

# Family Planning Program

## Definition of Income

### Types of Income

Descriptions of countable income are provided after the table.

<b>Types of Income</b>	<b>Countable</b>	<b>Exempt</b>
<b>Adoption Payments</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Cash Gifts and Contributions</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Child Support Payments</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Child's Earned Income</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Crime Victim's Compensation</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Disability Insurance Benefits</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Dividends, Interest and Royalties</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Educational Assistance</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Energy Assistance</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Foster Care Payment</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>In-kind Income</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Job Training</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Loans (Non-educational)</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Lump-sum Payments (See description below.)</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Military Pay</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Mineral Rights</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Pensions and Annuities</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Reimbursements</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>RSDI and Social Security Payments</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>

<b>Types of Income</b>	<b>Countable</b>	<b>Exempt</b>
<b>Self-Employment Income</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>SSDI</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>SSI Payments</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>TANF</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Unemployment Compensation</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>VA—Department of Veterans Affairs (See description below.)</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Wages, Salaries and Commissions</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Worker's Compensation</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>

## **Descriptions of Countable Income**

**Cash Gifts and Contributions**—Count unless they are made by a private, non-profit organization based on need and total \$300 or less per household in a federal fiscal quarter. The federal fiscal quarters are January–March, April–June, July–September and October–December. If these contributions exceed \$300 in a quarter, the excess amount is counted as income in the month received.

Exempt cash contributions for common household expenses such for as food, rent, utilities and items for home maintenance if the contribution is received from a noncertified household member who:

- lives in the home with the certified household member;
- shares household expenses with the certified household member; and
- does not have a landlord-tenant relationship.

**Child Support Payments**—Count income after deducting \$75 from the total monthly child support payments the household receives.

**Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Payments**—Count the gross VA payment minus any amount being recovered for a VA overpayment. Exempt VA special-needs payments, such as annual clothing allowances or monthly payments for an attendant for a veteran with a disability.

**Dividends, Interest and Royalties**—Count except for dividends from insurance policies. Count royalties minus any amount deducted for production expenses and severance taxes.

**Loans (Noneducational)**—Count as income unless there is an understanding that the money will be repaid, and the loan recipient can reasonably explain how the loan will be repaid.

**Lump-sum Payments**—Count as income in the month received if the person receives it or expects to receive it more often than once a year. Exempt lump sums received once a year or less, unless specifically listed as income.

**Military Pay**—Count military pay and allowances for housing, food, base pay and flight pay minus pay withheld to fund education under the G.I. Bill.

**Mineral Rights**—A payment received from the excavation of minerals such as oil, natural gas, coal, gold, copper, iron, limestone, gypsum, sand and gravel.

**Pensions and Annuities**—A pension is any benefit derived from former employment, such as retirement benefits or disability pensions.

**Reimbursements**—Countable, minus the actual expenses. Exempt a reimbursement for future expenses only if the household plans to use it as intended.

**Retirement, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (RSDI)** (a type of Social Security payment)—Count the RSDI benefit amount including the deduction for the Medicare premium minus any amount that is being recovered for a previous RSDI overpayment.

**Self-Employment Income**—Count total gross earned minus the allowable costs of producing the self-employment income.

**Social Security Disability Insurance Payments (SSDI)**—SSDI is a payroll-tax-funded insurance program of the Social Security Administration.

**Terminated Employment**—Count terminated income in the month received. Use actual income. Do not use conversion factors if the terminated income is less than the income received in a full month. Income is terminated if it will not be received in the next usual payment cycle.

**Unemployment Compensation Payments**—Count the gross benefit less any amount being recovered for an Unemployment Insurance Benefit overpayment.

**Wages, Salaries, Tips and Commissions**—Count the actual (not taxable) gross amount.

**Worker's Compensation**—Count the gross payment minus the amount being recovered for a previous worker's-compensation overpayment or paid for attorney's fees, if any.

**Note:** The Texas Workforce Commission or a court sets the amount of the attorney's fee to be paid.