Benefit Payments](#)
- [Investment Property Net Rental Income](#)
- [Child/Spousal Support](#)
- [Regular Cash Contributions](#)
- [Custodial Account Income](#)
- [Other Sources of Income](#)

		Annual Program Eligibility Income		
Include the individuals in the household who meet one of the above definitions		Person A	Person B	Person C
INCOME TYPES	Choose an item.	\$	\$	\$
	Choose an item.	\$	\$	\$
	Choose an item.	\$	\$	\$
	Choose an item.	\$	\$	\$
Subtotal		\$	\$	\$
Total Annual Program Eligibility Income Compare with income limits for Start Up program		\$		



Program Eligibility Income Calculation and Notes – include ALL income type(s) for all person (A to C) on page 1

Show ALL program eligibility income calculation here with notes as applicable:



Calculating Program Eligibility Income:

When calculating Program Eligibility Income, there are **two** types of income to consider – **income from an employer** and **income from all other sources**. Include all income unless specifically listed as excluded on this worksheet.

1. Calculating Income from an Employer

Determine whether the borrower receives base pay only or a combination of **base pay** and **additional income from an employer**. Ask employer for clarification if the Borrower has not been on the job long enough to establish a history.

Calculate Base Pay from an Employer

Base Pay from an Employer	
Definition/Inclusions	Exclusions
Regular Hours/Pay: Borrower is scheduled for the same number of hours per pay period. Gross salary or wage income from part-time, full-time, or seasonal work with regular hours/pay Irregular Hours/Pay: Variable hours, seasonal work, etc., such as nursing, restaurant, construction, retail or part-time work with varied hours or pay.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Income no longer available• Income not yet earned (i.e. future bonus or expected raise)
Guidance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Determine whether base pay is regular hours/pay or irregular hours/pay and follow calculation instructions on page 3 and 4.• Borrowers can't manipulate income (quit job, etc.) to become eligible.• Include all income, including sick, holiday and vacation pay.• Income documentation is required, and could include, but is not limited, to, paystubs, VOE, tax returns, W-2's, etc.• Seasonal work requires the same documentation as "Base Pay from an Employer, irregular hours/pay," but should also include any unemployment benefits, if applicable.• 1099s, tax returns, and/or verification from unemployment office to verify unemployment benefits.	

Regular Hours/Pay

1. Determine frequency of income - weekly, bi-weekly, semi-monthly, etc.
2. Identify documentation needed to support payment frequency and calculation.
3. Apply Calculation - (Base Wage x Hours Worked in a Pay Period) x (# of Pay Periods Per Year)
4. This should approximate the annualized YTD on VOE or paystubs. If not, check for additional pay, such as overtime, bonus, shift differential, etc. (Employers don't always break this out on the VOE).
5. Don't double count by adding sick, vacation, and holiday earnings.
6. See "**Calculate Additional Pay from an Employer**" below.



Hourly pay	Bi-weekly pay	Semi-Monthly pay
Multiply the pay per hour by the number of hours worked per week. Multiply total by 52 weeks a year.	Multiply the bi-weekly pay by 26.	Multiply the semi-monthly pay by 24.
Example: 1. \$15 per hour x 40 hours a week = \$600 2. \$600 x 52 weeks a year = \$31,200 3. \$31,200/12 = \$2,600 gross monthly base pay	Example: 1. \$1,200 every two weeks x 26 pay periods a year = \$31,200 2. \$31,200/12 months = \$2,600 gross monthly base pay	Example: 1. \$1,300 semi-monthly pay x 24 pay periods a year = \$31,200 2. \$31,200/12 months = \$2,600 gross monthly base pay

Irregular Hours/Pay

1. Add YTD Earnings total and prior year's earnings total, if available. If using a different timeframe, the underwriter should provide documentation and an explanation to support using a different timeframe.
2. To annualize, divide the resulting amount by the number of months and days worked, and then multiply that number by 12 months to get total average pay from an employer.

Calculate Additional Pay from an Employer

Additional Income from an Employer	
Definition/Inclusions	Exclusions
Income over and above base pay, such as overtime, shift differential, bonuses, profit-sharing, tips, commissions, etc.	One-time (non-recurring) income; i.e. income received once that does not have a history and is unlikely to reoccur in the future, employer provides written notice additional pay is ending.
Guidance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation of additional pay could include, but is not limited to, paystubs, VOE, etc. • Always use an average for overtime (unless employer and income history verifies OT was for one-time, special project, etc.), commissions, bonuses, shift differentials, and sick/vacation/holiday pay (if not already included in base pay). • Include all income that is included in the YTD Earnings Total on a paystub or on a VOE. Any income that is not included in YTD Earnings Total does not have to be included in the Program Eligibility Income calculation. 	

1. Review the earnings section of paystub or VOE and add up all additional income that is included in the YTD earning total and not included in base pay. (Sick, vacation, holiday, etc. are generally included in base pay.)
2. Add YTD additional pay total and prior year's additional pay, if available on a VOE. If using a different timeframe, the underwriter should provide documentation and an explanation to support using a different timeframe.
3. To annualize, divide the resulting amount by the number of months and days worked, and then multiply that amount by 12 months to get an average of Additional Pay from an Employer.



2. Calculating Income from Other Sources

Determine if there are other sources of income, apart from wages from an employer.

Types of Income

Employee Allowances		
Definition/Inclusions	Exclusions	Guidance
Housing, car, cell phone, per diems, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Reimbursements for specific employee business expenses, such as mileage reimbursements for a business trip	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Include all allowances, per diems or stipends as income.Include job-related unreimbursed expenses (i.e., union dues, computer/phone purchase, supplies needed, required training, etc). These expenses cannot be deducted from eligibility income.
Self-Employment/Business Income		
Definition/Inclusions	Guidance	
Individuals who earn their income through conducting a trade or business that they directly operate instead of working for an employer who pays them a salary or a wage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Determine gross annual income.Use a two-year average from the most recent federal income tax returns, if available.Self-employment income documentation is required, and may include, but is not limited, to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Tax form Schedule C, most recent two yearsTax form Schedule K-1 (Form 1120S)YTD Profit & Loss StatementRequest additional supporting documentation (i.e. current balance sheet and income statement) when necessary (to support P&L or other income documentation).Deduct out-of-pocket business expenses such as office rent, telephone, etc., which are generally tax-deductible items.Include all entertainment and travel expenses, private retirement contribution plans, and property or equipment depreciation. These items are generally tax-deductible, but must be added back for the Program Eligibility Income calculation if starting with the net income amount.If a net loss, use \$0. Do not subtract the loss from the Program Eligibility Income calculation.If using a different timeframe to better reflect the borrower's current income, the underwriter should provide documentation and an explanation to support using a different timeframe.	



Income from Financial Assets			
Definition/Inclusions	Exclusions	Guidance	
Income from: trusts, annuities, dividends, royalties, interest earned from non- retirement accounts (savings, checking, money market, investments, mutual funds, etc.), Certificate of deposit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• One-time lump sum payments• Distributions from investments in retirement accounts (IRA, VIP, 403(b), 401(k))• Any cash withdraws from retirements accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Always check tax returns for income from financial assets.• Include average of periodic payments, including recurring, lump-sum payments.• Where assets after closing exceed \$5,000, calculate interest income based on the greater of actual income or imputed income based on the current passbook savings rate, as determined by HUD.	
Insurance or Benefit Payments			
Definition/Inclusions	Exclusions	Guidance	
Periodic payments derived from: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Long-term care insurance• Disability insurance• Pensions• Death benefits	Do not include one-time, lump-sum payments.	Include periodic insurance or benefit payments at current level.	
Government Transfer Payments			
Definition/Inclusions		Exclusions	Guidance
Government transfer payments involve payments for which no current services are performed and are a component of personal income.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Food stamps• Government-paid child care paid directly to the provider• Foster care income• Section 8 vouchers• Adoption Assistance/Subsidy for children with special needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Include all sources of this income at current level. Do not gross up.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Retirement benefits• Disability benefits• Income maintenance benefits• Pensions• Veterans benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Federal education & training assistance• Public assistance• Worker's Compensation• Social Security benefits• Unemployment insurance compensation		



Investment Property Net Rental Income		
Definition/Inclusions	Exclusions	Guidance
Income from an Investment Property	Potential roommate income or rental income of future duplex or accessory dwelling unit	Calculate investment property net rental income <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly Gross Rent - Vacancy Loss = Gross Adjusted Rent • Gross Adjusted Rent – PITI and maintenance costs = Net Rental Income. If rental income is negative, enter \$0. In addition, an operating statement may be used in lieu of using the above-referenced formula.
Child/Spousal Support		
Definition/Inclusions	Exclusions	Guidance
Child support, child care, medical support, alimony, spousal maintenance	Court-ordered support not received; must document support was not received	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use average of actual support received. • Review divorce/child support agreement. • Check with county social service agency to determine whether any payment adjustments have been made since the original payment schedule. • Cross-check payment schedule with bank statements, etc. • Contact Partner Solutions if less than six months remain.
Regular Cash Contributions		
Definition/Inclusions	Exclusions	Guidance
Regular cash contributions from non-resident(s)		Check bank statements for regular cash contributions. Include all regular cash contributions from non-residents.
Custodial Account Income		
Definition/Inclusions	Exclusions	Guidance
Unearned income paid to children age 20 or younger, who live with the Borrower(s) 50% of the time or more	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 529 plans • Accounts where someone other than the parents are named as custodian. • Unearned income of adult dependents age 21 or older 	Include all custodial account income.



Other Sources of Income		
Definition/Inclusions	Exclusions	Guidance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contract-for-deed interest income Any other sources of income as identified or represented in the loan file and applicable documentation. Gambling winnings (unless proof of one-time earning is provided); gambling losses cannot be deducted from winnings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loans; scholarships; grants and tuition reimbursement; Earned Income Tax Credit refund payments; health insurance premium reimbursements (deducted from gross pay) and any out-of-pocket expense (co-pays, etc.) reimbursements One-time lump sum (non-reoccurring) payments from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inheritances Insurance settlements Lottery winnings Gambling winnings Capital gains Liquidation of assets Settlements for personal loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Always include other sources of income not specifically excluded. For contract-for-deed interest income, include interest portion of payments per the terms of the agreement/contract.

