

Residential Domestic Violence Shelter Budgeting and Payment Examples

Below are budgeting and payment examples to help social services districts determine the amount they will pay domestic violence residential programs using temporary assistance (TA), and non-TA funding sources.

The following terms are used in these examples:

Per Diem Rate: This is the daily per person rate established by the Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) for a domestic violence residential program.

Bed-nights: Per diem reimbursement is based upon the concept of a bed-night. Residential programs are reimbursed for the day of arrival, but not for the day of departure. The district is only able to pay for the bed-nights the person actually stays overnight in the residential program. If a person arrives at a residential program, but leaves the same day and does not stay overnight, the program is not eligible for a per diem reimbursement. The district is also unable to pay for a shelter to “hold a bed” for a person that is absent from the shelter for any reason, including for example, court ordered visitation or medical stays.

Personal Needs Allowance: This is the per person TA allowance for persons in domestic violence residential programs where three meals a day are provided. The personal needs allowance is for personal needs items not covered in the per diem rate.

Monthly Standard of Need: This is the total TA need for an individual or family for the month. For individuals and families without income, this is equal to the amount of the TA grant. For individuals and families with income, this is the standard from which the available countable income is subtracted. Available countable income plus the TA grant will equal the standard of need.

Work Disregard

The \$90 work disregard is applied to all households, for each individual with earned income.

Earned Income Disregards (EID) - Earned income disregards are the allowable deductions and exclusions subtracted from the gross earnings. The resulting amount, or net income, is applied against the household's need. The EID is updated every year on June 1st. The percentage used in the budgeting examples below is 53%, effective as of June 1, 2019.

Monthly Countable Income: This is the amount of the individual's or family's monthly income that is used to offset the standard of need. The difference between the monthly standard of need and the monthly countable income is the amount of the TA grant. This is also known as the **TA deficit**.

Daily TA Deficit: This is the monthly TA deficit divided by the actual number of days in the month.

District TA Payment to Residential Program: This is the share of the payment the residential program will receive from the social services district for the victim/family from TA funding

District Non-TA Payment to Residential Program: This is the share of the payment the residential program will receive from the social services district for the victim/family from non-TA funding, which could consist of APS/DV, Title XX or other funding sources administered under the direction of OCFS.

BUDGETING and PAYMENT EXAMPLES

**EXAMPLE 1
(Family Applies for TA and has Earned Income)**

Family of 3, mother and two children. The mother and two children enter a domestic violence residential program with a nightly per diem rate per person of \$100 on June 1 and remain there until the morning of June 21 (20 bed-nights). The mother has gross earned income of \$1,300 per month. 3 meals per day are provided by the residential program.

1. TA Monthly Standard of Need in Residential Program

Per diem rate	\$100 per person
Number of persons	x 3 persons
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Family per diem	\$300 per bed-night
Actual number of days in the month of June	x 30 days
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	\$9,000
Personal Needs Allowance	+ \$135 (\$45 x 3 persons)
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Monthly Standard of Need	\$9,135

2. Monthly Countable Income

Monthly Gross Earned Income	\$1300.00
Work disregard	- <u>\$90.00</u>
	\$1,210.00
Earned Income Disregard (53%)	- \$641.30
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Monthly Countable Income	\$568.70

3. Daily TA Deficit in Residential Program

Monthly TA Standard of Need (from 1 above)	\$9,135.00
Monthly Countable Income (from 2 above)	- \$568.70

Monthly TA Deficit	\$8,566 (rounded down)
Divide by Number of Days in the Month of June	÷ 30 days

Daily TA Deficit	<u>\$285.53</u>
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4. District TA Payment to Residential Program

Daily TA Deficit	\$285.53
Number of days Family in Shelter	x 20 bed-nights

District TA payment due to residential program	<u>\$5,710 (rounded down)</u>
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5. District Non-TA Payment to Residential Program

Residential Program Bill (\$300 x 20 days)	\$6,000
Minus TA Payment (from 4 above)	- \$5,710

District non-TA payment due to residential program	<u>\$290</u>
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Total District Payments to Residential Program

Residential program received: \$300 (per diem for 3 people) x 20 (bed-nights) = **\$6,000.**

- **\$5,710** from TA
- **\$290** from Non-TA

EXAMPLE 2

(Family Applies for TA and has Unearned Income)

Family of 3, mother and two children. The mother and two children enter a domestic violence residential program with a nightly per diem rate per person of \$100 on June 1 and remain there until the morning of June 21 (20 bed-nights). The mother has gross unearned income of \$800 per month. 3 meals per day are provided by the residential program.

1. TA Monthly Standard of Need in Residential Program

Per diem rate	\$100 per person
Number of persons	x 3 persons
Family per diem	<u>\$300 per bed-night</u>
Actual number of days in the month of June	x 30 days
	<u>\$9,000</u>
Personal Needs Allowance	+ \$135 (\$45 x 3 persons)
Monthly Standard of Need	<u>\$9,135</u>

2. Monthly Countable Income

Monthly Unearned Income (no deductions)	\$800
3. Daily TA Deficit in Residential Program	
Monthly TA Standard of Need (from 1 above)	\$9,135
Monthly Countable Income (from 2 above)	- \$800
Monthly TA Deficit	<u>\$8335</u>
Divide by number of days in the month	÷ 30 days
Daily TA Deficit	<u>\$277.83</u>
4. District TA Payment to Residential Program	
Daily TA Deficit	\$277.83
Number of days Family in program	x 20 bed-nights
District TA payment due to residential program	<u>\$5,556 (rounded down)</u>
5. District Non-TA Payment to Residential Program	
Residential Program Bill (\$300 x 20 days)	\$6,000
Minus TA Payment (from 4 above)	- \$5,556
District non-TA payment due to residential program	<u>\$444</u>

Total District Payments to Residential Program

Residential program received: \$300 (per diem for 3 people) x 20 (bed-nights) = **\$6,000.**

- **\$5,556** from TA
- **\$444** from Non-TA

**EXAMPLE 3
(Ineligible for TA)**

Family of 3, mother and two children. The mother and two children enter a domestic violence residential program with a nightly per diem rate per person of \$100 on June 1 and remain there until the morning of June 21 (20 bed-nights). The family applies, but is determined to be ineligible for TA benefits.

Example 3: Total District Payments to Residential Program

Residential program received: \$300 (per diem for 3 people) x 20 (bed-nights) = **\$6,000.**

- **\$0** from TA
- **\$6,000** from Non-TA

Please note:

Districts may utilize Title XX Below 200% funds to pay a DV per diem only when the family has applied for TA and completes a consent form. Please refer to chapter three, Title XX Below 200% Eligibility, in the NYS OCFS Eligibility Manual for Child Welfare Programs available at

<https://ocfs.ny.gov/main/publications/eligibility/07%20Chapter%203%20Title%20XX%20Below%20200%20of%20Poverty.pdf> for the eligibility determination process. Further guidance will be available in the questions and answers to follow this ADM.

EXAMPLE 4
(Does Not Apply for TA)

Family of 3, mother and two children. The mother and two children enter a domestic violence residential program with a nightly per diem rate per person of \$100 on June 1 and remain there until the morning of June 21 (20 bed-nights). The mother chooses not to apply for TA.

Example 4: Total District Payments to Residential Program

Residential program received: \$300 (per diem for 3 people) x 20 (bed-nights) = **\$6,000.**

- **\$0** from TA
- **\$6,000** from Non-TA

EXAMPLE 5
(Does Not Initially Apply for TA; then while still in shelter, chooses to apply at a later date)

TA can only begin to pay for an individual's shelter as of the application date for TA. Therefore, if an individual initially chooses not to apply for TA, but then later changes their mind and applies, the time period up until the date of TA application will need to be paid with non-TA funding.