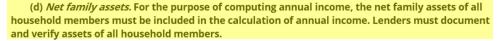


Welcome to the Assets online training module presented by USDA's Single Family Housing Guaranteed Loan Program.



Assets are an important piece of an applicant's financial puzzle. Understanding different asset types and how they affect your applicant's single-family housing guaranteed loan is essential. This module will assist you in determining how to verify and document assets and how to calculate asset income when necessary.



- (1) Net family assets include, but are not limited to, the actual or imputed income from:
- (i) Equity in real property or other capital investments, other than the dwelling or site;
- (ii) Cash on hand and funds in savings or checking accounts;
- (iii) Amounts in trust accounts that are available to the household;
- (iv) Stocks, bonds, and other forms of capital investments that is accessible to the applicant without retiring or terminating employment;
 - (v) Lump sum receipts such as lottery winnings, capital gains, and inheritances;
 - (vi) Personal property held as an investment; and

(vii) Any value, in excess of the consideration received, for any business or household assets disposed of for less than fair market value during the 2 years preceding the income determination. The value of assets disposed of for less than fair market value shall not be considered if they were disposed of as a result of foreclosure, bankruptcy, or a divorce or separation settlement.

- 3555.152(d) requires net family assets of all household members (adults age 18 and up) to be included in the calculation of annual income.
- It is specifically the income derived from the net family assets that must be included in the annual income calculation.
- This income may be derived from equity in real property, cash on hand and funds in savings and checking accounts, trust account funds available to the household, and nonretirement investments.
- Other net family assets that may derive income include lump sum amounts, personal
 property that is held as an investment, and any asset disposed of for less than fair
 market value during the preceding two years, unless the assets were disposed of as a
 result of foreclosure, bankruptcy, divorce or separation settlement.

- (2) Net family assets for the purpose of calculating annual income do not include:
- (i) Interest in American Indian restricted land;
- (ii) Cash on hand which will be used to reduce the amount of the loan;
- (iii) The value of necessary items of personal property;
- (iv) Assets that are part of the business, trade, or farming operation of any member of the household who is actively engaged in such operation;
- (v) Amounts in voluntary retirement plans such as individual retirement accounts (IRAs), 401(k) plans, and Keogh accounts (except at the time interest assistance is initially granted);
- (vi) The value of an irrevocable trust fund or any other trust over which no member of the household has control:
 - (vii) Cash value of life insurance policies; and
 - (viii) Other amounts deemed by the Agency not to constitute net family assets.

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- 3555.152(d)(2) lists net family assets that do not have to be considered in the annual income calculation.
- These include assets such as cash on hand that will reduce the loan amount, personal property, and business assets.
- Other net family assets that are excluded when calculating annual income include voluntary retirement accounts, cash value of life insurance policies, and any other amount deemed by the agency not to constitute net family assets.

When is an asset calculation required?

9.4 CALCULATING INCOME FROM ASSETS [7 CFR 3555.152(d)]

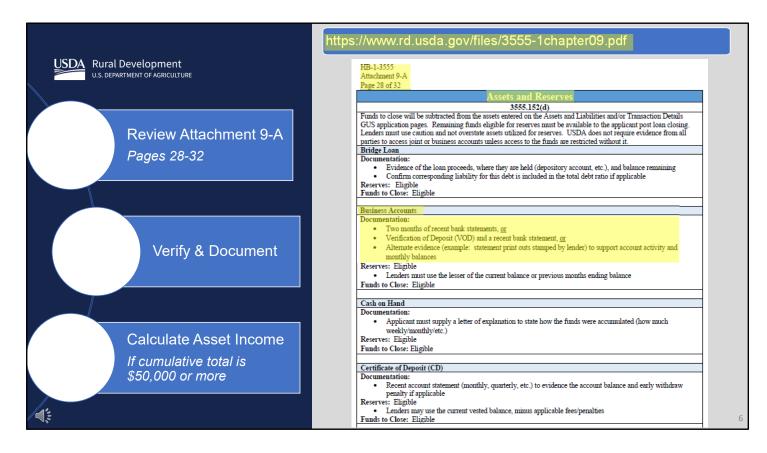
Household members with cumulative net family assets (non-retirement) of \$50,000 or greater, must have those assets reviewed for annual income purposes as indicated in 3555.152(d). Lenders must review asset information provided by applicant(s) and household members at the time of loan application. Net family assets with actual earnings will use the stated rate of interest to calculate annual income. Net family assets that do not earn interest will use a current passbook savings rate (verified through the lender's personal banking rates, online website, etc.) to calculate annual income.

Refer to the Asset section in Attachment 9-A for individual asset types and options for documentation/verification.





- An asset calculation must be performed when the household has cumulative net family assets of \$50,000 or more.
- If the total value of eligible assets is less than \$50,000, then no calculation is required to be added to the annual income calculation.
- If the total value is \$50,000 or more, then the lender must use the greater of actual income earned on the asset, or perform a calculation utilizing a passbook savings rate.
- An asset earning zero interest will require a local passbook savings rate.



- To better assist with income review and documentation, Chapter 9 includes Attachment 9-A: "Income and Documentation Matrix."
- The matrix was designed to assist lenders and USDA in efficiently locating many income sources, annual income adjustments, and asset guidance.
- Pages 28-32 specifically address Assets and Reserves.
- Under each asset type there are documentation options to assist the lender when obtaining a complete loan file and to support their calculations.
- Please note that not every documentation item listed is required.
- USDA is providing flexibility to the lender to determine the best documentation option.

Things to keep in mind:

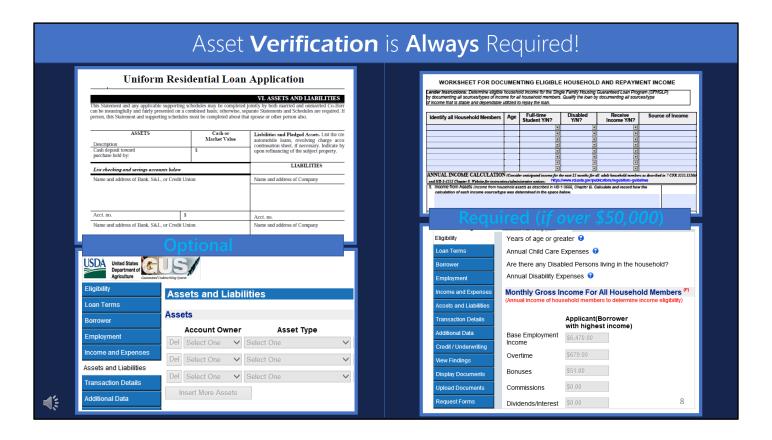
- Income from eligible assets may be required to be included in annual income.
- Assets are considered a compensating factor which do impact underwriting recommendations in the GUS.
- Lenders will determine if assets are to be included in the underwriting analysis.





When reviewing the assets of an applicant and other adult household members please keep the following in mind:

- Income from eligible assets may be required to be included in the annual income calculation. The technical handbook provides flexibility in asset amounts held by the household to help determine when a calculation is required.
- Assets are important because they may be a compensating factor. Compensating factors strengthen the loan file and may affect underwriting recommendations rendered by GUS.
- Assets documented by the lender are not required to be included in the loan application. If a lender wishes to obtain a conservative underwriting recommendation or perform a conservative underwriting analysis, the assets do not have to be included on the loan application. However, the lender must include income from an asset in the annual income calculation, if applicable.



- Lenders are not required to enter assets on the loan application or on the "Asset and Liabilities" page in GUS.
- Lenders may underwrite the loan or receive an automated underwriting recommendation that does not consider the assets as a compensating factor.
- But when the assets exceed the acceptable threshold as indicated in the regulation and technical handbook then the income earned from the asset must be included on the income worksheet submitted to USDA and on the GUS "Eligibility" page.
- It is important to be aware that asset verification is still required even when the amount falls below the threshold requiring it to be used in GUS or entered into the URLA.

Asset Inflation

- Invalid GUS underwriting recommendations
- · Invalid compensating factors
- Inaccurate annual income calculation
- · Potential fraud





- When assets are utilized in GUS or in manual underwriting it is important that the assets are not inflated.
- Inflated assets will result in: Invalid GUS underwriting recommendations, invalid compensating factors, inaccurate annual income calculations, and potential fraud.
- When assets are inflated or incorrectly calculated to achieve a GUS Accept underwriting recommendation or loan approval, it will impact the validity of the Loan Note Guarantee, loss claim payment, etc.

Example: Calculating Income from Assets

- Checking account (non-interest bearing): \$17,000
- Savings account (.25% interest): \$24,000
- Certificate of Deposit (3% interest): \$15,000

Total Assets: \$56,000 less \$5,000 from checking used to purchase the home

Remaining Assets = \$51,000





- This is an example of when and how to calculate assets to be included in the total household annual income.
- This applicant has a non-interest bearing checking account with a balance of \$17,000 as well as a savings account that earns .25% interest annually with a balance of \$24,000.
- The applicant also has a Certificate of Deposit that earns 3% annual interest with a current balance of \$15,000.
- The applicant will use \$5,000 from checking towards the purchase of the dwelling.
- The total of all eligible non-retirement assets is \$56,000, minus the \$5,000 that will be used to purchase the home, bringing the remaining balance of assets to \$51,000.
- This is more than the \$50,000 threshold, therefore an income calculation is required.

Example (continued): Calculating Income from Assets

- Checking: $$17,000 $5,000 = $12,000 \times .25\% = 30
- Savings: \$25,000 x .25% = \$62.50
- CD: \$15,000 x 3% = \$450

Asset Calculation: 30 + 62.50 + 450 = \$542.50

Include \$542.50 in annual income calculation



- 1,5
- Continuing with the example from the previous slide, the checking account is non-interest bearing and will have \$12,000 remaining after closing costs are deducted.
- We will assume the passbook savings rate for this example is .25%.
- This results in \$30 of interest.
- The savings account is earning .25% interest, which equals \$62.50 of interest.
- The CD will earn \$450.
- Add these calculations together and you get \$542.50 of interest income that must be included in the annual income calculation.

Average Asset vs. Current Balance

January Average Balance: \$4,534.52

• February Average Balance: \$354.23

· Current Balance: \$1,456

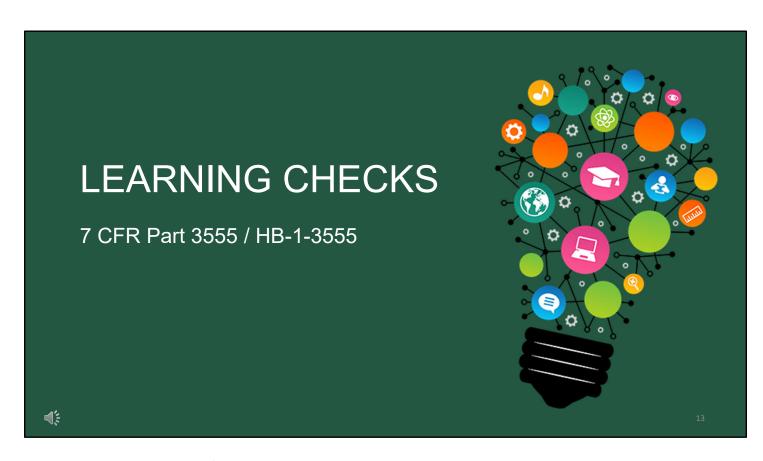
Two-month Balance: \$2,444.38

Current Balance: \$1,456





- When considering asset balances, any fluctuation should be evaluated carefully.
- In this example, the applicant had a balance of over \$4,000 in January, the balance fell below \$400 in February, and then increased to \$1,456 for the current reported balance.
- The two-month average balance for January and February is \$2,444.38, which is more than the current balance of \$1,456.
- The lessor of the two figures, in this case, \$1,456, should be used.



The best way to learn information is to test your knowledge!

QUESTION

Topic



- Question will be bulleted with scenario, or
- Include a statement/question

TRUE/FALSE or other answer options will be displayed



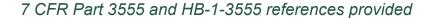
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The following question slides will list:

- The topic,
- A question or scenario, and
- potential responses.

ANSWER

Topic



X. Correct Response

• Additional guidance for clarification may be provided



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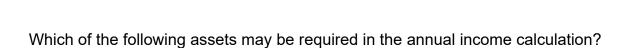
The answer slides will list:

- The topic,
- the reference to the answer from the regulation and handbook,
- the correct response, and
- any additional clarification that may be helpful.



Let's get started!

QUESTION Assets



SELECT ALL THAT APPLY:

- A. Checking account
- B. Net proceeds from sale of current home
- C. Certificate of deposit



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ANSWER Assets

3555.152(d)(1), HB 9

- A. Checking account
- B. Net proceeds from sale of current home
- C. Certificate of deposit

All of the above must be considered when determining the annual income calculation.



- Answer: All of the Above.
- Each of the assets listed must be considered when evaluating the total household annual income.

QUESTION

Assets

Which assets are <u>excluded</u> from a conventional credit test?

SELECT ALL THAT APPLY:

- A. Checking account
- B. Antiques and collectibles
- C. Savings account
- D. 401k/Retirement accounts



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ANSWER Assets

3555.152(d)(2), HB 9

- B. Antiques/Collectibles
- D. Retirement Plan

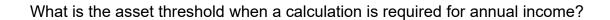
Exclude personal property such as antiques and collectibles, as well as funds in a voluntary retirement account.

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- Answer: B and D
- For the purpose of calculating annual income, net family assets do not include the value of necessary items of personal property nor do they include amounts placed in a voluntary retirement plans

QUESTION

Assets



- A. \$5,000
- B. \$20,000
- C. \$50,000
- D. \$10,000



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ANSWER

Assets

3555.152(d)(1), HB 9.4

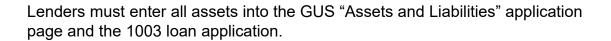
C. \$50,000

Net family assets of \$50,000 or more must be reviewed for annual income purposes.

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- Answer: C. \$50,000
- Household members with combined net family assets of \$50,000 or more must have those assets reviewed for annual income purposes.
- Lenders must review asset information provided by the applicant and other household members at the time of loan application.
- Net family assets which have actual earnings will use the documented rate of interest to calculate annual income.
- Net family assets that do not earn interest will use a current passbook savings rate to calculate the annual income.
- Current passbook savings rates may be found through the lender's own banking rates or by an online website for current savings rate in the area.

QUESTION Assets



A. TRUE B. FALSE



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ANSWER Assets

3555.152(d)(1), HB 9

B. FALSE

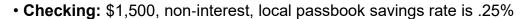
Assets are not required to be entered in GUS or on the URLA if below the acceptable threshold



- Answer: B. False
- Lenders are not required to enter assets into the GUS or on the loan application.
- The lender may underwrite the loan or obtain an underwriting determination in the GUS without assets being included as a compensating factor.
- However, when the net family assets exceed the acceptable threshold as indicated in HB-3555, Section 9.4, then the income earned from the assets must be included as annual income.
- Again, it is important to note that the lender is always required to verify the assets, regardless of the amount or the exclusion in the GUS or on the URLA.

QUESTION

Assets



• **Savings:** \$15,000, earns .50% annually

• Certificate of Deposit: \$65,000, earns 2% annually

What amount of income must be added to annual income?

A. \$1,378.75

B. \$0



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ANSWER

Assets

3555.152(b)(4), HB 9

A. \$1,378.75

- Assets are \$50,000 or greater
 - \$1,500 x .25% (passbook rate)= \$3.75
 - \$15,000 x .50% = \$75.00
 - \$65,000 x 2% = \$1,300
- \$3.75 + \$75.00 + \$1,300 = \$1,378.75

- Answer: A
- The total assets are greater than \$50,000.
- Therefore, the greater of the actual income earned or a local passbook savings rate must be used for the calculation.
- The \$1,500 checking is non-interest bearing.
- Therefore the local passbook savings rate of .25% will be used, which equals \$3.75
- The \$15,000 savings earns .50% for an annual total of \$75.00
- The \$65,000 CD earns 2% for an annual amount of \$1,300.
- Add these together for a total of \$1,378.75. This amount must be included in the household annual income.

QUESTION

Assets

Which of the following assets can be **excluded** when calculating annual household income?

SELECT ALL THAT APPLY:

- A. IRA Account
- B. Money Market Savings Account
- C. Trust Fund Controlled by Borrower's Grandfather
- D. \$2,500 Lotto Winnings
- E. 50 Shares of Stock Interest

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ANSWER Assets

3555.152(d)(2), HB 9

- A. IRA Account
- C. Trust Fund Controlled by Borrower's Grandfather
- D. \$2,500 Lotto Winnings

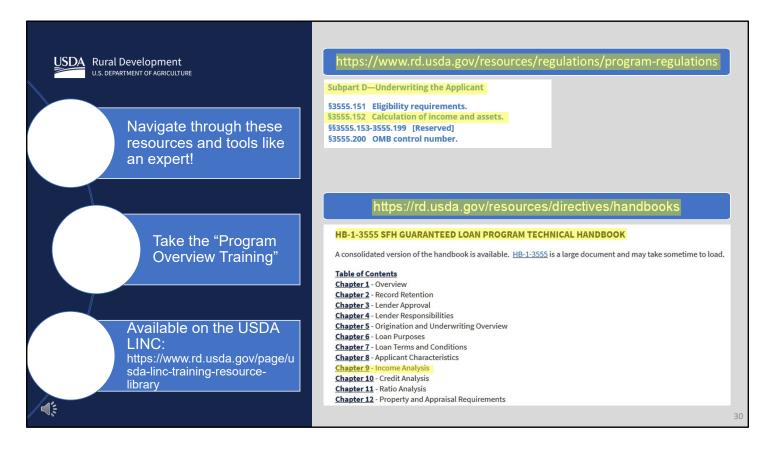
Excluded assets include retirement accounts, trust funds that are not controlled by a household member, and lump sum/one-time payments that are nonrecurring.



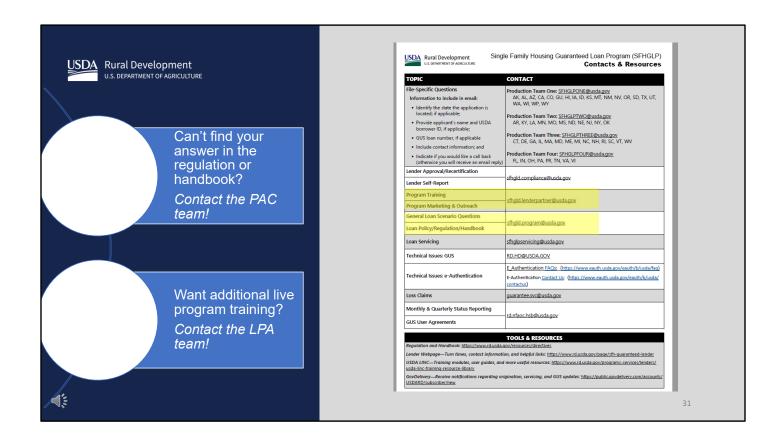
- Answer: A. IRA Account, C. Trust fund controlled by borrower's grandfather, and D. \$2,500 lotto winnings.
- The IRA account is a retirement fund and therefore excluded from the income calculation.
- Trust funds that are not controlled by the household are also excluded because the borrower cannot actively access the funds at any time.
- Lump sum additions to the household assets that are nonrecurring are also not considered in the annual income calculation.
- The lender should review the bank statements to ensure that winnings from gambling, the lottery, or other such ventures are not occurring on a regular basis.



Way to go! You have completed the learning checks!



- This training module has provided you with an overview of the key requirements of assets and asset income.
- Complete program requirements and guidance can be found in 7 CFR Part 3555, Subpart D, Section 3555.152(d) and Chapter 9, Paragraph 9.4 of HB-1-3555.
- Be sure to bookmark these references, save yourself valuable time by using Cntrl-F to quickly search and find answers, and always ensure you are referencing the most current publications.
- The "Program Overview Training" module will assist you in learning how to navigate through all the resources and tools Rural Development has created to assist you.



- Users should first look for answers to their questions in the regulation and handbook, but if you still have a question after reviewing your resources, we're here to help.
- All policy and regulation questions regarding the topic we just covered should be sent to our Policy, Analysis, and Communications Branch and
- If you would like to request additional program training, contact our Lender and Partner Activities Branch.



Thank you for supporting the USDA Single Family Housing Guaranteed Loan Program and America's rural homebuyers!



This will conclude the training module. Thank you and have a great day!