

1038 SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM STANDARDS

1038.05 STANDARD DEDUCTION

REV:10/2008

Each household is allowed a standard deduction as outlined below:

Household Size	Standard Deduction Amount
1	\$144
2	144
3	144
4	147
5	172
6+	197

The amounts above are provided annually by FNS and equal 8.31 percent of the Federal poverty level but not more than 8.31 percent of the Federal poverty level for a household of six (6).

In any case, the standard deduction for a household shall not be less than one hundred forty-four dollars (\$144).

1038.07 EARNED INCOME DEDUCTION

REV:01/1997

A household with earned income shall be allowed a deduction of twenty percent (20%) of all earned income to compensate for taxes, other mandatory deductions from salary, and work expenses.

Please note that the term "earned income" does not include any portion of the income earned under a work supplementation or support program that is attributable to public assistance. For the definition of earned income, see Section 1008.15.05.

Exception: the deduction described above shall not be allowed with respect to determining an overissuance due to the failure of a household to report earned income in a timely manner.

1038.10 MAXIMUM DEPENDENT CARE DEDUCTION

REV:10/2008

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1038.15 MAXIMUM EXCESS SHELTER DEDUCTION

REV:10/2008

The maximum excess shelter deduction is four hundred and forty six dollars (\$446.00) per household per month for households incurring shelter costs.

1038.17 HOMELESS HOUSEHOLD SHELTER ESTIMATE

REV:10/1995

The standard homeless household shelter estimate defined in Section 1008.20.25 is \$143 per household per month. If the household has received a LIHEAA payment through the H-EAT program, the household is entitled to the standard utility allowance (SUA).

1038.19 CHILD SUPPORT DEDUCTION

REV:09/2000

Child support payments paid by a household member to or for a nonhousehold member are an allowable deduction as long as the household member has a legal obligation to pay child support and the actual child support payments are verified. See Section 1008.20.22.

1038.20 UTILITY EXPENSES

REV:10/2005

There are three methods of calculating utility expenses for households:

- * The standard utility allowance which is used only when the household is billed for heating and/or cooling costs on a regular basis or has received or expects to receive a LIHEAA payment at its current address;
- * The actual utility expenses, not including heating and/or cooling costs, which the household incurs and pays for separately. These utility amounts are then added to the rent or mortgage payments (including property taxes, insurance and local assessment) to obtain the total shelter expense; and,
- * The standard telephone allowance of \$22.50, which is used for a household that incurs the expense of a basic service charge for one telephone and is not eligible to use the standard utility allowance.

1038.20.05 Standard Utility Allowance

REV:12/2007

The standard utility allowance is five hundred fifty six dollars (\$556.00) per household per month based on an annualized (twelve-month) average of utility costs. The standard utility allowance includes the cost of heating and/or cooling, cooking fuel, electricity, or gas not used to heat or cool the residence, the basic service fee for one telephone, water, sewerage and garbage and trash collection.

All households that incur heating and/or cooling expenses are required to use the full standard utility allowance. When separate households are residing together and share heating and/or cooling expenses, each family must receive the full standard utility allowance. To qualify for the standard utility allowance, a household must 1) be billed on a regular basis for its primary utility for heating and/or cooling, 2) receive or expect to receive energy assistance under LIHEAA at its current address or 3) have received a LIHEAA benefit through the H-EAT program.

Those households with heating/cooling expenses must verify them; those receiving LIHEAA must document such assistance. Heating costs can include oil, gas, electricity, coal, wood, etc., if the household's primary heating utility is one of these sources.

(Refer to Section 1008.20.25.05.)

1038.20.10 Actual Utility Expenses

REV:10/2005

A household not qualified for the standard utility allowance may claim any actual utility expenses that it pays separately.

Use of the actual utility expenses is authorized by entering the actual utility amounts in the INRHODES' "Utility Expense Panel".

1038.25 GROSS AND NET INCOME ELIGIBILITY STANDARDS

REV:07/2009

The gross or net income eligibility standards for the household size are used to determine the household's eligibility according to the characteristics of the household.

To determine eligibility for households containing a member(s) who is elderly or disabled, or a disabled veteran or surviving disabled spouse/child(ren) of a veteran, the adjusted net monthly food stamp income of the household, computed in accordance with the instructions in Section 1010, is compared to the maximum net monthly income limits for the appropriate household size in Table II, below.

To determine eligibility for all other households (with the exception of households that are categorically eligible based on receipt of a TANF-funded service (the RI Department of Human Services TANF Informational Publication):

First, compare the total gross monthly income of the

household to the one hundred thirty percent (130%) maximum gross monthly income limit for the appropriate household size in Table I, below;

Second, compare the total net monthly income of the household (after appropriate deductions) to the maximum net monthly income limit for the appropriate household size in Table II, below.

To determine eligibility for the elderly and disabled applying for separate household status, compare the gross monthly income of all the others in the household to the one hundred sixty-five percent (165%) maximum gross monthly income limit for the appropriate household size in Table III, below. Also, the elderly or disabled person/spouse is not to be considered a household member for this purpose. (Includes disabled veterans or surviving disabled spouse/child(ren) of a veteran (see definition in Section 1010.30.05).

To determine eligibility for households that are categorically eligible due to receipt of a TANF-funded service:

First, compare the total gross monthly income of the household to the one hundred and eighty five (185%) gross monthly income limit for the appropriate household size in Table IV, below;

Second, compare the total net monthly income of the household (after appropriate deductions) to the maximum net monthly income limit for the appropriate household size in Table II below.

To determine if an elderly household meets that criteria for categorical eligibility due to receipt of a TANF-funded service:

Compare the total gross monthly income of the household to the two hundred percent (200%) gross monthly income limit for the appropriate household size in Table V below.

- If the household's gross income is over two hundred percent of the gross income limit (Table V), the household does not meet the criteria for categorical eligibility and is subject to a resource test. The agency must then compare the total net monthly income of the household (after appropriate deductions) to the maximum net monthly income limit for the appropriate household size in Table II below to determine eligibility for SNAP benefits.
- If the household's gross income is under two hundred percent of the gross income limit (Table V), the household meets the criteria for categorical eligibility and is not subject to a resource test. The agency will then compare the total net monthly income of the household (after appropriate deductions) to the maximum net monthly income limit for the appropriate household size in Table II below in order to determine eligibility for SNAP benefits.

TABLE I - 130% LIMIT - GROSS MONTHLY INCOME LIMIT

HOUSEHOLD SIZE	MAXIMUM GROSS MONTHLY INCOME	HOUSEHOLD SIZE	MAXIMUM GROSS MONTHLY INCOME
1.	\$1,127	9.\$4,247
2.	1,517	10.	4,637
3.	1,907	11.	5,027
4.	2,297	12.	5,417
5.	2,687	13.	5,807
6.	3,077	14.	6,197
7.	3,467	15.	6,587
8.	3,857	16.	6,977+

+For each additional member over 16, add \$390.00.

TABLE II - 100% INCOME LIMIT - NET MONTHLY INCOME LIMIT

HOUSEHOLD SIZE	MAXIMUM NET MONTHLY INCOME	HOUSEHOLD SIZE	MAXIMUM NET MONTHLY INCOME
1.	\$867.00	9.\$3,267
2.	1,167	10.	3,567
3.	1,467	11.	3,867
4.	1,767	12.	4,167
5.	2,067	13.	4,467
6.	2,367	14.	4,767
7.	2,667	15.	5,067
8.	2,967	16.	5,367.+

+For each additional member over 16, add \$300.00.

TABLE III - 165% INCOME LIMIT

MONTHLY MAXIMUM GROSS		MONTHLY MAXIMUM GROSS	
HOUSEHOLD SIZE	ELDERLY/DISABLED SEPARATE HOUSEHOLD	HOUSEHOLD SIZE	ELDERLY/DISABLED SEPARATE HOUSEHOLD
1.	\$1,430	9.\$5,390
2.	1,925	10.	5,885
3.	2,420	11.	6,380
4.	2,915	12.	6,875
5.	3,410	13.	7,370
6.	3,905	14.	7,865
7.	4,400	15.	8,360
8.	4,895	16.	8,855+

+For each additional member over 16, add \$495.00.

TABLE IV- 185% GROSS MONTHLY INCOME LIMIT

HOUSEHOLD SIZE	MAXIMUM GROSS MONTHLY INCOME	HOUSEHOLD SIZE	MAXIMUM GROSS MONTHLY INCOME
1.	\$1,604	9.\$6,044
2.	2,159	10.	6,599
3.	2,714	11.	7,154
4.	3,269	12.	7,709
5.	3,824	13.	8,264
6.	4,379	14.	8,819
7.	4,934	15.	9,374
8.	5,489	16.	9,929

+For each additional member over 16, add \$555.00.

TABLE V- 200% GROSS MONTHLY INCOME LIMIT

HOUSEHOLD SIZE	MAXIMUM GROSS MONTHLY INCOME	HOUSEHOLD SIZE	MAXIMUM GROSS MONTHLY INCOME
1.	\$1,734	9.	\$6,534
2.	2,334	10.	7,134
3.	2,934	11.	7,734
4.	3,534	12.	8,334
5.	4,134	13.	8,934
6.	4,734	14.	9,534
7	5,334	15.	10,134
8	5,934	16.	10,734+

+For each additional member over 16, add \$600.00.

Table I, Table II, Table III, Table IV and Table V are not used for computing the SNAP allotment amount. These tables are used for determining the household's eligibility.

1038.35 PRORATING ALLOTMENTS FOR THE INITIAL MONTH

REV:10/2005

The amount of SNAP benefits which a household receives monthly is determined by subtracting thirty percent (30%) of the household's net monthly income from the Maximum SNAP Allotment amount for the appropriate household size, or by using the Basis of Coupon Issuance Tables. Normally, the household receives that full monthly allotment throughout its certification period.

However, during the initial month, the household may only be entitled to a partial allotment. SNAP benefits are reduced in proportion to the number of days from the date of application until the end of the month.

For a household that has not previously participated in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, the first month for which benefits are issued is the initial month.

For a household that has participated in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, the initial month is the first month for which an allotment is issued following a period during which the household was not certified for participation, provided that the household did not have an application pending. Whether the household receives the full monthly allotment or a prorated amount, its eligibility and allotment are still determined in the usual way by considering all the income and resources available to the household for the month.

Standard Thirty (30) Day Month

Rhode Island has elected to average months with twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), and thirty-one (31) days and consider that each calendar or fiscal month has a standard thirty (30) days.

1038.35.05 Instructions for Use of the Proration Table

REV:11/1984

To determine allotments for the initial month using the SNAP Allotment Proration Table, read down the left column to the appropriate full monthly allotment and across to the date of application. For example, if a household applies on August 20 and is eligible to receive a \$35 monthly allotment based on its net monthly income and household size, the allotment for August would be \$12 and the allotment for subsequent months during the certification period would be \$35. The table can be used for months with any number of days. If the household is eligible for a \$241 monthly allotment, it would receive \$24 for the initial month if it applied on February 28 or \$0 if it applied on March 31.

1038.35.10 Instructions for Use of Proration Formula

REV:10/1983

Using the standard 30-day calendar or fiscal month, the initial month benefits can also be prorated by using the following formula, keeping in mind that the date of application for someone applying on the 31st of the month is the 30th:

$$\text{full month's benefits} \times \frac{(31 \text{ minus date of application})}{30} = \text{prorated allotment}$$

The sequence for calculation of the formula is: first, subtract the date of application from 31; second, multiply the result of the subtraction by the full monthly allotment; third, divide the product of the multiplication by 30; and fourth, round down, if necessary.

1038.35.15 Use of Multiplication Factors

REV:11/1984

If a household's monthly allotment is more than \$900, the highest number shown in the tables, calculate the prorated amount by multiplying the full monthly allotment by the factor (shown below) appropriate to the application date, and round the product down to the nearest whole dollar if the allotment ends in 1 through 99 cents. If the computation results in an allotment of less than \$10, round down to \$0. The multiplication factors are:

DATE OF APPLICATION	MULTIPLICATION FACTOR	DATE OF APPLICATION	MULTIPLICATION FACTOR
1	1.0000	16	.5000
2	.9667	17	.4667
3	.9334	18	.4334
4	.9000	19	.4000
5	.8667	20	.3667
6	.8334	21	.3334
7	.8000	22	.3000
8	.7667	23	.2667
9	.7334	24	.2334

10	.7000	25	.2000
11	.6667	26	.1667
12	.6334	27	.1334
13	.6000	28	.1000
14	.5667	29	.0667
15	.5334	30	.0334
31	.0334		

For example, a household applying on August 20 and certified eligible to receive a monthly allotment of \$925, would receive an initial month's allotment of \$339 ($\$925 \times .3667 = \339.20 , which rounds to \$339).

1038.35.20 Initial Month Rounding and Benefits

REV:10/1983

When using the above formula for determining the prorated allotment, round the product down to the nearest lower whole dollar if it ends in 1 through 99 cents. If the computation results in an allotment of less than \$10, round it down to \$0 and no issuance is made for the initial month.

1038.40 MAXIMUM SNAP ALLOTMENTS

REV:07/2009

The Maximum SNAP Allotments are based on the Thrifty Food Plan as developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and are uniform by household size.

Except for eligible households whose benefits are prorated for the initial month, eligible households with three (3) or more members who are entitled to no benefits in months other than the initial month, and eligible households with one (1) or two (2) members who are entitled to receive a minimum benefit of \$16.00, a household's monthly allotment is equal to the Maximum SNAP Allotment for the household's size reduced by 30% of the household's net monthly income as calculated in Section 1010.25.

After multiplying the net income by 30%, the product is rounded up to the next whole dollar prior to subtracting that amount from the Maximum SNAP Allotment. If the computation results in an allotment of \$1.00, \$3.00 or \$5.00, round up to \$2.00, \$4.00, or \$6.00, respectively. If the allotment is for a one or two person household and is less than \$16.00, or is a negative number, round up to the minimum monthly allotment of \$16.00.

Use the above formula to determine the coupon allotment if the household size is larger than twenty persons. The benefit level may be determined from the basis of issuance tables that follow.

HOUSEHOLD SIZE	MAX. SNAP ALLOTMENTS	HOUSEHOLD SIZE	MAX. SNAP STAMP ALLOTMENTS
1.	\$ 200	9.\$ 1,352
2.	367	10.	1,502

3.	526	11.	1,652
4.	668	12.	1,802
5.	793	13.	1,952
6.	952	14.	2,102
7.	1,052	15.	2,252
8.	1,202	16+	2,402+

+ For each additional member over 16, add \$150.00.

1038.40.05 Adjustments to the Maximum SNAP Allotments

REV:06/2001

Effective October 1, 1996, and each October 1 thereafter, the maximum SNAP allotments must be based on one hundred percent (100%) of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan for the preceding June, rounded to the nearest lower dollar.