

If insufficient or conflicting evidence exists, the Worker must question the client about the possibility of unstated income and allow him the opportunity to explain how his expenses are met. If the client provides a satisfactory explanation, the Worker records the explanation.

If the client's explanation of how the expenses are met is inadequate, the Worker makes a recording of the explanation and then determines the amount of unstated income to count. To determine the amount of unstated income to count, the Worker compares the usual amount of monthly living expenses with the client's reported income, taking into consideration any other reasonable explanations the client provides. The difference is unstated income and is counted as unearned income.

15. Spenddown

The Medicaid spenddown provision does not apply.

16. Unavailable Income

Income intended for the client, but received by another person with whom he does not live, when the individual receiving this income refuses to make it available, is excluded.

17. Income Received For A Non-Income Group Member

Income received by a member of the Income Group, which is intended and used for the care and maintenance of an individual whose income is not used in determining eligibility or the benefit level of the payee's AG, is excluded.

18. Income Received From Military Personnel Deployed to a Designated Combat Zone

There is no provision for excluding income received as a result of service in a designated combat zone.

19. Income Received From The United States Census Bureau

Wages paid directly by the Census Bureau for 2010 Census-related activities are not counted. This must be coded "E" on AFEI and Census Bureau listed as the employer.

Wages paid by private employers who contract with the Census Bureau are counted. This income must be coded "R" on AFEI and the employer's name must be added. This assures that the income is counted correctly.