

**County of Orange Social Services Agency
Family Self-Sufficiency Division**

Program/Area: CalWORKs/Welfare-To-Work
Title: **Property**
Number: 100-C1 **Status:** Final
Effective Date: 01/14 **Revision: Date:** 10/05/2021
Approved: Signature on file

PURPOSE The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance on the treatment of real and personal property for the CalWORKs (CW) program.

Staff are to use CW regulations to define property. Once it has been determined to be personal property as described in the policy below, use [CalFresh \(CF\) Program regulations](#) to value property **other than motor vehicles**.

POLICY CW property/resource limits allow clients (both applicants and recipients) to retain countable resources in an amount equal to the limit set by CF regulations. Countable resources are the value of real and personal property, including resources not excluded elsewhere by regulations. The maximum property/resource limits are:

- **\$10,211** for all households (\$10,000 prior to 7/1/2021, \$2,250 prior to 06/01/2020, and \$2,000 prior to 10/01/2014), **except**
- **\$15,317** for all households with a member age 60 or older, or disabled (\$15,000 prior to 7/1/2021, \$3,250 prior to 06/01/2020).

Property eligibility is determined:

- Initially at application, and
 - Every six months using information on the SAR 7 for Semi-Annual Reporting (SAR) cases, or
 - Once per year using information reported at the annual redetermination for Annual Reporting/Child Only (AR/CO) cases.
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DEFINITIONS

Owner of Property:

The owner of property is the person who has the legal title to, the right to, or has possession of the property.

Title shared with Others:

There is presumption that those who share title have equal rights to possession, control and use of the property, but the presumption may be refuted by evidence to the contrary.

Real Property:

Real property is land and improvements. Real property includes immovable property attached to the land.

- **Fair Market Value of a Real Property**

Fair Market Value is the applicant/recipient's choice of:

- Assessed value, or
- Valuation from a licensed Real Estate Broker, or
- In rare circumstances when unable to obtain a valuation, the County and the applicant/recipient may agree on a value based upon available information.

- **Net Market Value of a Real Property**

Net Market Value is a value determined by subtracting any allowable encumbrance against the real property from its fair market value.

- **Allowable Encumbrance of a Real Property**

An allowable encumbrance is money owed against the property such as mortgages, notes and deed of trust, liens, and unpaid balances on property. Evidence of an allowable encumbrance is a written document, which supports it. An affidavit under penalty of perjury by all parties is required for an unwritten encumbrance.

Personal Property:

Personal property regulations are aligned with the CF property regulations **except for motor vehicles**. Additionally, CW rules specifically exclude resources held in restricted accounts refer to [CalWORKs Policy 100-C2 Restricted Accounts](#).

Separate Property:

Property acquired by the husband or wife prior to marriage is separate property. If either spouse separately acquires property by gift or inheritance, after marriage, that property is the separate property of that spouse.

Community Property: Real or personal property acquired by the spouses during marriage (unless acquired as separate property). Includes property purchased with community funds, which include earnings of the spouses while married and living together, income derived from community property, and funds received from the sale of community property.

Transfer of Property:

Change of ownership whereby an applicant or recipient through such transfer has divested themselves in whole or in part of a resource that

was available to them.

Conversion of Property:

Conversion occurs when a recipient changes an existing resource from one form to another.

Liquidated Sum:

The amount of money that can be realized from the sale or disposition of real property.

VEHICLE VALUE DEFINITIONS

- **Fair Market Value (FMV):** Self-certification of the value of the vehicle.
- **Encumbrance:** Amount that the Assistance Unit (AU) is obligated to pay for the vehicle, or the amount owed on the vehicle.
- **Equity:** FMV value (self-certified) minus encumbrances.
- **Household Member:** Member of the AU, including persons excluded from the AU whose property is included in the property/resource limit.

TREATMENT OF PROPERTY

Share of Ownership

- The ownership of property may be vested in one individual or shared with others.
- When property is jointly owned, it must be evaluated to determine each person's share.
- Only the applicant/recipient's share is considered when the property is jointly owned.

Child Lives with Mother and Stepfather:

When a child lives with their mother and a stepparent, each spouse is presumed to own a one-half interest in property held by either spouse, unless this presumption is refuted by evidence which established it to be the separate property of one spouse.

Property in Another State:

Since the method for computing the assessed value of real property in other states may not be same as that utilized in California, it is necessary to convert values arrived at by other states into figures that are comparable to the most recent appraisal of market value from the county assessor, recorder, or tax collector.

Assessed value of property in another state	Divided by	Assessment value as the most recent appraisal rate of market value from the county assessor/recorder/tax collector.
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Property Outside the United States:

If property is located outside of the United States, the full value is determined based on the rate of exchange in American dollars, regardless of how other units of government determine the full value.

Ownership of Property in Military Occupied Areas:

Ownership and value of property located in countries actively at war or in conquered or occupied areas is in doubt and the facts as to the holdings usually cannot be determined. If it is impossible to obtain information on property located in such countries, it is the assumption that continued ownership is in doubt and that the property has no present value in determining eligibility.

Tax Exemptions:

Veterans (and in some cases their widows and parents) are allowed certain tax exemptions, which are applied either to real or personal property. If the record used to determine the full value of the property shows only the amount of assessment upon which taxes are based, the amount of exemption would be determined and added to the taxable value to determine the full value.

DETERMINATION OF PROPERTY

Resources of the following persons will be included in the AU's property/resource limits:

1. Persons included in the AU.
2. Persons excluded from the AU:
 - Ineligible non-citizens
 - Social Security Number disqualification
 - Minor parent ineligible due to senior parent income
 - CalWORKs timed-out
 - Welfare-to-Work sanctioned
 - Sanctioned for failure to cooperate with child support requirements
 - Fleeing felons
 - Non-eligible drug felons

Do not count the property of the following non-AU members, unless the property is jointly owned with AU members:

- Excluded stepparents
- Senior parents

Note: Resources of a person excluded from the AU due to receipt of Social Security Supplemental Income/State Supplementary Payments (SSI/SSP) benefits are not counted as property of the AU.

Resources of a non-citizen’s sponsor who is not receiving CalWORKs, SSI, or other public assistance and the resources of the sponsor’s spouse are counted as property if the sponsored non-citizen is a member of the AU. Refer to [CalWORKs Policy 100-C8 Sponsored Noncitizens](#).

AVAILABILITY OF PROPERTY AND VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Only property that is available to the client is included in the property evaluation. All information regarding the value of the property must be verified and documented in the case file.

Note: Availability of property is an issue only if the value of the property affects resource limits.

If the client...	Then...
Has the use and control or possession of the property,	Ownership will be presumed unless the client submits evidence of the contrary.
Has a legal interest in a liquidated property and has the legal ability to obtain the property and use it for support and maintenance,	The liquidated property must be considered available and counted towards the property limits.
Declares that the property is currently unavailable and can provide verification of this,	The property can be excluded from the property determination while the client is obtaining evidence concerning the availability of the property.
Is unwilling to obtain evidence that the property in question is unavailable,	The property shall be included in the resource evaluation

The method of documenting availability of property is through:

- Legal documents
- An affidavit under penalty of perjury may be accepted pending

follow-up by the applicant/recipient when legal documents are not immediately available to the applicant/recipient.

The case record must clearly document decisions regarding availability/unavailability of the property and client's steps to secure availability, as required.

Copies of supporting documents such as court orders must be on file. Court orders preventing liquidation of property should be reviewed and controls established for follow-up for time expiration of court orders or at next re-determination, whichever comes first.

AU DISAGREES WITH DETERMINED VALUE

If the applicant/recipient disagrees with the determined value, the worker is to give them an opportunity to provide new verification of property value. Acceptable verification includes, but is not limited to:

- Newspaper advertisements (one is acceptable)
- Written statements from dealers/appraisers (one is acceptable)
- Affidavit from the client or written statement from a third party as to the value or condition of the property or
- Bank or securities statements

EXEMPTIONS OF A REAL PROPERTY

Home: A house that is occupied by the Assistance Unit (AU) as their primary home (place of residence) is excluded from the resource limits.

If the applicant/recipient enters into a marital separation and moves out of the usual home, then:

3-Month Home Exemption

- The primary home is exempt in determining an **applicant's** eligibility for CalWORKs the first month of aid and for three months following the end of the month in which aid begins.
- The primary home is exempt in evaluating a **recipient's** retained property during the month of separation and for three months following the end of the month in which the separation occurs.

When the above exemption is granted, the applicant/recipient must be informed that the exemption is time limited and that the expiration of the 3-month period may result in ineligibility.

If the exemption period ends mid-quarter, determine continued eligibility for the SAR payment period following the payment period in which the

exemption period ended.

If no other exemption applies, discontinue the case at the end of the SAR payment period if the total value of property is over the allowable property limit.

Evaluation for Home Exemption Beyond the 3-Month Exemption

At the end of the exempt 3-month period, re-evaluate the home for situations that may require the home to remain excluded from property evaluation. To remain exempt following the 3-month exemption period, the home must be either:

- Occupied by the recipient or
- Unavailable due to legal proceedings affecting a property settlement or sale of this property.

Unavailability of Home

- Situations which may require the home to remain excluded from property evaluation due to unavailability may include:
- Sale of the home is prohibited by court order.
- Eligibility continues and no attempt to liquidate is required. The home is considered unavailable.

3-Month Home Exemption Correspondence and Notices

CalWIN allows for the manual selection and printing of correspondence at any time. Create a Freeform NOA in CalWIN using the suggested language below.

Note: Copy and paste text into CalWIN. Then insert property address and exemption end date.

Regulations allow the value of the home, which was the primary home of a client who has entered into a marital separation, to be exempt in determining eligibility for CalWORKs for a three-month period.

CalWIN Freeform NOA Language

Your property at _____ is exempt until _____. At the end of the three-month exemption period, the current availability and value of the property will be determined. This determination could affect your eligibility to assistance.

Please notify me at the telephone number listed above if there is a change in your circumstance.

Real property, not otherwise excluded, that the assistance unit is making a good faith effort to sell may be exempt from consideration in the resource limit for a period of no more than 9 consecutive months provided certain conditions are met.

9-Month Exemption

Client Acknowledgment

As a condition of receiving aid during the exemption period and before granting aid, the applicant/recipient must:

1. Sign a lien which will repay the County any cash aid payments advanced when the property is sold, and
2. Agree in writing to make an immediate good faith effort to sell the property.

Written Informing Requirement

When aid is granted under this section, the recipient must be informed in writing that:

- The exemption of the property is time limited.
- The exemption of the property is contingent upon good faith efforts to sell the property.
- At the end of the 9 months, the AU will be ineligible if the property has not been sold and the combined value of real and personal property continues to exceed the property limit.

The [CW 82 Coversheet](#), Important Information About This Agreement, may be utilized to meet the 9-month exemption period informing requirement.

Resource Eligibility

- Resource eligibility is based on value of property at the time of approval of aid.
- During the exempt period, if other available resources change, resource eligibility is evaluated without inclusion of exempt property.
- When the exempt property is sold and the proceeds become available to the recipient, the total resources are evaluated to

- determine whether they are within the property limit.
- The 9-month period of eligibility is a maximum time limit, as well as a one-time exemption. If the person withdraws the property from the market before expiration of the exemption period, there is no further exemption.
 - If the person is discontinued from aid prior to the end of the exemption period, the exemption continues to be effective until the end of the 9-month period. If the person reapplies for aid within the exemption period, the balance of the original exemption is reinstated.

9-Month Exemption Correspondence and Notices

CalWIN identifies circumstances that require the generation of correspondence and automatically generates the appropriate NOA based on case action. CalWIN also allows for the manual selection and printing of correspondence at any time.

M42-213F CW Disc-Property Not Sold, Now Counted in Property Reserve. (NOA can be generated through Client Correspondence in CalWIN).

EXEMPT PERSONAL PROPERTY

Exempt the following personal property for applicants and recipients unless otherwise indicated:

Exempt Property	Additional Information
Resources of a resident in a Battered Women's Shelter	<p>At the time of application, any resources of a woman, with or without children, who are temporarily residing in a shelter are exempt if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The resources are jointly owned by the resident and member(s) of the former family, and • The resident's access to the resources requires the consent of both the resident and members of the former family.
Burial Plot	One per household member
CalABLE or ABLE Accounts	<p>Exempt up to \$100,000 for CW.</p> <p>*These accounts are a tax-advantaged savings account that allows individuals with disabilities to save and invest money for</p>

	disability-related expenses.
Household goods and personal effects	<p>Personal property in possession that is not used for self-employment. Exempt items such as clothing, jewelry, personal computers, furniture, or appliances.</p> <p>Does not include vehicles, land, buildings, etc.</p>
401(k), 403 (b), 457	Will be exempt for CW applicants and recipients
529, IRA, Education Savings Account (ESA)	Will be exempt for CW recipients
Inaccessible Trust Funds	<p>Inaccessible trust funds or income from trust funds is exempt when ALL of the following conditions are met:</p> <p>1) Trustee administering the funds is either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A court or an institution, corporation or organization which is not under the direction or ownership of any AU member; or • An individual appointed by the court who has court-imposed limitations placed on their use of the funds. <p>2) Source/Purpose of the funds are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established by a person who is not in the CW family with funds that did not come from the CW family; or • Established from the AU's own funds, if the trustee uses the funds solely to make investments on behalf of the trust or to pay the educational or medical expenses of any person named in the trust. <p>3) Length</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The trust arrangement is not likely to end before the next annual

	<p>redetermination.</p> <p>4) No member of the AU has the power to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revoke the trust arrangement, or • Change the name of the beneficiary.
Life insurance	The cash surrender value of the whole insurance policies is exempt.
Non-liquid assets with a lien	When a lien is placed as a result of a business loan and the security agreement or lien prohibits the AU from selling the asset(s).
Personal property essential to the employment/self-employment of an AU member	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work related equipment, tools, machinery, or inventory. • Business property that is separated and identifiable, such as a checking account, unless that is commingled or no longer separately identifiable.
Personal property which produces income consistent with its FMV	Exempt even when the property is only used seasonally, such as rental homes and vacation homes
Student financial aid payments	Exempt funds prorated as student income. When the funds are combined in an account with non-exempt funds, this property remains exempt for the period of time over which they were prorated as income.
Government Disaster Assistance Payments	<p>Comparable assistance provided due to a disaster by states, local governments, and disaster assistance organizations.</p> <p>Government payments which are designated for the restoration of a home damaged by a disaster.</p>
Earned Income Credit (EIC)	Exempt advance payment or lump sum for 12 calendar months starting with the month of receipt of the payment.
Native American Lands	Land that is held jointly with the tribe, and can be sold with the approval of the Department

	of Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs
Native American Tribe Payments	Funds or assets of, or payments to Native American tribal members or Alaska Natives shall be excluded as resources and/or income, if specifically excluded by any other federal law. Funds distributed per capita or held in trust for any Native American Tribe under Public Law (PL) 9-254, PL 93-134, PL 94-540, PL97-458, PL 98-64.

CONDITION OF RECEIVING AID

Lien Against Property

Persons who own real property, which is not otherwise exempted, must as a condition of eligibility, sign the [CW 82 Agreement to Sell Property](#) and the [CW 81 Lien](#) for repayment of aid to be paid from the proceeds of the sale. The lien must be signed **before** approving aid.

The [CW 82](#) and the [CW 81](#) are only necessary if the net market value of the property, combined with other resources, exceeds the CalWORKs property limits.

The [CW 81 Lien](#) must be notarized and sent to **Financial Resources Building 151**. Financial Resources will record and keep the lien. Contact CalWORKs Program for County Notary resources.

If the full legal description of the property is not available, complete the lien with the information available, and send the [F063-05-39 \(R10/24/2016\) Property Summary Request](#) to **Financial Resources** to request the full legal description of the property.

Good Faith Effort to Sell

The recipient must begin a good faith effort to sell the property immediately upon granting of aid. Good faith effort is defined as:

1. List the property for sale at fair market value with a licensed real estate broker and be willing to negotiate terms of the sale with potential buyer, **or**
2. Make an individual effort to sell, which includes:
 - Advertising at least once a week in at least one publication of general circulation.
 - Placing a sign on the property offering the property for sale. The sign should be placed in a position visible from the street.

- Offering the property for sale at its approximate fair market value.
- Negotiating the terms of the sale with potential buyers and responding to all reasonable inquiries.

Repayment of Aid

Aid paid during the 9-month exemption period, or until the property is sold, whichever comes first, is collectable from the sale of the property.

- If the net proceeds from the sale, combined with the value of other nonexempt real and personal property at the beginning of the exempt period, is less than the permitted maximum for resources, no repayment of aid is required.
- Net proceeds are computed by deducting from the gross sale amount all liens and costs directly related to selling the property.
- If the amount of aid paid during the exempt period exceeds the net proceeds, the amount repayable is the amount of the net proceeds. The recipient is not allowed to retain any amount from the sale, even though he/she has no other resources.

Note: Case record must have sufficient documentation of collectable aid given to the recipient at the time the property is sold.

EVALUATING VEHICLES

Exclude licensed or unlicensed vehicle if it meets any of the following criteria:

- Use as a home.
- Is income producing (used over 50% of the time, such as a taxi).
- Producing annual income consistent with FMV (even if used only seasonally)
- Necessary to employment (other than daily commuting)
- Use to transport a physically disabled household member, including an excluded, disabled household member, regardless of the purpose of the transportation. Limit of one vehicle per physically disabled household member.
- Previously used as income producing by a self-employed household member who is temporarily unemployed.
- Household depends on vehicle to carry fuel for heating or water for home use when that is the primary source of fuel or water for the family.
- Ownership of the vehicle was transferred through a gift, donation, or family transfer, as defined by the Department of Motor Vehicles.

For any remaining licensed and unlicensed vehicles:

- Determine the equity value

The equity value in excess of \$25,483 will be counted as a resource against the AU resource limits as previously defined.

Note: Vehicles that are leased or on a lease/purchase option are not considered a resource until a transfer of ownership occurs. A leased vehicle is the property of the leasing firm.

DETERMINING THE VALUE OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Applicants and recipients shall be allowed to self-certify Fair Market Value (FMV) of all vehicles in the AU, as well as any encumbrances. The worker may assist clients in determining the FMV of their vehicle using the Kelly Blue Book (KBB) or other reputable resources if the client requests assistance or is unable to determine the vehicle's FMV on his/her own.

The client will be required to complete and submit a Self-Certification Form For Motor Vehicles [CW 80](#) to self-certify, under penalty of perjury, the FMV and encumbrances, if any, on each vehicle. The CW 80 form is to be completed when the AU reports at initial application, SAR 7, and annual redetermination that they have acquired a **new** motor vehicle. Motor vehicles that have been previously known to the case do not require the completion of the CW 80 form.

- The worker will use the information on the CW 80 form to evaluate the equity value of the vehicle and determine the value to count toward the AU's resource limit.
- The client will be able to retain non-exempt vehicles that have an equity value of \$25,483 or less. Any equity value in excess of the \$25,483 vehicle asset limit will be counted against the AU's resource limit of \$10,211, or \$15,317 for an AU member who is aged 60 years or older or disabled.
- If the applicant or recipient determines that he/she overestimated or underestimated the value of the vehicle or the encumbrances, he or she shall be afforded the opportunity to provide estimates or other verification that reflects a more accurate estimate of the vehicle's value.

Note: If the worker has reason to believe the information provided by the client is questionable or incorrect, and this potential discrepancy would affect the AU's eligibility for assistance, the worker must take steps to resolve potential discrepancies with the client. Only when the worker is unable to resolve the discrepancy or has reason to suspect the client may be intentionally providing false information, the worker

shall submit a referral to the Special Investigations Unit to request an investigation of the case.

EXAMPLE # 1:

An AU self-certifies that it owns a non-exempt motor vehicle with a FMV of \$3,500. The AU still owes \$1,450 on the vehicle (the encumbrance), resulting in a total equity value of \$2,050 for this vehicle. Since the total equity value is less than \$25,483, the value is excluded from resource consideration.

\$3,500 FMV of the motor vehicle
-\$1,450 Less encumbrance
=\$2,050 Total equity value
-\$25,483 Less \$25,483
\$0 Amount countered toward resource limit

EXAMPLE #2

An AU self-certifies that the FMV is \$30,000, and it owes \$3,000. After subtracting the amount owed on the vehicle from the FMV, the worker determines the equity value of the motor vehicle is \$27,000. In this case, the equity value of the vehicle exceeds the \$25,483 limit by \$1,517. The \$1,517, is counted toward the AU's maximum resource limit

\$30,000 FMV of the motor vehicle
\$3,000 Less encumbrance
\$27,000 Total equity value
\$25,483 Less \$25,483
\$1,517 Amount counted toward resource limit

EXAMPLE # 3:

A client received a vehicle as a gift from her father and she provides verification from the DMV that the vehicle was a gift. Regardless of the value of the vehicle because it was given to her as a gift, the vehicle is completely exempt from consideration as a resource. Even if the FMV of the motor vehicle is well over \$25,483, the worker cannot inquire into or count the value of the motor vehicle toward the AU's \$10,211/\$15,317 resource limit.

PERIOD OF INELIGIBILITY

A period of ineligibility (POI) results when a CW recipient sells, gives away or transfers, for less than FMV, non-excluded property (including cash) that would cause the AU to exceed property/resource limits. Transfer of property rules do not apply to CW applicant families.

Note: Under Semi-Annual Reporting (SAR), the POI will be established at

the beginning of the upcoming SAR Payment Period and continue for the determined number of months.

**DETERMINING
THE PERIOD OF
INELIGIBILITY**

The POI is computed based on the amount that, when added to other countable property would have exceeded the property/resource limit if the property had been given away or transferred at its FMV.

Take the following steps to determine the POI:

1. Establish the FMV of the property
2. Add other countable property
3. Subtract the amount of the property limit to get the amount in excess of the property limit
4. Subtract the amount actually received for the property from the FMV
5. Compare the amount in excess of the property limit (calculated in #3) with the difference between the FMV and the amount received for the property (amount calculated in #4) and determine the lesser of the two amounts
6. Divide the lesser of the two amounts in #5 by the MBSAC (Minimum Basic Standards of Adequate Care) for the AU to determine the POI (drop a partial month)

EXAMPLE:

A recipient AU of 2 inherits a parcel (land) of real property with a FMV of \$10,000. The value of this inherited property, when added to other (\$1,500) countable property held by the AU, equals \$11,500 and causes the AU to exceed the property/resource limit of \$10,211. The AU sells the parcel for \$7,000, which is less than the \$10,000 FMV

\$10,000	FMV for the Parcel
+\$ 1,500	Countable property held by the AU
= \$11,500	Total
-\$10,211	AU Property Limit
\$1,289	Amount in excess of the property limit
\$10,000	FMV for the parcel
-\$ 7,000	Amount the AU received for the parcel
= \$ 3,000	Difference between FMV and amount received for the property

- Compare the amount in excess of the property limit (\$1,289) to the amount difference between FMV and amount received for the property (\$3,000). Determine the lesser amount of the two

(\$1,289)

$$\$1,289 \div \$1,242 = 1.03$$

- The lesser amount (\$1,289) divided by MBSAC for AU of 2 (\$1,242) = 1.03 months. POI = 1 month (drop partial month)

APPLYING THE POI

Property eligibility is determined semi-annually when the SAR 7 is submitted for SAR cases and at the annual redetermination for AR/CO cases. No action is taken on a voluntary mid-quarter/mid-year report of change that decreases benefits or results in discontinuance.

When the POI has been determined, cash aid is discontinued and the POI begins the first month of the next SAR Payment Period for SAR cases, or the first month of the annual Redetermination period for AR/CO cases and continues for the number of months determined ineligible.

If the transfer is discovered too late to discontinue for the first month of the SAR Payment Period/Redetermination period, the POI begins the following month after timely and adequate notice is given. Any aid received by the AU during the ineligible month(s) is an overpayment.

Note: If the transfer occurred in the first or second month of aid, any resulting POI begins in the first month of the next SAR Payment Period for SAR cases or the first month of the annual redetermination period for AR/CO cases after timely and adequate notice is given and continues for the determined number of months.

CONVERSION OF PROPERTY

COMPENSATION PAYMENTS

Payments which include compensation for converted property are payments received from insurance companies, settlements, court judgments, or other similar sources which wholly or partially compensate for property that was lost, stolen, damaged, or destroyed.

Subtract from the total amount of the payment, the value of the converted property at the time it was lost, stolen, damaged, or destroyed. The value of the converted property shall be the largest of the following amounts:

- The value specified by the issuing source (insurance claim, specified verdict, etc.).
- The value assigned to the property at the last Redetermination prior to its destruction/loss.
- The value that would have been assigned to the property under current regulations (e.g., motor vehicle valuation).

- Any other evidence substantiating the value of the property at the time it was lost, stolen, damaged, or destroyed.

Note: The portion of the payment that compensates for converted property is counted as a resource. Any remainder is treated as income.

NOTICES OF ACTION AND CORRESPONDENCE

CalWIN identifies circumstances that require the generation of correspondence and automatically generates the appropriate NOA based on case action. CalWIN also allows for the manual selection and printing of correspondence at any time.

- M42-207A (10/15) -Over Property Limit, Deny
- M42-213F (1/02) - Property Not Sold, Discontinue
- M42-221J (1/02) - Transfer w/out Fair Consideration, Discontinue
- M42-221K (7/98) - Transfer w/out Fair Consideration, Suspend
- M42-221L (4/00) - Transfer w/out Fair Consideration, Suspend
- M42-221M (1/02) - Transfer w/out Fair Consideration, Discontinue

FORMS AND ATTACHMENTS

[CW 80](#) (2/18) Self-Certification Form for Motor Vehicle
[CW 80 \(SP\)](#) Self-Certification Form for Motor Vehicle
[CW 80 \(VN\)](#) Self-Certification Form for Motor Vehicle
[F063-05-39](#) (R10/24/2016)
[CW81](#) (4/10) Lien Agreement
[CW81 \(SP\)](#) Lien Agreement
[CW81 \(VN\)](#) Lien Agreement
[CW82](#) (3/00) Agreement to Sell Property
[CW82 \(SP\)](#) Agreement to Sell Property
[CW82 \(VN\)](#) Agreement to Sell Property

REFERENCES

ACL 08-11, 13-97, 13-111, 14-107, 17-61, 17-108, 18-76, 19-67
 ACIN I-33-19, 1-59-11, 1-43-19

EAS Manual Sections 42-200 – 42-223, 44-105
 Food Stamp Manual Section 63-501, 63-506

[CalWORKs Policy 100-C8 Sponsored Noncitizens](#)
[CalWORKs Policy 100-E5 Semi Annual Reporting \(SAR\) and Budgeting Process](#)
[CalWORKs Policy 100-E13 Annual Reporting/Child-Only Cases \(AR/CO\)](#)