

Medicaid Work Incentive

In addition, the severity of the impairment must require the individual to purchase or rent items and services in order to work and the expense must be reasonable and not reimbursable from another source, such as, but not limited to, Medicare or private insurance. The payment must be made with income received for a month in which the person both worked and received the services or used the item, or the payment may be made before the earned income is received when the person is working.

Examples of impairment-related work expenses include, but are not limited to, attendant care services both at home and at work, drugs and medical supplies and devices, federal, state and local income taxes and FICA, service animals, fees such as union dues, mandatory contributions such as pensions, meals consumed during work hours, work-related equipment or services, physical therapy, prosthesis, structural modifications to the person's home, transportation to and from work and vehicle modification.

- SSI Work-Related Expenses (Blind Persons Only): A deduction for impairment-related expenses necessary for employment is allowed, such as a guide dog, cane training, purchase of special equipment needed to perform or advance on the job, etc.
- Earnings Diverted to a PASS: Any earnings diverted to a PASS are deducted from income.
- SSI Student Child Earned Income Disregard: **\$1,780** per month, but no more than **\$7,180** in a calendar year, is disregarded when the child meets the following criteria:
 - Is under age 22, unmarried and not head of a household; and
 - Takes one or more courses of study and attends classes as follows:
 - In a college or university at least 8 hours a week; or
 - In grades 7-12 at least 12 hours a week; or
 - In a course of training to prepare for a paying job for at least 15 hours a week, if shop practice is involved, or 12 hours a week, if shop practice is not involved; or