CHAPTER 20-001 – INCOME

20-001.01 Definition of Income: Income is defined as gain or recurrent benefit received in money or in-kind (see 477 NAC 20-001.06D) from employment, business, property, investments, gifts, benefits, or annuities, at regular or irregular intervals of time.

20-001.02 Medically Needy Children: All income of the client and responsible relative, whether earned or unearned, must be considered.

20-001.03 Income Considered: Any unearned income of a child in the unit is counted. Income of a parent(s) in the home is counted. For earned income of children see chart at 477 NAC 20-001.29.

20-001.04 Standard of Need: The standard of need is a consolidation of items necessary for basic subsistence with amounts based on unit size. Included in this standard are food, clothing, utilities, and shelter.

20-001.05 AABD/MA: When there is a client living in a specified living arrangement (see 477 NAC 1-001) and a spouse is in the community, income is budgeted according to 477 NAC 23-001.16B.

20-001.06 Availability and Types of Income: All income, whether earned or unearned, must be considered if received and currently available for the use of the individual.

20-001.06A Earned Income: Earned income is money received from wages, tips, salary, commissions, profits from activities in which an individual is engaged as a self-employed person or as an employee, or shelter received at no cost in lieu of wages. For shelter in lieu of wages see chart at 477 NAC 20-001.12. Items of need received at no cost in lieu of wages are considered earned income for AABD/MA.

Note: Reimbursement for employment-related expenses such as mileage, lodging, or meals is not considered earned income.

20-001.06B Earned Income Credit: Some low income wage earners are eligible for a tax credit which may be paid in one of two forms:

1. Advanced Earned Income Credit (AEIC) - a periodic credit paid with the employee's wages; or
2. Earned Income Credit (EIC) - an amount included with a federal income tax return.

The letters "EIC" are printed on the tax refund check. Both EIC's and AEIC's are disregarded as income and a resource.

20-001.06C Contractual Income: Income paid on a contractual basis is prorated over the number of months covered under the contract, even if the client is paid in fewer months than the contract covers.

1. Income received intermittently is prorated over the period it is intended to cover if the income is expected to continue.

2. The client must be notified on a Notice of Action that income is being treated as contractual income and how it is budgeted.

20-001.06D In- kind Income: For AABD/MA only, In-kind income is the value of food, clothing, shelter, or other items received in lieu of wages.

20-001.07 Earned Income Disregards Pertaining to Medically Needy Parents, Caretaker Relatives, Pregnant Women and Children's Medicaid:

20-001.07A One Hundred Dollar Disregard: A $100 disregard is deducted from gross earned income of each employed individual to determine the amount of net earned income used in the budgeting process. Self-employment income is allowed disregards before application of the $100 disregard.

20-001.07B Parent in the Home But Not in the Unit: The parent's gross earned income minus the $100 earned income disregard is counted. Unearned income is counted in full toward the unit.

20-001.07C Child Care Disregard: The actual cost of child care as billed or paid is disregarded from earned income.

1. The cost of child care must be verified
2. The disregard is allowed for a parent whose income is used in the budget computation if they require child care in order to participate in education, training, or employment.

20-001.08 Earned Income Disregards Pertaining to Aged, Blind and Disabled: The amount deducted from adjusted gross earned income (the amount after deduction of the cost of operation if self-employment income and the remainder of the general disregard from wages or self-employment) for each unit :

20-001.08A Blind or Blind-Aged Clients: $85 plus ½ of the Remainder Disregard: Net income for blind or blind aged clients is determined by disregarding the first $85 plus 1/2 of the remainder.

20-001.08B Aged or Disabled Clients: $65 plus ½ of the Remainder Disregard: Net income for Aged or disabled clients is determined by disregarding the first $65 plus ½ of the remainder.

20-001.09 Disregards for Self-Employment: Operating expenses related to producing the goods or services and without which the goods or services could not be produced are deducted from gross income. Operating expenses may include:

1. Cost of goods sold;
2. Advertising;
3. Bad debts from sales or services;
4. Bank service charges;
5. Car and truck expenses;
6. Commission;
7. Employee benefit programs;
8. Freight/shipping costs;

9. Insurance;
10. Interest on business indebtedness;
11. Laundry and cleaning;
12. Legal and professional services;
13. Office supplies and postage;
14. Rent on business property;
15. Repairs and maintenance;
16. Supplies;
17. Utilities and telephone;
18. Wages; and
19. Transportation other than to and from work and child care. Mileage is allowed at the State employee Mileage rate. See 477-000-013 for mileage rate.

20-001.09A Operating Expenses – Farm Income: The following expenses related to farm income are considered operating expenses:

1. Cost of goods sold;
2. Cost of labor;
3. Repairs and maintenance;
4. Interest;
5. Rent of farm, pasture;
6. Feed purchased;
7. Seeds, plants purchased;
8. Fertilizers, lime, and chemicals;
9. Cost of machines leased;
10. Supplies purchased;
11. Breeding fees;
12. Veterinary fees, medicine;
13. Gasoline, fuel, or oil;
14. Storage, warehousing;
15. Insurance;
16. Utilities;
17. Freight, trucking;
18. Conservation expenses;
19. Land clearing expenses; and
20. Employee benefit programs.

The following expenses are not allowed as operating expenses:

1. Depreciation;
2. Personal business expenses such as subscriptions, dues to professional organizations and unions, training courses, etc.;
3. Personal transportation;
4. Purchase of capital equipment;
5. Payments on the principal of loans; and
6. Business-related entertainment expenses. If the 1040 document is used to verify income, depreciation as a cost of operation is not allowed and capital gains and other gains from lines 13, 14, and 15 of Form 1040 are not counted as income.

20-001.9C Offset of Earnings: If a client has a combination of farm or self-employment income and regular earned income, the regular earnings may be offset with a loss from the self-employment or farm operation.

20-001.10 Other income Disregards Pertaining to AABD/MA Clients

20-001.10A AABD/MA General $20 Disregard: Every AABD/MA unit receives a $20 income disregard.

1. Married couples who are living together and budgeted together are considered a unit and get one $20 disregard.
2. The income disregard is applied to unearned income first; any remainder is subtracted from earned income for clients who are receiving SSI.
3. Clients who are receiving Assisted Living AD Waiver services or Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE) receive the $20 disregard.

Exception: Clients who are living in a nursing home, public institution, hospital or other medical institution, do not receive a $20 disregard.

20-001.10B Guardianship/Conservator Fee: The expense of a guardian or conservator fee is allowed as paid, up to a maximum of $10 per month. If the guardian/conservator is required by the court to purchase a bond and file an annual report with the court, the amount allowed by the court for expenses (in excess of $120) may also be disregarded.

20-001.11 Unearned Income

20-001.11A Unearned Income: Unearned income is any cash benefit that is not the direct result of labor or services performed by the individual as an employee or a self-employed person. Unearned income includes but is not limited to:

1. Retirement, Survivors, and Disability benefits;
2. Railroad Retirement;
3. Child, cash, and medical support;
4. Military service benefits;
5. VA Benefits;
6. Civil service benefits;
7. Unemployment compensation;
8. Gifts; inheritance
9. Disability insurance benefits;
10. Workmen's compensation;
11. Disability benefits paid by an employer (this does not include sick leave); and
12. Returns from securities or investments (i.e., stocks, bonds, annuities, or savings) in which the individual is not actively engaged.

If the client receives a benefit (such as RSDI or VA) for an individual who is not in the unit and does not give the benefit to the individual, it is counted as income to the client. If payments are received annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, the amount is prorated on a monthly basis.

20-001.11B Child/Spousal Support: Unassigned child, spousal, and cash medical support is considered unearned income.

1. If payment has been irregular or less than the court-ordered amount, support paid for the last three months is averaged (unless there has been a significant change).
2. If there is a payment trend, that amount is used.
3. If the Department is retaining part of the child support payments to satisfy a debt to the State, no more than the court-ordered amount shall be used.
4. If there is no debt to the State, a three-month average of the total amount of support that is being paid is used.

For AABD/MA, one-third of the unassigned child support is disregarded.

20-001.11C Child Support Paid for a Minor Parent: If a noncustodial parent pays support for his or her child and that child is a minor parent who is receiving assistance, child support is treated as follows. If the parent of the minor is not receiving assistance and:

1. Gives the child support to the minor parent, the child support is treated as unearned income in the minor's child's budget;
2. Does not give the child support to the minor parent, the child support:
   a. Is included in the minor's Medicaid budget if the minor is living with his/her parent; or
   b. Is not counted in the budget if the minor parent is living independently.

20-001.11D Contributions: Contributions are verified payments which are paid to or for the unit.

Contributions received regularly to aid in the support of the client, either in the form of money payments or items of need, are considered unearned income.

Payments by relatives directly to an alternate living arrangement that is not a medical facility are not counted as a contribution.

The standard of need is not reduced due to the presence in the household of a self-supporting household member. However, if the self-supporting member is contributing to the support of the household, only the amount in excess of the proportionate share is counted as unearned income. (The proportionate share is figured by dividing the standard of need plus actual shelter cost by the number of persons in the household.) For treatment of loans, see 477 NAC 21-001.15B18.

20-001.11E From an Individual Not in the Household: If an individual who is not living in the household gives money to the unit, the income must be counted in the budget. In order to determine how to treat the income, it must be determined to whom the contribution is paid. The following are not considered contributions:

1. Energy Assistance;
2. Emergency Assistance;
3. General Assistance; or
4. Crisis assistance from a community agency or service agency.

20-001.11F Shelter Contributions for Children, Parents and Caretaker Relatives Pertaining to Medically Needy: If an individual who is not in the household is paying the client, the payment is counted as unearned income.

When an individual who is not in the household (including a noncustodial parent) makes shelter payments directly to the vendor on behalf of the client or provides total shelter, the chart below is used. Any other payments made to a vendor by an individual who is not in the unit (e.g., car payments, payments for utilities) are not counted as income toward the client.

The budget is figured according to the following guidelines:

1. If the individual pays the entire obligation or provides the total shelter, the appropriate figure from the chart is used as unearned income in the budget;
2. If the individual pays the entire obligation or provides the total shelter, but the amount is less than the figure allowed in the standard of need, the actual amount paid as unearned income is used; or
3. If the individual makes only partial payments or provides partial shelter, none of the payment is counted in the budget.

20-001.12 Shelter Amounts from ADC Payment Standard:

Unit Size	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**
Shelter	101	101	103	105	108	109	111	112	113	114	123	133

Shelter includes taxes and insurance. The shelter obligation should be compared to the chart, using the amount shown for the unit size.

20-001.13 Not Counted as Income: A contribution is not counted as income in the following situations:

1. A self-supporting individual pays the client for a portion of the shelter expenses;
2. The client states that s/he and a self-supporting individual are sharing expenses. The statement must be documented in the case record;
3. An individual who is not in the unit is making payments to a vendor for certain services or goods not listed at 477 NAC 20-001.11F such as car payments;
4. Two or more assistance units are in the same household and share expenses. Income of one unit is not counted toward another unit;
5. In determining initial eligibility only when the applicant:
   a. Has no income and has been forced to share a living arrangement with a self-supporting individual because of a crisis situation; and
   b. Plans to make other arrangements (either to move or pay a share of the expenses) as soon as s/he has income; and
6. Shelter that is indirectly provided to an eligible child by a non-responsible relative, such as a household consisting of ineligible parents, a minor parent for whom assistance is not being requested, and the minor's child, an eligible infant.

Note: It shall be determined if a contribution needs to be counted on the client's budget as soon as the client begins receiving income.

20-001.14 Nursing Facility, Assisted Living Waiver or Hospital Care: Contributions to or for a client who is receiving nursing facility, Assisted Living Waiver, or hospital care are considered unearned income in the client's budget if Medicaid is or will be paying any part of the nursing facility, Assisted Living Waiver, or hospital care.

Exception: If a client resides in a nursing facility, a payment to the facility for the client to enable him/her to have a single room is not considered income in the client's budget if Medicaid is or will be paying any part of the nursing home care.

Contributions to assist a client in paying for private care are not considered income in the client's budget. The client may be determined eligible for payment of other medical services, e.g., medication, coinsurance and deductibles, doctor bills, etc.

20-001.15 Insurance Premiums

20-001.15A Life Insurance Premiums: Payment of premiums on small protective life insurance policies is not considered a contribution.

20-001.15B Health Insurance Premiums: Payment of a health insurance premium by another individual is not considered a contribution as long as the premium is paid to the insurance company, not to the client. The amount of the premium is not allowed as a deduction on the Medicaid budget if the client does not pay the premium.

20-001.16 Third Party Medical Payments: Income received from a third party that pays the client directly is:

1. Disregarded if it is refunded to the provider or the Department as reimbursement for a specific service; or
2. Counted as unearned income if the client fails or refuses to refund these payments.

20-001.17 Income-Producing Policies
Income received from an insurance policy that supplements the client's income is treated as unearned income. These policies provide income regardless of the type of service being provided or the condition of the client. If it is verified that the income was applied to medical bills, the income is not counted in the client's budget. See 477-000-058 and 477-000-059 for examples.

20-001.18 Inheritance and Gifts: If the client receives a gift or inheritance, it is considered unearned income in the month of receipt or report and should be counted in the budget the first month possible, considering timely notice; any unspent remainder is considered a resource in the following month.

20-001.19 Life Estate or Land Contract Income: If an applicant receives periodic life estate or land contract income, e.g., annual, semi-annual or quarterly, and the last periodic payment has been spent before the application, the life estate/land contract income may be considered unavailable and not counted in the budget. When the application is approved the client must be notified that s/he must report receipt of the next payment within ten days and that the life estate/land contract income must then be counted in the budget.

20-001.20 SSI Benefits: SSI benefits are not used in the Medicaid budgets.

Exceptions: Certain specified groups of individuals retain Medicaid eligibility without regard to required receipt of Social Security benefits because they are considered to be receiving SSI:

1. Disabled Early Widow(er)s/COBRA Widow(er)s who meet all the following requirements:
    a. Lose SSI due to mandatory receipt of Title II widows benefits;
    b. Are not yet eligible for Medicare Part A;
    c. Are at least age 50, but not yet age 65; and
    d. Would continue to be eligible for SSI benefits if they were not receiving the Title II benefits;
2. Disabled Adult Children (DAC)/Childhood Disability Beneficiaries (CDB) who meet all the following requirements:
    a. Lose SSI or 1619(b) after 11/10/1986 (Public Law 99-643) due to mandatory receipt/increase of Title II benefits on a parent's record due to retirement, death, or disability of a parent;
    b. Are over the age of 18;
    c. Whose blindness or disability began before the age of 22; and
    d. Would continue to be eligible for SSI (including the SSI resource standard) if they were not receiving the Title II disabled adult child's benefits;
3. Section 503/Pickle Amendment Group. The Central Office will notify the eligibility worker of an individual in this group; or
4. Disabled Widow(er)s/Additional Reduction Factor (ARF) Widow(er)s. The Central Office will notify the eligibility worker of an individual in this group.

20-001.21 RSDI Benefits: For budgeting, the gross amount of RSDI is used; the gross amount is the RSDI benefit with no Medicare premium deducted and rounded down to the nearest whole dollar.

20-001.21A Delay in Counting RSDI Increase: After the annual RSDI cost of living increase, if a client would go from grant or MA only status to MA excess because his/her income exceeds the Federal Poverty Level, the current RSDI amount shall be used. The month after the month that the new FPL figures are published, the client's eligibility shall be determined by comparing the increased RSDI benefit to the new FPL guidelines. The delayed COLA provision applies only if the RSDI increase would cause the client to have excess income. If there is an increase in other unearned income or the client starts receiving other unearned income in the same month as the COLA in RSDI benefits, the delayed COLA provisions do not apply.

20-001.22 Veteran's Benefits: Clients who are veterans, their spouses, and the widows of veterans may be eligible for "Aid and Attendant" services. This service may be available and is to be explored if the individual is in a nursing home, residing in his/her own home, in an Adult Foster Home, or other alternate arrangement when the individual requires aid with daily living activities.

20-001.23 Lump Sum Benefits: If the client is receiving medical only when a lump sum is received, the lump sum is not considered income. Any unspent remainder is considered a resource in the month following the month of receipt or report taking into account timely notice provision.

Exception: The unspent portion of an RSDI or SSI retroactive payment is excluded for six months following the month of receipt.

20-001.24 Insurance Settlements: Insurance payments for damage to personal property caused by a disaster are not treated as a lump sum.

When a client is a beneficiary of life insurance, verified payment of debts or obligations of the deceased are subtracted from the settlement.

When a client receives an insurance settlement or other lump sum, any bills relating to the cause of the settlement that the client is obligated to pay, are subtracted from the amount.

20-001.25 Intercepted, Withheld or Garnished Income: If the client's wages or unearned income is being garnished or intercepted, the gross amount of income before garnishment shall be counted.

20-001.26 Potential Income: Potential income is defined as income based on entitlement or need which is usually determined by an administering agency as a result of an application for benefits by the individual.

The client and any responsible relative, such as a spouse or parent, are required to apply for any benefits for which s/he appears to be entitled within 60 days of the date the client is notified of the requirement.

The responsible relative shall be referred for any potential benefit, but there is no sanction to the child(ren) Medicaid case if the responsible relative fails or refuses to apply.

Determination of eligibility for assistance and authorization of payment pending determination of entitlement for benefits shall not be delayed.

The client shall be notified in writing after the client's eligibility for categorical assistance s/he has been made of the requirement to apply for a benefit for which the client appears eligible and shall be informed of the number of days left in which to apply.

20-001.27 Refusal to Apply: A client is expected to make application for and accept benefits promptly after the client's apparent entitlement to the benefits have been discussed. The client is notified on a Notice of Action of the number of days left in which to apply. A special review must be set up to see if the client is eligible for or already receiving benefits. If the individual fails or refuses to make application within 60 days after notification or refuses to accept benefits for which s/he has been determined eligible, eligibility cannot be determined.

If a client's benefit is terminated for noncompliance, s/he should be given ten days to make contact to reestablish the benefit. If no contact is made within ten days, eligibility cannot be determined.

If a responsible relative (including an ineligible spouse or the parent of a minor child) whose requirements are considered in determining the need of a client fails or refuses to apply for or comply with requirements for benefits for which s/he is apparently eligible, the responsible relative's requirements are not considered in determining the client's need. However, income

and resources of responsible relatives are still considered in determining the eligibility of the client.

20-001.28 School District Payments: If a school-aged child is receiving nursing home care, including ICF, ICF/developmental disability (DD), SNF, or chronic care, and the school district is contracting with the facility in providing the child's educational needs, the school district payment is disregarded as income if the payment is designated for educational services only.

If any or all of the school district payment is for residential services, that portion must be shown as Payment on Services. The correct SON must be budgeted based on the child's living arrangement.

If the school-aged child resides in a board and room or other alternative care facility, it must be determined if the school provides payment for the child's board and room. If payment is being made to the facility, the payment is disregarded as income. The SON for personal needs only is used instead of using the full consolidated alternate care standard.

20-001.29 Other Income Disregards:

Other Income	Parents/Needy Caretaker Relatives and Children Medically Needy	AABD/MA and AABD Medically Needy
Earnings of child age 18 or younger and in school	Disregard.	Earned Income.
Earnings of a child age 18 or younger and not in school	Treat as earned income.	Earned Income.
Income of a parent in the home but not in the unit	Count as income in full.	N/A
Fuel assistance payments and allowances	Disregard.	Disregard.
Energy payments	Disregard.	Disregard.
Sale of home produce, livestock, poultry	Consider as earned income.	Consider as earned income.
Home produce from garden, livestock and poultry used by the household for their own consumption	Disregard.	Disregard.
Indian judgment funds distributed as per capita payments to members of Indian tribes or held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, interest and investment income accrued on Indian judgment funds while held in trust, and purchases made with the funds	Disregard.	Disregard.
Jury duty pay	Disregard.	Disregard.

Any student financial assistance to an undergraduate student provided under programs in Title IV of the Higher Education Act or under Bureau of Indian Affairs student assistance programs: This would include: a. Pell Grants (formerly called BEOG's); b. Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG); c. College work study; d. Perkins Loans (formerly National Direct Student Loans); e. Guaranteed student loans (including PLUS loans and Supplemental Loans for Students); f. State Student Incentive Grants (SSIG); and g. Student assistance from the Bureau of Indian Affairs	Disregard.	Disregard.
Graduate Assistantship	Consider as earned income if must perform work for pay.	Consider as earned income if must perform work for pay.
Any portion of grants, scholarships, or graduate assistantships not listed and actually used for items such as tuition, books, fees, equipment, special clothing needs, transportation to and from school, child care services necessary for school attendance, etc. Transportation costs are allowed if the client uses private transportation or the actual cost of public transportation. The client must provide verification of expenses. Money received from the GI Bill, Veterans Administration under the Veterans Education and Employment Assistance Act for education expenses of veteran, or BIA, is treated the same way. This reference applies to undergraduate students, graduate students, and students working for a second undergraduate degree.	Disregard.	Disregard.

Any portion of a grant, scholarship, or funds paid out from a Veterans Education and Employment Assistance account not used for items listed above.	Consider as unearned income and prorate over the period for which it is intended to cover.	Consider as unearned income and prorate over the period for which it is intended to cover.
Financial assistance for a graduate student or student working for a second undergraduate degree if the student is required to work in order to receive the assistance. This includes work study, stipends, fellowships, and graduate assistantships	Consider as earned income.	Consider as earned income.
Payments to a client participating in training or school attendance subsidized by the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation	Disregard.	Disregard.
Payments for services or reimbursement of expenses to volunteers serving as foster grandparents, senior health aides, or senior companions, Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE), Active Corps of Executives (ACE) and any other programs under Titles II and III, (P.L. 93-113)	Disregard.	Disregard.
Indian land lease	Disregard.	Disregard.
Income from land contracts	Consider as unearned income.	Consider as unearned income.
HUD rental and/or utility subsidies under Section 8 of the Housing Act (lump sum or monthly payments	Disregard.	Disregard.
Rental income from real property	Consider as earned income. Treat like a small business.	a. Consider as earned income if operated as a small business. b. Treat like unearned income from boarder/renter if not operated as a business. C. Rental property must be considered a resource if not operated like a small business. Note: For both a and b, do not deduct payments on the principal of a loan.

Income from life estate in real property	Consider as unearned income; determine the total cost of operation and deduct from gross income.	Consider as unearned income; deduct from gross income any expenses specified as a condition of the life estate.
A bona fide loan from any source	Disregard.	Disregard bona fide loans that must be repaid.
Any payment received under the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970	Disregard.	Disregard.
Payments provided by a state or local government to assist in relocation	Disregard.	Disregard.
Income from boarders, rented rooms and apartments	Consider as earned income. Treat like a small business. Exception: Income received from foster care payments is disregarded.	Consider as unearned income: a. Deduct total monthly cost of operation from the monthly gross income (If 1040 document is used to verify income, the allowance for depreciation is added back in to arrive at the adjusted gross income figure); b. From adjusted gross income, deduct the $20 standard disregard. Exception: Income received from one client/unit for board and room and all foster care payments are disregarded. c. Rental property must be considered a resource if not operated like a small business.
Retroactive RSDI benefits	Excluded for six months following the month of receipt.	Excluded for six months following the month of receipt.
Income from Experience Works, Inc. Senior Community Service Employment, and any other income received under Title V of the Older Americans Act	Disregard.	Consider as earned income.
Food stamps	Disregard.	Disregard.
The value of federally donated foods	Disregard.	Disregard.
Payments from Nutrition Program for the elderly	Disregard.	Disregard.

The value of assistance from a Child Nutrition Act or National School Lunch Program	Disregard.	Disregard.
Self-employment income	Consider as earned income: a. Deduct total monthly cost of operation from the monthly gross business income (if 1040 document is used to verify income, do not allow depreciation as a cost of operation and do not count as income capital gains and other gains from lines 13, 14 and 15 of form 1040); b. From adjusted gross income, deduct the appropriate standard disregard for earned income.	Consider as earned income: a. Deduct total monthly cost of operation from the monthly gross business income (if 1040 document is used to verify income, do not allow depreciation as a cost of operation and do not count as income capital gains and other gains from lines 13, 14 and 15 of form 1040); b. From adjusted gross income, deduct the appropriate standard disregard for earned income.
Federal and state income tax refunds	Disregard.	Disregard.
EICs and AEIC	Disregard.	Disregard.
Victims' compensation payments, i.e., payments received from a state or local government to aid victims of crime	Disregard.	Disregard.
Subsidized adoption or subsidized guardianship payments from Title IV-E or child welfare funds	Disregard.	Disregard.
Any unassigned child, cash, medical, or spousal support	Disregard.	Disregard.
Unassigned child, cash, medical support paid on behalf of an AABD/MA child	Unearned income.	Disregard 1/3 of the amount.
Payments to individuals due to their status as victims of Nazi persecution	Disregard.	Disregard.
Payments from Title I Workforce Investment Act (WIA) for classroom training	Disregard.	Disregard.
Unpredictable gifts of indeterminate value	Disregard.	Disregard.
Interest on Series E savings bonds and other bonds which accrue interest	Treat as a lump sum.	Consider as unearned income when redeemed.
Income from the sale of blood or plasma	Count as earned income from self-employment.	Consider as unearned income.

Earnings received from the employer or compensation in lieu of wages under a Title I WIA program	Disregard for a student regardless of age.	For clients age 18 and younger who are full-time students, disregard for six months per calendar year; then consider as earned income. b. For clients age 19 and older, consider as earned income.
OJT payments made to adults by an employer	Consider as earned income.	Consider as earned income.
Title I WIA program allowance paid to the client or vendor payments made to the provider for supportive services, such as transportation, meals, special tools, and clothing. This includes temporary Welfare-to-Work payments and work experience payments made through Workforce Development	Disregard for all ages.	Disregard for all ages.
Earned and unearned income received by a youth age 18 or younger under a Title I WIA program. For a minor parent who is applying for Medicaid for himself/herself, see manual reference 477 NAC 22-001.06ff.	Disregard.	Disregard.
Declared cash winnings; interest and dividends (may be prorated on a monthly basis); a gift that marks a special occasion; small and insignificant children's cash allowances	Disregard $10 a month per individual for each income type. If more than $10 a month per individual, count the amount that exceeds $10 as unearned income.	Disregard $10 a month per individual for each income type. If more than $10 a month per individual, count the amount that exceeds $10 as unearned income.
Income from securities and investments	Disregard $10 a month per individual for each income type. If more than $10 a month per individual, count the amount that exceeds $10 as unearned income.	Disregard $10 a month per individual for each income type. If more than $10 a month per individual, count the amount that exceeds $10 as unearned income.
Interest on Series H savings bonds and other bonds which pay dividends or interest	Disregard $10 a month per individual for each income type. If more than $10 a month per individual, count the amount that exceeds $10 as unearned income.	Disregard $10 a month per individual for each income type. If more than $10 a month per individual, count the amount that exceeds $10 as unearned income.
Veterans pension benefits reduced to $90 for nursing home residents	N/A	Disregard.

Picket pay or strike pay	Consider as earned income.	a. Consider as earned income if the client is required to perform specific duties or participate for a specific number of hours. Allow the earned income disregards. b. If the client is not required to perform specific duties or participate for a specific number of hours, consider as unearned income.
Any payment received from the Radiation Exposure Compensation Trust Funds	Disregard.	Disregard. Any interest earned on unspent RECTF payments is counted as unearned interest income.
Veterans Assistance benefits received by the spouse of an SSI recipient if the spouse is applying for or receiving AABD/MA	N/A	a. Disregard the amount of VA benefits, if any that are budgeted by SSI to the SSI spouse. b. Consider as unearned income the remainder on the AABD/MA budget of the non-SSI spouse.
Agent Orange settlement payments	Disregard.	Disregard.
Benefits under Public Law 104-204 for a child born with spina bifida and whose parent(s) is a Vietnam veteran	Disregard.	Disregard.
Payments made from any fund established as a result of the case of Susan Walker v. Bayer Corporation, et al. to hemophilia patients who are infected with HIV	Disregard.	Disregard.
Payments to AmeriCorps volunteers	Disregard.	Disregard.
The living allowance issued to Job Corps recipients or the readjustment allowance that is issued when Job Corps participants leave the program	Consider as earned income.	Consider as earned income.
In-kind income received by Job Corps participants for food, shelter, etc.	Disregard.	Disregard.
Insurance payments for damage to personal property	Disregard.	Disregard.

Assistance received under the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 or under a federal statute because of catastrophe declared to be a major disaster by the President and any interest earned on the assistance	Disregard.	Disregard.
Christmas bonus/work related bonus	Consider as an earned income lump sum. For children, consider as earned income. Count as an earned income lump sum if received in a separate check.	Earned income.

20-001.30 Verification of Income

Verification of income consists of at least the following:

1. The source of the income;
2. The date paid or received;
3. The period covered by the payment or benefit; and
4. The gross amount of payment or benefit.

20-001.30A Income Verification: Income must be verified every 12 months and shall be converted for weekly and bi-weekly income.

1. Regular income must be verified using one month's income as a minimum.
2. Irregular income must be verified using the three most consecutive months, if available.

RSDI/SSI benefits shall be verified by viewing the direct deposit records or system interface.

20-001.31 Terminated Income: When an individual engages in different types of self-employment, it is not considered a termination of income if the individual stops one type of work.

20-001.32 Retroactive Medical Eligibility: To determine retroactive medical eligibility, each month's actual income must be used.