

STATE PLAN UNDER TITLE XIX OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

MORE LIBERAL METHODS OF TREATING INCOME
UNDER SECTION 1902(r)(2) OF THE ACT* Section 1902(f) State X Non-section 1902(f) State

1. For the groups covered by Section 1902(a)(10)(E) of the Social Security Act:

The value of in-kind support and maintenance is disregarded. [Effective 4/1/98]

For Qualified Medicare Beneficiaries (QMB), 1902 (a) (10) (E) (i), disregard income in the amount of the difference between 100% of the Federal Poverty Level and 150% of the Federal Poverty Level. [Effective 6/1/14]

For Specified Low-Income Beneficiaries (SLMB), 1902(a) (10) (E) (iii), disregard income in the amount of the difference between 150% of the Federal Poverty Level and 170% of the Federal Poverty Level. [Effective 6/1/14]

For Qualifying Individuals (QI), 1902(a)(10) (E) (iv), disregard income in the amount of the difference between 170% of the Federal Poverty Level and 185% of the Federal Poverty Level. [Effective 6/1/14]

2. For the groups covered by Section 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii)(XXII) who are eligible for home and community-based services under the needs based criteria established 1915(i)(1)(A) and have income that does not exceed 150% of the FPL:

Disregard income in the amount of the difference between 150% of the Federal Poverty Level and 300% of the Federal Poverty Level. [Effective 6/1/14]

3. For groups covered under 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii)(X) of the Act: [Effective 6/1/2014]

A child allocation is deducted for each child of the applicant's or the applicant's spouse living in the household. The allocation is equal to the difference between the Supplement Security Income federal benefit rate for a couple and a single individual. For the unmarried applicant, an allocation is made for each child of the applicant's living in the applicant's household and is deducted first from the applicant's unearned income, and then, if there is a remainder, from the applicant's earned income.

For the married applicant:

An allocation is made for each child of the applicant's living in the applicant's household is deducted from the applicant's and applicant's spouses combined unearned income. If there is a remainder, it is deducted from the applicant's and applicant's spouse's earned income.

If a married applicant has stepchildren living in the home, the spouse's income must first be allocated to meet the needs of the spouse's own biological or adoptive dependent children and who are living with the couple and are not dependent children of the applicant. This is done before combining the applicant's spouse's income with the spouse's income, whether the applicant's spouse has unearned or earned income. This allocation for an applicant's step-child is done first from the applicant's spouse's unearned income if the spouse has both earned and unearned income.

For the applicant child:

An allocation is made from the parent(s)' income to any dependent children that is a sibling of the applicant child living in the household. The allocation is first made from combined unearned income of the each parent living with the applicant child. If there is a remainder, it is deducted from the combined earned income of each parent living with the applicant child.

4. For children covered under 1902(a)(10)(a)(i)(VI) and 1902(l)(1)(C):

Disregard income in the amount of the difference between 133% and 150% of the Federal Poverty Level for the family size involved, as revised annually in the Federal Register.
[Effective 7/1/98]

5. For children covered under 1902(a)(10)(A)(i)(VII) and 1902(l)(1)(D):

Disregard income in the amount of the difference between 100% and 150% of the Federal Poverty Level for the family size involved, as revised annually in the Federal Register.
[Effective 7/1/98]

6. For the groups covered by Section 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii)(XV) and 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii)(XVI):

- Parental income is exempt.
- The income of the spouse of the applicant/recipient is exempt in the eligibility determination.

[Effective 7/1/02]

7. For pregnant women and infants covered under Section 1902(a)(10)(A)(i)(IV) and Section 1902(l)(1)(A) and 1902(1)(1)(B)::

Disregard income in the amount of the difference between 150% and 200% of the Federal Poverty Level for the family size involved, as revised annually in the Federal Register.

*More liberal income methods may not result in exceeding gross income limitation under Section 1903(f).

8. All wages paid by the Census Bureau for temporary employment related to Census activities are excluded for the following groups:

- Qualified children and pregnant women under 1902(a)(10)(A)(i)(III).
- Poverty level pregnant women and infants under 1902(a)(10)(A)(i)(IV).
- Poverty level children aged 1 up to age 6 under 1902 (a)(10)(A)(i)(VI).
- Poverty level children aged 6 up to age 19 under 1902 (a)(10)(A)(i)(VII).
- Optional categorically needy groups under 1902 (a) (10) (A) (ii) as listed below:
 - Optional aged and disabled poverty level category under 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii)(X)
 - Independent foster care adolescents under 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii)(XVII)
 - Certain classifications of children covered under 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii)(I) as approved in Supplement 1 to Attachment 2.2-A;
 - Disabled workers under 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii)(XV)

NOTE: The Special Income Level Group under 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii)(V), the Individuals Who Would be Eligible if In an Institution Group under 1902 (a) (10) (A) (ii) (VI) and the Hospice Group under 1902 (a) (10) (A) (ii) (VII) cannot be included in this disregard.

- Medically Needy under 1902(a)(10)(C)(i)(III).
- All aged, blind, or disabled groups in 209 (b) states under 1902(f).
- QMBs, SLMBs, and QI's under 1905(p).

*More liberal methods may not result in exceeding gross income limitation under Section 1903(f)