

**INCOME**  
**DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY**

B-4 Earned Income –

Deduct the balance of the \$20 income disregard, if it is not offset by unearned income;

Deduct \$65;

Deduct any impairment related work expenses (See **INCOME** SSI-RELATED BUDGETING METHODOLOGY IMPAIRMENT-RELATED WORK EXPENSES);

Deduct one-half of the remaining earned income. (The one-half deduction is rounded up to the nearest dollar);

Deduct work expenses for certified blind individuals (See **INCOME** SSI-RELATED BUDGETING METHODOLOGY BLIND WORK EXPENSES); and

Deduct health insurance premiums, if not deducted from unearned income.

B-5 Any remaining earned income is added to the remaining unearned income. Deduct any amount set aside for an approved plan to achieve self-support (See **INCOME** SSI-RELATED BUDGETING METHODOLOGY PLAN TO ACHIEVE SELF-SUPPORT (PASS)).

B-6 The resulting net income is then compared to the Medically Needy Income level or Medicaid Standard (and MBL Living Arrangement Chart as appropriate) whichever is most beneficial. For an SSI-related adult, not married or not living with a spouse, the A/R is budgeted as a household of one. SSI-related couples are budgeted as a household of two. In both instances the income deductions noted in B-1 – B-5 are applied.

**NOTE:** For purposes of SSI-related budgeting, a certified blind or certified disabled child age 18 or over is budgeted as an SSI-related adult.

C. Determining eligibility for an SSI-related child (under age 18).

C-1 In determining eligibility for an SSI-related child income is first allocated to meet the needs of any non-SSI related children in the household as follows: