STATE OF CALIFORNIA–HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES AGENCY

GRAY DAVIS Governor

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
714/744 P Street
P.O. Box 942732
Sacramento, CA 94234-7320
(916) 657-2941

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MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL LETTER NO.: 212

TO: All Holders of the Medi-Cal Eligibility Procedures Manual

SNEEDE V. KIZER AS MODIFIED BY GAMMA V. BELSHÉ

Enclosed is a new Article 8F of the Medi-Cal Eligibility Procedures Manual. This article incorporates, updates, and replaces the Sneede Training Manual and all previous Sneede v. Kizer and Gamma v. Belshé All County Directors Letters.

Filing Instructions:

Remove Pages:	**Insert Pages:**
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None	Pages 8F-1 through 8F-89

If you have any questions, please contact Margie Buzdas of my staff at (916) 657-0726.

Sincerely,

Original signed by

Angeline Mrva, Chief
Medi-Cal Eligibility Branch

Enclosure

Article 8 – RESPONSIBLE RELATIVES AND UNIT DETERMINATION

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8B – MFBU DETERMINATION, FAMILY MEMBER IN LONG-TERM CARE (LTC) OR BOARD AND CARE (B&C)

8C – PERSONS UNDER AGE 21 LIVING AWAY FROM PARENT'S HOME

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Article 8 -- RESPONSIBLE RELATIVES AND UNIT DETERMINATION

8A -- MFBU DETERMINATIONS

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8C -- PERSONS UNDER AGE 21 LIVING AWAY FROM PARENT'S HOME

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1. OVERVIEW

IMPORTANT: The Sneede and Gamma lawsuits affect cases with Sneede class members as well as those with no Sneede class members.

Federal and State law limit financial responsibility for medical care to parent-for-child and spouse-for-spouse. This means that the income and property of a parent or spouse may only be used in determining Medi-Cal eligibility and share of cost (SOC) for himself/herself, his/her spouse, and/or natural or adopted child(ren).

These limitations were upheld in the Sneede v. Kizer and Gamma v. Belshé lawsuits.

Under the court's order, family budget unit composition rules must ensure that:

- A stepparent's income and property are not considered available to his/her spouse's separate children;
- An unmarried couple's income and property are not considered available to each other nor to their partner's separate children;
- A child's own nonexempt income and property are not considered available to anyone but him/her; and
- A caretaker relative's income and property are not considered available to anyone but him/her.

Note: Some provisions also affect cases that do not have a Sneede case member. See items 10 and 12 below.

2. EFFECTIVE DATE

Effective April 1, 1991, counties must apply the following procedures to Sneede class members who are: (1) households containing a step-parent; (2) children who have their own nonexempt income and/or property; (3) unmarried parents who have mutual children; and (4) nonparent caretaker relatives, if their inclusion results in a SOC or ineligibility due to excess resources.

This means that when the MFBU has a SOC or is ineligible due to excess property, then income and property must be considered in the following manner:

- Only a natural/adoptive parent(s)' income or property may be used to determine a child's eligibility and SOC;
- Income or property of spouses may be used to determine the SOC or eligibility for each other;
- An unmarried partner's income or property can only be used to determine eligibility or SOC for himself/herself; and his/her natural/adoptive children;

- The nonexempt income or property of a child can only be used to determine eligibility or SOC for himself/herself; and

- The income or property of a caretaker relative (who is an eligible member of the same MFBU as the child for whom care is provided) cannot be used to determine SOC or eligibility for anyone but himself/herself.

If the MFBU has excess property and/or a SOC and it contains a Sneede class member (described above), the county will apply Sneede procedures to the property or SOC determination. The family does NOT get a choice as to whether Sneede procedures are applied.

Persons affected prior to April 1, 1991 were allowed to file an appeal retroactively to January 1, 1990.

3. LINKAGE TO THE MEDI-CAL PROGRAM

The court order does not impact any existing Medi-Cal regulations on linkage. The county will continue to determine the MFBU composition and Medi-Cal linkage (e.g., coverage is available to: pregnant women; individuals under 21 years old, AFDC-linked parents, caretaker relatives and children; and aged, blind, disabled individuals) as specified under existing Medi-Cal regulations.

However, if one or more family members are determined to be property or otherwise ineligible under these procedures, the county must determine whether linkage still exists for the remaining family members. In other words, the parents/caretaker must have at least one eligible child remaining unless they have their own linkage. Effective March 1, 1998, property is being disregarded for children in the Percent Programs; therefore, if the only child is deprived and eligible for one of these programs despite being property ineligible for regular Medi-Cal, the parent(s) would continue to be linked.

4. RESPONSIBLE RELATIVE DETERMINATION

In order to properly allocate income and/or property under the spouse-for-spouse and parent-for-child requirement, the county must identify the family members including excluded children for whom the spouse or parent is financially responsible. The unborn child does not receive an income or property allocation nor do Public Assistance (PA), Other PA, or persons in long-term care (LTC) or board and care (B&C).

Example: The family consists of a married couple, their mutual child, their unborn child and the husband's separate child. The responsible relative determination and income and/or resource allocation would be as follows:

Parent/Spouse:	*Dad*	*Mom*
Others for Whom Parent/spouse is Responsible:	*Mom* *Mutual child* ~~*Unborn**~~ *Separate child*	*Dad* *Mutual child* ~~*Unborn**~~

**NOTE: Although the unborn is part of the budget unit, he/she should not be listed because there are no income or property allocations nor should PA or Other PA persons or LTC/B&C persons be listed.*

5. MINI-BUDGET UNITS

The term "mini budget unit" (MBU) will refer to the new family sub-units derived from the initial MFBU composition if the MFBU has either a SOC or excess property and the MFBU contains a Sneede class member To prevent improper co-mingling of income and property when determining SOC and property eligibility, the county will establish separate MBUs based upon certain family relationships and whether a child has income or property of his/her own. Consequently, a single family may have numerous MBUs. NOTE· A responsible relative determination is not the same as an MBU determination.

Net nonexempt income allocated from a parent or spouse (also known as a responsible relative) to a natural/adopted child or spouse will be added to that child's or spouse's own income after the earned and unearned income deductions and the parental needs allowance have been applied. The child's or spouse's total net nonexempt income (which includes the parental/spousal allocation) will be added to the total net nonexempt income of other family members in the MBU, if any. The MBU's total net nonexempt income will be compared to the maintenance need for that MBU.

It is possible that the MBU compositions for the property determination will not be the same as the MBU compositions for the SOC determinations. This is due to considerations such as children who may or may not have both income and property of their own, or a stepparent who may or may not have income and property, etc.

The following guidelines shall apply when determining the MFBU and MBU compositions:

- Pregnant Woman and Unborn (See Section 10C-E)
  - When an MFBU contains a pregnant minor and her unborn, the unborn will be in the same MBU with its mother.
  - If the mother is PA or Other PA, the unborn is placed in the father's MFBU/MBU. If neither parent is in the MFBU, the unborn is not in the MFBU nor in an MBU.
  - When the pregnant minor is living with her parent(s), her other children and/or the second parent of her unborn (boyfriend/spouse) and all are requesting Medi-Cal, the unborn should remain with the pregnant minor in both MFBU's.
- Family members from the same MFBU can be listed in only one MBU.
- Married spouses and mutual children with no income or property of their own are in the same MBU.
- Each mutual or separate child of married parents with his/her own income or property is in his/her own separate MBU.
- Separate children of married spouses with no income or property of their own are together in a separate MBU from their parent.
- Single parents and children with no income or property are in the same MBU.
- Unmarried parents are in separate MBUs.

- Mutual children of unmarried parents with no income or property are together in a separate MBU from their parents.
- Separate children of unmarried parents with no income or property are in the same separate MBU with their parent.
- Persons that are excluded from the MFBU or that are PA or Other PA are not in any MBU.
- A nonparent caretaker relative that is in the MFBU because he/she chooses to be linked to a relative child is in separate MBU from the child.

6. INCOME AND PROPERTY ALLOCATIONS

One of the major differences between Sneede and non-Sneede cases is the treatment of income and property. Under Sneede there is an equal allocation of property from the spouse and/or parent to himself/herself, his/her spouse and/or natural or adoptive children. The original Sneede court order treated income in a similar manner; however, on November 16, 1995, the court in Gamma v. Belshé' ruled that the income deeming procedures in Sneede violated federal law. The court ruled that the Department of Health Services should not deem income from a financially responsible relative to any other person until a sufficient amount of the responsible relative's income has been allocated to meet his or her own needs. That means that:

Each parent will be allowed a $600 income deduction for his/her needs {which represents the maintenance need income level (MNIL) for one} prior to equally allocating income to the family members for whom he/she is responsible (excluding himself/herself). The parent will not receive any portion of the latter allocation. The $600 or the parent's total net income if less than $600 will be used in determining the SOC for the parent's MBU. This is referred to as a parental needs allowance.

This order was effective for new applicants no later than July 22, 1997 and retroactive to November 16, 1995 for ongoing cases.

The following rules apply when allocating income and property:

- A child's own nonexempt income or property cannot be used to determine eligibility or SOC for anyone other than himself/herself. *Note: Exempt income, e.g., student earnings, is not considered income when determining whether or not to apply Sneede procedures.*
- Each unmarried partner's income or property can only be used to determine eligibility or SOC for himself/herself and his/her own natural/adoptive children.
- Each married partner can only allocate separate and one-half community property to himself/herself, his/her spouse, and own natural/adoptive children.
- Each married partner retains a $600 or less parental needs deduction/ allowance. He/she can only allocate income if he/she has more than that amount to his/her spouse, and own natural/adoptive children.
- There is never an income or property allocation from anyone other than a spouse or natural/adoptive parent.

- There is never an income or property allocation to an unborn. The unborn is included in the maintenance need income limit (MNIL) and property limit of the MFBU and MBU which contains its mother. If the mother is PA or Other PA and therefore not in the MFBU, the unborn is in the father's MFBU/MBU. If neither parent is in the MFBU, the unborn is not in the MFBU nor in an MBU.

  If the mother is a pregnant minor and in an MFBU with her own senior parent(s), the unborn may be in that MFBU if the parent or caretaker relative reports the pregnancy. The county must ensure the confidentiality of the pregnancy and may not take any action to include the unborn in the senior parent(s)' MFBU based only on the minor's report of her pregnancy.

- There is a property and income allocation to an excluded natural/adopted child even if the county has not been provided enough information to allow the usual excluded child deduction. Excluded children are not included in the MNIL or property limit nor used to link other family members in the MFBU.

- There is a property and income allocation to ineligible persons. Ineligible persons are included in the MNIL and property limit but are not used to link other family members in the MFBU.

- Income and property allocation amounts to eligible, ineligible, and excluded family members will be equal. The amount of the allocation is not reduced by the amount of the spouse's or child's own income or property.

7. MAINTENANCE NEED INCOME LEVELS AND PROPERTY LIMITS

An entire MFBU may initially be determined ineligible due to excess property or have a SOC. However, once Sneede procedures are applied, some family members may be determined property eligible while others may continue to be ineligible due to excess property. NOTE: *Property ineligibility for a child is not established until the county determines the child is ineligible for a Percent program where property is disregarded.* Similarly, some family members may have zero SOC, while other may have a SOC if they are in different MBUs. Each MBU maintenance need income level (MNIL) and property limit will be determined in the following manner:

- Separate MBU determinations for property and SOC may be required. This would depend upon considerations such as whether or not children have both income and property of their own, or whether or not a stepparent has both income and property, etc.

  Example: Four siblings with their own property are placed in four separate MBUs for the property determination. However, not all of these children have income of their own. For the SOC determination, the siblings with no income of their own are grouped together (with or without their parent(s) depending upon whether the MFBU contains a stepparent or an unmarried couple with mutual children); each of the siblings with his/her own income is placed in a separate MBU.

- If one or more MBUs are property ineligible, those persons are ineligible and may not be used for linkage. The country must determine whether linkage for the other family members still exists before continuing with the income/SOC determination. NOTE: *This statement does not apply to 1931(b) determinations, which determines income first.* Caution should be used not to issue Medi-Cal cards to ineligible family members.

- Amounts:

  a. Full Amount

  - Any time there is an adult in an MBU, that MBU will receive the full MNIL or property limit based upon the number of persons in the MBU.
  - Each MBU containing a nonparent caretaker relative will receive the full MNIL or property limit.
  - An ineligible minor parent in his/her child's MBU is considered an adult.
  - Children who have no parent in the MFBU (e.g., the parents are absent or are PA or Other PA) receive a full MNIL or property limit.

  b. Prorated Amount

  - Children who live with one or both natural or adoptive parents (not stepparents) who are not PA or Other PA receive a prorated amount based on the number of children in the MBU and the number of parents in the MFBU. See the attached MNIL chart.

    Example: Two children in the MBU with two parents in the original MFBU have a prorated MNIL need of $550. This amount is half of the regular MNIL of $1,100 for four persons. (2 children in MBU ÷ (2 children + 2 parents) = 2 ÷ 4 = ½)

8. PROPERTY DETERMINATION

The following allocation rules apply only to property (not income):

A. Married couple with only mutual children: The married couple's total property is combined. The combined property is equally allocated to each spouse and each mutual child.

B. Stepparent household: Each married person has his/her separate property and one-half share of the community property. This property is equally allocated to himself/herself, his/her spouse, and his/her natural/adoptive children.

C. Unmarried couple with mutual children: An unmarried couple has no community property. Each parent's separate property is equally allocated to himself/herself and to his/her natural/adopted child(ren).

D. Only net nonexempt property will be allocated to a spouse and/or natural/adoptive child(ren). In other words, property deductions will be applied prior to the allocation. When ineligibility occurs before and after the Sneede determination (after considering the allocated share of property from a responsible relative and the applicant/beneficiary's own property), the county shall not reallocate the responsible relative's property to the remaining family members. Ineligible family members will continue to receive a property allocation.

E. The following exemption rules apply:

- All parents may choose to pass on exemptions to their children

- Once the motor vehicle exemption has been applied to the vehicle, the entire vehicle is exempt even though the car may be owned by more than one person in the MFBU. This exemption is applied before any property is allocated by a spouse or parent.

  For example. a car is owned by a pregnant woman and her teenage son who are both applying for Medi-Cal. They are both listed on the pink slip and are presumed to have equal ownership interest (which is subject to rebuttal under Sneede). The county applies the car exemption and exempts the entire car . . . not just one person's half interest in it.

- A full set of property exemptions will be allowed to a nonparent caretaker relative if he/she wants Medi-Cal and is included in the MFBU with the children for whom care is provided. Another full set of property exemptions will be allowed to the children for whom care is provided.

  For example: An MFBU contains a grandmother with no property and two teenage grandchildren. The two grandchildren each own a car valued at $1,000 each. The grandmother is allowed one full set of property exemptions although she has no property against which to apply the exemptions, and she may not pass her exemptions on to the children because she is not financially responsible for them (as opposed to a natural/adoptive parent). Since the children are also allowed one full set of property exemptions, the county may exempt only one of the teenager's cars. The remaining car will be included in the owner's property reserve.

- Each unmarried partner will be allowed a full set of property exemptions; however, the mutual child may not receive two sets of exemptions. One of the parents may pass on his/her exemptions to a different mutual child or to a separate child. If either unmarried partner does not choose to apply the property exemptions against his/her own property, or has no property, the exemptions may be passed on to his/her child. If unmarried partners co-own utilized other real property with other persons in the MFBU, the exemption may be spread out and applied in a variety of ways which will benefit the members of the MFBU.

- In addition to the motor vehicle and the first $6,000 of utilized property exemptions, each unmarried partner will also be allowed one principal residence exemption. Each unmarried partner's exemptions may be passed on to his/her natural/adopted child if the parent has either no property to apply against the exemption or chooses to pass on the exemption in order to benefit the child.

  Example 1: The MFBU includes an unmarried couple with mutual children. The unmarried man owns House A; the unmarried woman owns House B. They both live in House A. House A is exempt as the man's principal residence. The unmarried woman states that she intends to return to House B to live in someday. House B is exempt as the woman's principal residence.

Example 2: The MFBU includes an unmarried couple who co-own Houses A and B: they both live in House A. The county exempts the woman's half-interest in House B because she says it was her former principal residence and that she intends to return to it someday. Therefore, her half of House B is exempt and the equity in her half of House A is included in her property reserve. Her total net nonexempt property is then equally allocated to herself and to her natural/adopted children. If she does not want House A to be included in her property reserve at all, she will need to transfer the property to someone else. Or, she may utilize her half of House A and the county can exempt up to the first $6,000.

The county exempts the man's half-interest in House A because he stated that it is his principal residence. The county will apply the procedures described above to his ownership interest in House B. In order for them to retain and exempt both houses, they may need to transfer the half-interest in one of the properties to the other partner so that each house is fully owned by only one of them.

- For continuing cases which do not have an increase/change in property, persons will be allowed to request a change of the property exemption to permit eligibility of an MFBU member who is currently property ineligible and in need of Medi-Cal effective the month following the month of the request.

- For new applicants, or a continuing case in which: (1) there is an increase/change in property, or (2) the case switches from regular Medi-Cal case processing in one month to Sneede procedures in the following month and (3) one or more MBUs are property-ineligible, these persons will be allowed ten days from the date of the notice of action (NOA) to request a change of their property exemptions. The change in exemptions will be effective retroactive to the first month in which the adverse action occurred. These procedures will apply regardless of whether the change/increase in property is reported timely. If the applicant/beneficiary does not contact the county timely, within ten days from the date of the NOA, to request a change in the property exemptions, the county will make the change effective the month following the month of the request.

F. Denial/Discontinuance Due to Excess Property

The county will include a statement on the denial/discontinuance NOA which informs the property-ineligible MBUs of the rules to request a change of the property exemptions. Upon request, the county will first ask the family to prioritize the family members who need Medi-Cal benefits. The county will then be able to determine which exemptions would be most advantageous. The county will apply the exemptions retroactively to the first month in which the adverse action occurred. If the property exemptions change, the MBU compositions may also change because a person with exempt property is treated the same as someone with no property.

NOTE: Effective March 1, 1998, property will be disregarded for all children in the Percent Programs. Therefore, even though the child may be property ineligible under the initial Sneede determination, the child may be eligible for the Percent programs where property is disregarded.

Example A: The MFBU in an on-going case consists of a stepparent household and has excess property. After Sneede procedures are applied and MBUs are established, only some family members are property eligible. In October, the family reports that one of the property ineligible children needs Medi-Cal. Assume the child has too much income to qualify for the Percent program. The family requests the eligibility worker (EW) to review the case to determine whether eligibility can be established for that child. The EW reviews the exemptions and determines that eligibility can be established for the child effective November (the month after the month of request).

Example B: A family with multiple vehicles files a Medi-Cal application in September. The MFBU contains a Sneede class member and has excess property. After Sneede procedures are applied, one of the children is property ineligible. The county sends a denial notice to that child on September 15th. The family contact the EW within ten days from the date of the NOA and requests that the property exemptions be changed to permit eligibility for the property ineligible child. The county will review the exemptions to determine whether eligibility can be established for that child retroactive to September.

G. Jointly Held Assets

Section 50402 states that if evidence clearly establishes that property held fully or jointly in the name of an applicant/beneficiary does not belong to the applicant/beneficiary, then such property will not be considered available to them. These same regulations will apply to persons within the same MFBU. In other words, the county will first determine whether any member of the filing unit holds legal title to property. If so, then legal ownership is established and that nonexempt property counts towards the owner's property reserve. If property is jointly owned with another member of the MFBU, the county will presume equal ownership of the property. If the applicant or beneficiary who holds legal title to property (either solely or jointly) states that the nonexempt property belongs to someone else (who is either within or outside of the MFBU), then the applicant or beneficiary may provide evidence which clearly substantiates that allegation. Please note that signed affidavits alone are not sufficient evidence.

Example A: The MFBU includes a father and his teenage son. On the MC 210 they list the son as the sole owner of a second car. However, the car registration lists only the father's name. When asked about the discrepancy, the father states that his son paid for the car with his own money, but for insurance purposes, the car is registered in the father's name only. They present a bill of sale which shows that the son purchased the car and the bank passbook shows the withdrawal from the son's savings account. The verification clearly establishes that the son is the actual owner. It is not necessary to transfer legal title to the actual owner when the individuals are in the same MFBU.

Example B: The MFBU includes a father and his teenage son who state on the MC 210 that they co-own a second car which the registration slip confirms. The county will presume equal ownership of the car (i.e., they each own 50 percent). The family may rebut the presumption of equal ownership to establish the actual ownership interest.

H. Joint Bank Accounts

Section 50453(a)(2) states that accounts held with persons who are not family members are considered available in their entirety if the applicant or beneficiary has unrestricted access to the funds unless evidence is submitted which clearly establishes ownership of the funds. Therefore. when there is a joint account with nonfamily members, the county will first determine whether the funds are available to anyone in the MFBU.

If there is unrestricted access to the funds by anyone in the MFBU, the county will determine the full amount of the funds (unless successfully rebutted) as available to the MFBU. If there is more than one MFBU member listed on the joint account, then the county will presume equal ownership of the funds among those MFBU members (i.e., the fund will be equally divided among the MFBU members who are listed on the account), subject to rebuttal. Note: When a parent or nonparent caretaker relative states that the account belongs to a minor child in the MFBU and the county determines that it is the child's account, the parent's or caretaker's name does not need to be removed from the account.

Example A: A child has a bank account which the parents established for the child's future education. The parents are listed on the account with the child; there is no trust document to govern use and access to the funds. Since all three members of the MFBU have access to the bank account, the county will presume equal ownership of the funds and divide it equally among the three. The presumption of equal ownership may be rebutted.

Example B: An unmarried couple is listed as joint owners on a savings account with the unmarried man's aged mother. The couple and their mutual children are applying for Medi-Cal. The county has determined that the unmarried couple has unrestricted access to the account; the entire account is presumed available to them. This presumption may be rebutted. The unmarried man and woman are each presumed to own a half of the funds in the account. The mutual child will receive an allocation of the funds.

9. INCOME DETERMINATION

A. General rules:

- The county will usually follow the "name on the check" rule in determining ownership of income. However, certain types of income may be issued in the name of a payee on behalf of another family member. Therefore, the county will need to verify ownership of income as well as the gross amount. Many agencies (e.g., Social Security Administration) will issue benefits for more than one person under one name. A wife, widow, or ex-spouse may receive a benefit check for herself and/or on behalf of her children. Without the award letter (or other equivalent verification), the county will be unable to determine the gross benefit amount for each person. This could result in improper allocation of income.

- A child's support payments may only be attributed to the child for whom the payments were intended. See Section 9(C) - Deductions.

- Interest income from a small savings account to a child constitutes income and results in a Sneede case if the MFBU has a SOC.

- Parental allocations from a parent in LTC constitute income to the child: therefore. Sneede rules apply if the MFBU has a SOC as will allocations from a parent in LTC that is deemed to his/her child or from a stepparent to his spouse which results in a SOC.

- Income available from PA/Other PA or Pickle persons which was not used by the PA/Other PA program or for Pickle, which exceeds the payment level for that program should be equally allocated to each born person in the MFBU for whom that person is responsible. Any of these allocations which are to children in the MFBU will constitute income to the child; therefore, Sneede rules apply if the MFBU has a SOC. Nothing is allocated under the Sneede rules to the PA/Other PA or Pickle person as his/her needs are already met by that program; however, the county will allow that portion of the MFBU member's income, which was used to determine PA eligibility as a deduction against that MFBU member's income. See Section 9(C) - Deductions.

B. Receipt of In-Kind Income

- A child who receives in-kind income and has no other income is still treated as a Sneede class member.

- If the entire MFBU receives unearned in-kind income, it is equally prorated among the members of the MFBU (do not include excluded or PA persons).

  Example: The MFBU consists of a married couple and their two mutual children. The family receives free rent and utilities. The unearned in-kind income of $277 is equally prorated among the four people. Each person's share of in-kind income equals $69.25. The parents' share is not reallocated to their children.

- If unearned in-kind income is only received by certain members of the MFBU, it is charged as income only to those members of the MFBU. In-kind income received by a parent is counted as income in the parent's MBU but is not allocated to the natural/adopted children in a separate MBU. It is subtracted out prior to allocating.

- Unearned in-kind income is subject to the $20 any income disregard if aged, blind, or disabled (ABD) deductions are applicable. Earned in-kind income is treated as wages to the employed person and is subject to the allowable earned income deductions.

- When a full item of need is provided by a member of the MFBU or a responsible relative, there is no in-kind income.

- When there is an unborn child in the MFBU and the pregnant woman receives unearned in-kind income, include the unborn when prorating the income. The unborn's share of the in-kind income is added to the pregnant woman's share. The total of the unborn's and the pregnant woman's share of in-kind income is used to determine the pregnant woman's net nonexempt income only; it is not allocated to anyone.

Example: The MFBU consists of Bill and Bobbie, a married couple, their mutual born child, and a mutual unborn. They live rent-free in a house owned by Bill's mother. The value of the free rent is $236 for a family of four. This amount is prorated among the four MFBU members; each person's share of the in-kind income is $59. Although the born child has no other income, his prorated portion of the unearned in-kind income constitutes separate income and Sneede procedures will apply if the MFBU has a SOC. The unborn's share of the in-kind income is added to the mother's; her total in-kind income is $118. The EW will back out the parents' in-kind income before allocating to the mutual child and then add back the in-kind income after allowing the parental allocations.

- If an unmarried parent of an unborn is not in the MFBU (fails to cooperate or does not wish to receive Medi-Cal) and is providing in-kind income to the pregnant mother, the county will count this as income to the mother and follow the example above for the unborn. When the infant is born, he/she is protected from any increase in income for the first year; therefore, the in-kind income will not be counted until that time.

- When a stepparent is in the MFBU, his/her income and property are counted as part of the MFBU's budget computation. Therefore, there is no in-kind income from the stepparent to the other members of the MFBU. However, when a stepparent is not in the MFBU but is providing a full item of need, the county will determine the value of income in-kind based upon the number of stepchildren in the MFBU. The value of the in-kind income is equally prorated to only the stepchildren which is considered to be the child's own income. There is no in-kind income to a spouse.

  Example: John and Mary are married; they have a mutual child and Mary has two separate children. They want Medi-Cal for Mary's two separate children only. John pays all of the bills for the entire household. The MFBU consists of Mary as an ineligible parent and her separate children. The county determines that the in-kind income for two persons is $475 and will charge each child with $237.50 in-kind income ($475 divided by two). Mary is not charged with any in-kind income.

- Earned in-kind income is considered wages to the wage earner. It is subject to applicable earned income deductions and, if Sneede applies, it is allocated to those persons for whom the wage earner is responsible.

  Example: The MFBU consists of John and Mary, a married couple, and their two mutual children. John is an apartment manager and receives a free apartment in lieu of cash wages. The value of the in-kind income is $236 for a family of four. The in-kind income is considered to be John's wages and subject to the applicable earned income deduction. The children have no income of their own. Therefore, this is not a Sneede case even if the MFBU has a SOC.

C. Deductions

- Only net nonexempt income will be allocated to a spouse and/or natural/adoptive children. In other words, income deductions will be applied prior to the allocations.

- Income deductions will be applied to a child's own gross income before it is combined with the net nonexempt income allocated from the parent(s).

- Each ABD Medically Needy (MN) child or adult, or spouse of an ABD-MN person or parent of a blind or disabled child shall receive a full set of the applicable ABD income deductions and exemptions. i.e.. the $65 plus one-half earned income deduction and $20 any income deduction for ABDs. All other family members shall receive applicable AFDC-MN/Medically Indigent deductions.

- Deductions for health insurance premiums are allowed only to the family member from whose income the health insurance premium is paid

- The $50 per month deduction for child/spousal support payments as described in Section 50554.5 will be prorated among the family members for whom the support payments are intended. Any unused portion of the prorated deduction is equally allocated to the other family members for whom the deduction would apply.

  Example: Assume that in September a mother receives $200 child support payments for each of her two children. The payments are intended for the month of September. The $50 deduction is prorated among the two children and they will each receive a deduction of $25 from their child support payments.

- Child care deductions are not allowed for child care payments for children outside the MFBU. Example: Only the separate children of one spouse want Medi-Cal. The ineligible parent is employed and pays child care costs for other children who are not in the MFBU. The county may not deduct the child care payments for those other children from the ineligible parent's income per Section 50553.5.

- Child support payments are income to the child even if the parent or caretaker is receiving the payments on the child's behalf.

  a. If the payments are voluntary, the county should ask the parent or caretaker relative to obtain a statement from the absent parent verifying: (1) the nature of the payments (i.e., child or spousal or both), (2) for whom the payments are intended, and (3) if two or more persons are recipients of the support payment, the proper allocation to each recipient. If the absent parent is noncooperative, the county will accept the parent's or caretaker's allegation of these items. If the parent does not know, the county may equally prorate the payments among those for whom the income is intended. The file should be documented that the absent parent is noncooperative.

  b. If the child or spouse is receiving a partial payment of court-ordered child/spousal support, the county should request a copy of the formal court order to verify the amount to be paid and then ask the parent or caretaker for verification from the absent parent of the actual payment. Follow the above procedure if the absent parent is noncooperative.

- If the applicable deductions zero out the class member's nonexempt income and there are no other Sneede class member in the MFBU, Sneede rules still apply.

- If the MFBU member has income which was used to determine PA/Other PA eligibility, the county will allow that portion of the MFBU member's income, which was used to determine PA eligibility, as a deduction against that MFBU member's income. If the MFBU includes either the stepparent or unmarried partner of an Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or In-Home Support Services (IHSS) recipient and that MFBU member's income was used to determine SSI or IHSS eligibility, the EW will allow that portion of the MFBU member's income which was used to determine PA/Other PA eligibility as a deduction against that MFBU member's income.

  Example: The household consists of an unmarried woman and her separate child who are both receiving California Works Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) and her mutual child and the child's father who want Medi-Cal Only. The MFBU has a SOC. Since the unmarried woman and her separate child are both PA and not in the MFBU, there is no inappropriate deeming as long as the mutual child has no income/property. However, if there is income allocated from the CalWORKs mother to the mutual child which was not used to determine her grant amount, Sneede rules would apply.

10. MFBU RULES FOR CERTAIN SNEEDE AND NON-SNEEDE CASES

The following are rules which apply to certain cases regardless of whether or not the case contains a Sneede class member.

A. Excluded Children

Although Section 50381 previously only allowed a child over age two months to be excluded from Medi-Cal if he/she had income or property, Sneede expanded this to include a child of any age (i.e., from one day old to 21 years old but not an unborn) who either (a) refuses to provide information about his/her own income or property, or (b) chooses to not receive Medi-Cal regardless of whether he/she has income or property.

Counties should note that the exclusion of the only child in a family often results in the loss of linkage for parents who are requesting Medi-Cal. Another disadvantage of excluding a child is that the maintenance need is reduced. Now that property is disregarded for children in the Percent Program, there should be even less reason to exclude a child.

It may be more advantageous to treat the eligible child as an "ineligible" member by not reporting him/her to MEDS (suppress the card), if he/she chooses not to receive Medi-Cal but still wants to used for linkage purposes. Even if the child has his own income and/or property, under the Sneede provisions, his/her income or property will not disadvantage the other family members; therefore, there may not be much reason to exclude children. The advantages and disadvantages should be explained.

The county:

- Shall obtain a consent statement (MC 239 SN-3) from the parent or caretaker relative whenever a child is excluded from the MFBU; however, if the form is not received, the EW should annotate the file but not deny or discontinue the case.

- Shall (consistent with Section 50558) not apply the excluded child deduction (difference in the MNIL with and without the excluded child) when computing the SOC under regular Medi-Cal procedures if no information about the excluded child's own income is provided. However, when applying Sneede Procedures, the county shall allocate an amount of income and/or property from the parent to the excluded child which is equal to the amount allocated to eligible and ineligible children whether or not the excluded child refuses to provide information about his/her own property or income.

- Shall, when determining the value of unearned and earned in-kind income provided by someone outside of the MFBU, not include excluded persons who are not in the MFBU.

The counties will still apply existing regulations which state that:

- The counties will not include the excluded child's income or property in determining the MFBU's eligibility or SOC [Section 50381(a)].

- The maintenance need and property limit will not include the excluded child (Sections 50371, 50601, 50401).

- The excluded child's medical expenses may not be used to meet the MFBU's SOC (Section 50657).

- The excluded and ineligible children may not be used for linkage to the Medi-Cal program (Section 50205(c).

B. Treatment of the Stepparent Unit When Only the Separate Child(ren) of One Parent Wants Medi-Cal: (See Section 14, No. 10 for an example and the MC 176 W.1).

- When only the separate child(ren) of one parent wants Medi-Cal, the MFBU will be composed of only the parent and his/her separate children who want Medi-Cal. The parent will be an ineligible member of that MFBU. The counties will no longer determine if the stepparent has sufficient income to meet the needs of the stepparent unit as previously required by Section 50375.

- To determine eligibility and SOC for only the separate children of one parent, consider only the net nonexempt income and property of the parent (after deducting the parental needs allocation from the parent's net nonexempt income and equal allocations to his/her spouse and natural/adoptive children) and the net nonexempt income and property of the separate children who want Medi-Cal. The name on the check rule applies when determining parental income.

- If one or more separate children who want Medi-Cal has his/her own income or property and the MFBU has a SOC or excess property, the county will apply Sneede procedures.

- If the parent of the separate children is on public assistance (PA/Other PA), the MFBU will consist of only the separate children who want Medi-Cal and only the separate children's income and property.

- When a stepparent is in the MFBU, his/her income and property are counted as part of the MFBU's budget computation. Therefore, there is no in-kind income from the stepparent to the other members of the MFBU. However, when a stepparent is not in the MFBU but is providing a full item of need, the county will determine the value of income in-kind based upon the number of stepchildren in the MFBU. The value of the in-kind income is equally prorated to only the stepchildren and is considered to be each child's own income. There is no in-kind income to a spouse. (See Example in the In-Kind Income Section).

C. Treatment of the Pregnant Minor Mother and Her Unborn Child

- Section 50373(a)(5)(A)(8) requires that the child (including an unborn) of a minor mother be included in the second MFBU with the minor mother who is an ineligible member, rather than with the minor mother and her parents. This section is modified to allow an unborn child of a pregnant minor also to be in the same MFBU as the minor and her parent(s) or caretaker relative provided that the parent or caretaker relative reports the minor's pregnancy even if there are other children of the pregnant minor or the parent of her unborn living in the home. This has the advantage of a higher maintenance need level in the parent'(s) MFBU. Note: *The county must ensure the confidentiality of the minor's pregnancy and not take any action to include the unborn in the minor and her parents' MFBU based only on the minor's report of her pregnancy.*

- When the pregnant minor is living with her parent(s), her other children and/or the second parent of her unborn (boyfriend/spouse) and all are requesting Medi-Cal, the unborn should remain with the pregnant minor in both MFBUs.

- This section does <u>not</u> affect a minor consent case when the minor mother applies for Medi-Cal on behalf of herself and her unborn.

D. Treatment of the Unborn Child if the Mother is PA or Other PA.

- If the pregnant woman is not in the MFBU because she is on PA/Other PA, the unborn is in the father's MFBU if the father is living in the home and is in an MFBU. After the mutual child is born, the child will remain in the father's MFBU. If the child has income or property of his/her own and there is a SOC or excess property, <u>Sneede</u> methodology applies and the child will be in his/her own MBU.

  NOTE: Property of children is disregarded in the Percent programs and Continued Eligibility applies until the child reaches age one. The father does continue to allocate.

- If neither parent is in an MFBU or there is an unmarried man who is <u>not</u> the father of the unborn, the unborn is not in the MFBU.

  Example: The household consists of the husband and wife, their mutual child, the wife's separate child who is receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and the separate child's unborn. The MFBU would consist of the husband, wife, and mutual child. The separate child's unborn would <u>not</u> be in the MFBU with the minor's parents because an unborn may only be in an MFBU with <u>its</u> mother and/or father (not grandparent(s)).

E. The Unmarried Father of the Unborn Does Not Want Medi-Cal or Fails to Cooperate.

- When the unmarried father of an unborn lives with the pregnant woman and does not want Medi-Cal or fails to cooperate and there are no other mutual children, then only the pregnant woman, her unborn, and her separate children (if any) are in the MFBU.

- The unmarried father need not be added to the MFBU until the unborn attains age one because of the Sneede and Continued Eligibility rules unless the mother wishes to be aided after her 60 day postpartum period and must rely on the father for linkage (i.e., unemployed or incapacity).

11. FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL (FPL) PROGRAMS

NOTE: These procedures have been written to reflect State legislation enacted in September 1997 which disregards property in all the FPL programs. This is effective March 1, 1998.

A separate computation is normally required to determine eligibility for a special zero SOC Percent program. Due to Sneede, these procedures were revised. The following procedures apply to those families meeting the Sneede criteria:

- If the MBU of the pregnant woman, infant, or child(ren) does not have a SOC and is property eligible, do not consider them for the special zero SOC programs.

- A separate determination will now be required for each person who is potentially eligible for a special zero SOC program if the MBU has a SOC or is property ineligible.

- Use full net nonexempt income (not allocated amounts) of the applicant or beneficiary and his/her responsible relative to determine eligibility for the special zero share of cost programs. The county will apply only AFDC-MN/MI deductions and exemptions, and add back any health insurance premiums which may have been deducted in the SOC computation as usual.

- When determining family size, counties shall use the appropriate poverty level amount for the total number of persons in the Medi-Cal family budget unit (MFBU). Compare the full net income to the appropriate poverty level/amount.

- If the child(ren) are property ineligible and a Sneede determination is required because other family members are requesting Medi-Cal, determine if they have a SOC. If so, determine for the Percent Programs: If eligible, they may be aided under the appropriate Percent program as long as they remain eligible and the parent(s) remains linked.

12. LACK OF COOPERATION OR LOSS OF CONTACT

The procedures described in this section apply to all Sneede and non-Sneede cases:

- A denial/discontinuance for noncooperation. etc., may impact only that person and those for whom he/she is responsible. Therefore. the county will need to determine which member of the MFBU lacks the required information AND determine whether the denial/discontinuance action applies: (1) solely to that person; (2) to that person AND those for whom he/she is responsible; or (3) to the entire MFBU. CAUTION. The county will need to verify whether the remaining MFBU members are still linked to the program. If not, then they will be denied/discontinued as Medi-Cal linkage no longer exists.

  Example A: Failure to return a status report affects the entire MFBU: therefore the entire MFBU must be discontinued if this form is not returned. However, if the parent refuses to provide supporting documentation to verify the information on the status report. only the appropriate members of the MFBU should be discontinued.

  Example B: Unmarried parents file a Medi-Cal application on behalf of themselves, their mutual six-month old child and the mother's separate child. The county requests verification of the unmarried man's separate property, which he refuses to provide. The county will deny only the unmarried man as assets are disregarded for the infant and do not affect the mother or her separate child.

- An applicant/beneficiary (other than one in a stepparent case) who is denied/discontinued for failure to cooperate, etc., (including the family members for whom he/she is responsible) will be treated similarly to excluded members of the MFBU.

  The follow rules apply:

  - The person's income and property will not be used in determining eligibility or SOC for the remaining persons in the MFBU.
  - The person will not be used for linkage.
  - The person will not be included in the maintenance need or property limit.
  - The person's medical expenses will not be used to meet the MFBU's SOC.
  - No excluded child allocation will be deducted in the SOC determination as specified in Section 50558; however, he/she is still included in the responsible relative determination and still receives an allocation from a parent.
  - The excluded child statement (MC 239 SN-2 or 3) is not required since this is not a voluntary request to exclude a child.

- If more than the separate children of the stepparent's spouse want Medi-Cal, and the stepparent fails to cooperate, etc., on an issue that affects the other family members that he is responsible for including the spouse who is the parent of the separate children, the stepparent should be denied or discontinued along with all his/her natural/adopted children. However, rather than treating the spouse similar to an excluded or PA person, he/she should be an ineligible member of the MFBU which contains his/her separate children similar to

when only the spouse's separate children are applying for Medi-Cal. The ineligible spouse will receive a $600 parental needs deduction and will then allocate income to his/her separate children who want Medi-Cal, the stepparent, and all of his/her own mutual natural/adopted children in the household who are not eligible or who do not wish Medi-Cal. The ineligible parent will also equally allocate property to himself/herself and to those for whom he/she is responsible. If a SOC or excess property results and one of the separate children has his/her own income or property. Sneede rules will apply

Example: The family consists of a husband, wife, her two separate children, their mutual unborn, and a mutual child All request Medi-Cal. Assume that the family is property eligible. The husband refuses to provide information about his income. The county will treat the wife as an ineligible parent with her separate children in the MFBU. All other persons should be treated similar to excluded persons. Since the husband is not responsible for the wife's two separate children, the county will continue to determine eligibility for those children, who are the sole remaining potential eligibles in the MFBU. Neither the unborn nor the mutual child is included in the MFBU for maintenance need or property limits. The $600 Gamma parental needs deduction will be deducted from the wife's net nonexempt income. The remainder will be allocated equally to her husband, separate, and mutual children. There is no allocation to an unborn. The MNIL will be based upon the family size for three persons. If the separate children or one separate child had their or his/her own income or property and the MFBU has a SOC or excess property, Sneede procedures will apply. After the baby is born, the county will also allocate the mother's income and property to the excluded newborn.

- If an unmarried father refuses to cooperate and the only child is an unborn, his income and property are disregarded and continue to be disregarded until the infant attains age one. In the month following the month of the child's birthday, the county will discontinue the infant if verification from the unmarried parent has still not been received. *NOTE: After the postpartum period, the unmarried mother will lose her linkage even if the unmarried father is unemployed or incapacitated but refuses to cooperate.*

13. IMPACT ON OTHER LAWSUITS/PROGRAMS

The county should apply the following procedures in this order:

A. Apply the appropriate regular non-Sneede procedures to the original MFBU.

B. If there is a SOC or excess property and the MFBU contains a Sneede class member, the county will apply Sneede procedures.

C. Although TMC and Four-Month Continuing persons do not have a SOC and are not subject to Sneede, if there are members of the MFBU who are treated as ineligible such as those receiving Transitional Medi-Cal or Four-Month Continuing Medi-Cal, continue to treat them as ineligible under Sneede.

D. If the MFBU has a Sneede class member and either a SOC or excess property as well as a pregnant woman or child who is potentially eligible for a Percent/Income Disregard program, apply Sneede procedures before determining eligibility for the Percent/Income Disregard programs. See Section 11.

E Apply Hunt procedures towards the MBU to meet the SOC. If an MFBU with a Sneede class member has a SOC prior to the use of an old unpaid medical bill, Sneede procedures will apply even if the bill would reduce the SOC to zero. The unpaid bill for a responsible relative may be used to reduce the SOC of his/her own MBU or the SOC of his/her children's MBU, or both as long as the total amount does not exceed the amount of the unpaid bill. A child may only use his/her bill to reduce the SOC in his/her MBU.

F. If one parent is receiving LTC, the regular Medi-Cal determination is done first. At the time of application, if the institutionalized spouse is expected to remain or has remained institutionalized for 30 consecutive days, then he/she is in his/her own MFBU. The MFBU for the at-home family that is applying for Medi-Cal consists of the community spouse and two children. If any of the at-home persons are property ineligible or have a SOC, Sneede would then apply, if appropriate. Note: *Income allocated to a child at home from a parent in LTC is considered a Sneede case.*

Exceptions:

- The Qualified Medicare Beneficiary (QMB) program is a two-step program where regular Medi-Cal rules are applied first. Sneede methodology should be applied to the first step; however, If ineligibility results, the county uses "SSI/Pickle" methodology. If this methodology still results in QMB ineligibility, the case should not be redetermined using Sneede.

- If the parent is receiving CMSP and the Medi-Cal child(ren) had property or a SOC or the parent was a stepparent, Sneede procedures would apply.

- Sneede has no direct impact on Edwards. The Edwards person will be treated as an ineligible member of the MFBU. If the MFBU has a Sneede member and a SOC or excess property, then the county will apply Sneede procedures.

14. EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1: STEPPARENT HOUSEHOLD/ SEPARATE AND MUTUAL CHILDREN W I T H PROPERTY

A stepparent household is comprised of a married couple. the mom's separate child, and the couple's mutual child. They all apply for Medi-Cal; the MFBU has excess property. The parents own one car, the separate child owns a $700 car, and the mutual child owns a $900 car. The county exempts the parents' car, which is the most expensive. The MFBU's net nonexempt property consists of the following:

Dad: $3,000 Separate property
$1,000 ½ community property

Mom: $1,000 ½ community property

Separate Child: $700 value of car

Mutual Child: $900 value of car

The MFBU's net nonexempt property of $6,600 exceeds the property limit of $3,300 for a family of four. The county shall apply the Sneede procedures to determine whether the family is property eligible. If any of the family members are determined to be property eligible under these procedures, the county will determine whether they have a SOC under the non-Sneede rules. If there is a SOC, the county will also determine the SOC under these procedures.

Step 1. Responsible Relative Determination

Parent/Spouse:	Dad	Mom
Others for Whom the Parent/Spouse is Responsible:	Mom Mutual Child (3)	Dad Mutual Child Separate Child (4)

Step 2. Property Allocation

Dad	Mom
$3,000 Separate property +1,000 ½ community property $4,000 Total net nonexempt	$1,000 ½ community property
Divided by 3 = $1,333.33 each	Divided by 4 = $250 each

Step 3 Each Person's Net Nonexempt Property

Dad		Mom		Mutual Child	
$1,333.33	dad's	$1,333.33	from dad	$1,333.33	from dad
+250.00	from mom	+250.00	mom's	+250.00	from mom
$1,583.33	net	$1,583.33	net	+900.00	own
				$2,483.33	net

Mom's Separate Child

$250	from mom
+700	own
$950	net

If any of these persons are ineligible due to excess property. the county may need to review the car exemption to determine whether eligibility can be established for any of the ineligible persons. If this review results in eligibility for a different family member, the applicant or beneficiary will need to indicate which car is to be exempt.

NOTE: Because property is now disregarded for all children in the Percent Programs, the exemption should go to another family member.

EXAMPLE 2: CHILDREN WITH PROPERTY (Also see Example 4)

A married blind couple and their three mutual children apply for Medi-Cal. Each child has a savings account of $900 each. The parents have nonexempt property of $1.100. Their combined property of $3,800 exceeds the existing property limit of $3,450 for a family of five.

The parents will be in a MBU by themselves and each child will be in a separate MBU since they each have property of their own. The parents will be given the full property limit for two persons ($3,000).

Each of the siblings will be given a prorated property limit based upon the total number of persons in the MBU and the number of natural/adoptive parents. The property limit for each child is $1,050 (one-third of $3,150 property limit for three).

Responsible Relative Determination

Parent/Spouse:	Husband	Wife
Others for Whom the Parent/Spouse is Responsible:	Wife Child A Child B Child C (5)	Husband Child A Child B Child C (5)

Property Allocation

Husband	Wife
$550 ½ community property divided by 5 = $110 per person	$550 ½ community property divided by 5 = $110 per person

MBU Composition:	MBU #1	MBU #2	MBU #3	MBU #4
	Child A	Child B	Child C	Mom & Dad
Property Limit:	MBU #1	MBU #2	MBU #3	MBU #4
(Standard property limit for 3 = $3,150	1/3 of $3,150 - $1,050*	1/3 of $3,150 -$1,050*	1/3 of $3,150 -$1,050*	full property limit for two persons = $3,000

* a child with two parents

Property Determination:

MBU #1		MBU #2		MBU #3		MBU #4	
Child A		Child B		Child C		Mom & Dad	
$ 900	own net	$ 900	own net	$ 900	own net	$ 110	mom's share of net
+ 110	from mom	+ 110	from mom	+ 110	from mom	+ 110	dad's share of net
+ 110	from dad	+ 110	from dad	+ 110	from dad	+ 110	from mom to dad
$1,120	net	$1,120	net	$1,120	net	+ 110	from dad to mom
- 1,050	limit	- 1,050	limit	- 1,050	limit	$ 440	total
$ 70	excess	$ 70	excess	$ 70	excess	$-3,000	limit
						0	excess

1) First do the Sneede property determination because all three children are property ineligible. Only Mom and Dad are property eligible.

2) Next, determine if the family has a SOC under regular Medi-Cal rules. If the children have income of their own, follow Sneede rules for income. If none of the children has income of his/her own, do not apply Sneede procedures in the SOC determination.

3) Determine whether each child would be eligible for the Percent Program. If the child is below age 19, disregard their property and determine whether he/she is income eligible. If yes, establish eligibility.

4) If each child is ineligible for the Percent Program, they are also ineligible for regular Medi-Cal under the Medically Needy program; however, the couple is still linked to the Medi-Cal program because they are blind.

EXAMPLE 3: UNMARRIED COUPLE WITH SEPARATE AND MUTUAL CHILDREN

The MFBU consists of the following:

Unmarried Man		Unmarried Woman
|		|
Separate Child A	Mutual Child	Separate Child B

All apply for Medi-Cal on May 12th. Both separate children are too old for the Percent Programs.

The MFBU members own property in the following amounts:

	Man	Woman	Mutual Ch.	Man's Sep. Ch.	Woman's Sep. Ch.
Car 1	$2,000	$2,000			
ORP*	$7,000	$7,000			
Car 2	$1,500			$1,500	
Car 3		$ 500	$500		
Car 4					$1,500

* The unmarried couple equally co-own utilized other real property of $14,000.

Regular Property Determination

Car 1 is exempt.
$ 8,000 Excess ORP ($14,000 - $6,000 = $8,000)
+ 3,000 Car 2
+ 1,000 Car 3
+ 1,500 Car 4
$13,500 Net nonexempt property
- 3,450 Property limit for five
$10,050 Excess property

Sneede Property Determination

i. Responsible Relative Determination

Parent/Spouse:	Unmarried Man	Unmarried Woman
Others for Whom the Parent/Spouse is Responsible:	mutual child separate child A (3)	mutual child separate child B (3)

ii. Each Person's Net Nonexempt Property Determination

Each person has property and is in a separate MBU.

Unmarried Man	Unmarried Woman	Man's Separate Child	Woman's Separate Child	Mutual Child
$7,000 ORP	$7,000 ORP	$1,500.00 ½ Car 2	$1,500.00 Car 4	Car 3
- 6,000 Exemption	- 6,000 Exemption	+ 833.00 from dad	+ 333.33 from mom	Exempted by mom
$1,000 Excess	$1,000 Excess ORP	$2,333.33 Total net	$1,833.33 Total net	$ 833.33 Dad
	- 1,500. Limit	-1,500 00 Limit	+ 333 33 Limit	$ 333 33 Mom
Car 1 exempt	Car 1 exempt	$ 833.33 Excess	$ 333.33 Excess	$1,166.66 Total net
(own exemption)	by unmarried man			-1,050.00 Limit
				$ 116.66 Excess

$1,500 ½ Car 2	Car 3 exempt (own exemption)
$2,500 Total	$1,000 Total
divided by 3	divided by 3
(self, his mutual	(self, her mutual
& separate child	& separate child)
= $833.33 to	= $333.33 to
self, his sep.	self, her sep.
& mutual child	& mutual child
- 2,000.00 Prop. limit	- 2,000.00 Prop. limit
0 Excess	0 Excess

Please note that in this example, EVERYONE IN THE MFBU IS INELIGIBLE. All of the children have excess property and the unmarried parents are no longer linked to the program (ineligible children cannot be used for linkage).

This is a case in which the county may exempt different cars to establish eligibility (e.g., if Car 4 and Car 2 are exempt, the unmarried woman, her separate child, the unmarried man and his separate child would be eligible). The computation would be as follows:

Each Person's Net Nonexempt Property Determination

Unmarried Man	Unmarried Woman	Man's Separate Child	Woman's Separate Child	Mutual Child
$7,000 ORP	$7,000 ORP	Car 2 Exempt by dad	Car 4 Exempted by mom	$ 500.00 Car 3
- 6,000 Exemption	- 6,000 Exemption	$1,000 From dad	$1,166.66 From mom	+1,166.66 From mom
$1,000 Excess ORP	$1,000 Excess ORP	- 1,500 Prop. limit	-1,500.00 Prop. limit	+ 1,000.00 From dad
+2,000 Car 1	+ 2,000 Car 1	0 Excess	0 Excess	$2,666.66 Total
(Car 2 exempt)	+ 500 Car 3			-1,050.00 Limit
(own exemption)	(Car 4 exempt -own exemption)			$1,616.66 Excess
$3,000 Total	$3,500 Total			
divided by 3	divided by 3			
(self, his mutual	(self, her mutual			
& separate children)	& separate children)			
= $1,000 to	= $1,166.66 to			
self, mutual child	self. mutual child			
& separate child	& separate child			
- 2,000 Prop. limit	- 2,000 Prop. limit			
0 Excess	0 Excess			

In this example, only the mutual child is ineligible due to excess property and both parents are linked to the program because their separate children are eligible. The mutual child is under age 19; therefore, the child should be evaluated for the Percent Program. If the family income is under the allowable limit, this child would be also be eligible for Medi-Cal as property is disregarded.

EXAMPLE 4: UNMARRIED COUPLE WITH MUTUAL CHILDREN - ONE CHILD IS PROPERTY INELIGIBLE.

An unemployed (principal wage earner) pregnant woman lives with her boyfriend and their mutual child who is ten months old. The boyfriend has a separate child who is five years old and has $200 per month child support. In June, the pregnant woman applies for Medi-Cal for the entire family. The boyfriend is also father of the unborn child.

MFBU	Gross Income		Property	
Boyfriend:	$1,315	Earned income	$2,400	Savings
Pregnant Mom:	300	UIB	$1,200	Savings
Mutual Unborn	N/A		N/A	
Mutual Child Under 1 yr. old	none		$ 25	Savings
Boyfriend's separate 5 yr. old	200	Child support		None

(5 persons)

Total property	= $3,625
Property limit	- 3,450
Excess property	$ 175

Sneede Procedures

i. Responsible Relative Determination for Property Allocation

Parent/Spouse:	Unmarried Man	Unmarried Woman
Others for Whom The Parent/Spouse Is Responsible:	Mutual Child Separate Child	Mutual Child
	(3)	(2)

Note: The unborn is not listed because there is no allocation to an unborn.

ii. Property Allocation - (Do not allocate to unborns)

Unmarried man	Unmarried Woman
$2,400 ÷ 3	$1,200 ÷ 2
- 800 each	- 600 each

iii. Net Nonexempt Property

Unmarried Man	Unmarried Woman	Mutual Child Under 1
$ 800	$ 600	$ 800 from dad
		+ 600 from mom
		+ 25 own
		$1,425 total

Unmarried Man's Separate Child

$ 800 from dad (total net)

iv. MBU and Property Determination

MBU #1	MBU #2	MBU #3
Unmarried Man Separate Child	Unmarried Woman Unborn	Mutual Child
$ 800 dad's	$ 600 net property	$ 25 own
+ 800 from dad	- 3,000 limit for 2*	+ 800 from father
$ 1,600 net property	$ 0 excess	+ 600 from mother
- 3,000 limit for 2*		$1,425 net property
$ 0 excess		- 1,050 limit*
		$ 375 excess property

*See Sneede Property Limit Chart

v. Share of Cost Determination

$1,315 Unmarried man's gross earnings
- 90 Work deductions
$1,225
+ 300 Woman's UIB
$1,525
+ 150 Net child support for man's separate child
$1,675 Net nonexempt income
- 1,259 MNIL for 5
$ 416 SOC

Since there is a SOC under existing regulations, the county will apply Sneede to the SOC determination.

vi. Income Allocation as Modified by Gamma (DO NOT ALLOCATE TO UNBORNS)

Unmarried Man		Unmarried Woman	
$1,315	Earnings	$300	UIB
- 90	Work deduction	- 600	Less deduction
$1,225	Net nonexempt	$ 0	Total to be allocated
- 600	Less needs deduction	(Woman keeps all of her $300 UIB)	
$ 625	Total		
Divided by 2 = $312.50		Divided by 1 = $0	

vii. Net Nonexempt Income

Unmarried Man	Unmarried Man's Separate Child	Unmarried Woman	Mutual Child Under 1
$600	$312.50 From dad	$300	$312.50 From dad
	+150.00 Net child support		+ .00 From mom
	$462.50		$312.50 Total

viii. Mini Budget Units and Share of Cost Determination

Note: Even though the mutual child does not have any income, he is in a separate MBU because his parents are unmarried.

MBU #1	MBU #2	MBU #3
Unmarried Man	Unmarried Woman And Unborn	Separate Child 5 Years Old*
$600	$ 300	$312.50 From dad
- 600 MNIL for 1	- 750 MNIL for 2	$150.00 Own
$ 0	$ 0 SOC	$462.50 Total
		- 375.00 MNIL
		$ 87.50
		$ 88.00 SOC

MBU 4
Mutual Child under 1**
$312.50 From Dad
- 312.00 MNIL
$ .50 = $1 SOC However this child is ineligible due to excess property

* This child should be evaluated for the Percent Programs because he has a SOC.
**This child is ineligible due to excess property, but still receives income/property allocation from parents. The child should be evaluated for the Percent Programs because property is disregarded for those programs.

EXAMPLE 5: SPOUSES AND MUTUAL CHILD WITH INCOME

The MFBU consists of a disabled husband who receives $710 per month Social Security Administration (SSA) disability benefits, his 50-year old wife who works and earns $700 per month, and their mutual disabled 18-year old son attending school who receives $200 per month disabled adult child's benefits from his father's SSA record. None are receiving SSI benefits; all want Medi-Cal. Assume they are property eligible.

The county determines the family under regular Medi-Cal procedures as follows:

Husband's income	$710	Wife's income	$700.00
Disabled child's income	200	$65 earned income deduction	- 65.00
Gross unearned income	$910	Remainder	$635.00
$20 any income deduction	- 20	½ remainder	-317.50
Net unearned income	$890	Net earned	$317.50
		Family's net unearned	$890.00
Since the family has a SOC.		Total net nonexempt	1207.50
Sneede/Gamma procedures apply		MNIL for 3	- 934.00
as follows:		SOC	$273.50

Husband

Husband's Income	$710
$20 any income deduction	- 20
Net nonexempt income	$690
Less needs deduction	- 600
Remainder to allocate	$ 90
Number of persons for whom he is responsible (Mother and Child)	÷ 2
Allocation to each	$ 45

Wife

Wife's Income	$700.00
$20 any income deduction	- 20.00
Net nonexempt income	$680.00
Earned income deduction	- 65.00
Remainder	$615.00
½ the remainder	- 307.50
Net earned income	$307.50
Less needs deduction	- 600.00
Remainder to allocate	0.00
(Wife keeps $307.50)	

Child

Mutual Child's Income	$200
Any income deduction	- 20
Net nonexempt income	$180

MBU #1

(Husband and Wife)

Husband's own share	$600.00
Husband's allocation from wife	.00
Wife's own share	307.50
Wife's allocation from husband	45.00
Total	$952.50
Minus MNIL for 2	- 934.00
	$ 18.50
SOC	$ 19.00

MBU #2

(Mutual Child)

Child's own share	$180.00
Allocation from Father	45.00
Allocation from Mother	0.00
Total	$225.00
Minus MNIL	- 312.00
SOC	0.00

EXAMPLE 6: STEPPARENT HOUSEHOLD WITH MUTUAL AND SEPARATE CHILDREN

A family of four, (mother, father, their mutual child and the mother's separate child) are receiving Medi-Cal. The mother has unemployment benefits of $700 per month and father has unemployment benefits of $800 per month. The children (ages 15 and 16) have no income. Since the family has a SOC based on MNIL of $1,100, Sneede rules (as modified by Gamma) would apply.

Mother	
Total Countable Income	$ 700
Less Needs Deduction	- 600
Mother's income to be allocated	$ 100
Number of persons for whom Mother is responsible (Father, mutual child, and Mom's separate child)	3
Mother's equal allocation to spouse and natural/adopted children	$33.34 each

Father	
Total Countable Income	$ 800
Less Needs Deduction	- 600
Father's income to be allocated	$ 200
Number of persons for whom Father is responsible (Mother, mutual child)	2
Father's equal allocation to mother and natural/adopted children	$ 100 each

MBU #1
(Mother, Father, Mutual Child)

Mother's Own Share	$ 600.00
Mother's Allocation from Father	100.00
Father's Own Share	600.00
Father's Allocation from Mother	33.34
Child's Allocation from Mother	33.34
Child's Allocation from Father	+ 100.00
Total	$ 1,466.68
Minus MNIL for 3	- 934.00
SOC	$ 533.00

MBU #2
(Separate Child)

Allocation from Mother	$ 33.34
Total Income	33.34
Minus MNIL	$ - 375.00
SOC	$ 0.00

NOTE: Mutual child should be evaluated for the Percent Program.

EXAMPLE 7: CHILD WITH INCOME

Compute the SOC for a family of two (mother and daughter). The mother has unemployment benefits of $350 per month. Daughter (age 17) receives child support of $530 per month. Since the family has a SOC based on MNIL of $750. Sneede rules (as modified by Gamma) would apply.

Mother

Total Countable Income	$350
Less Needs Deduction	- 600
Mother's income to be allocated	$ 0

Number of persons for whom Mother is responsible (daughter)	1

MBU #1
(Mother)

Mother's own share	$ 350
Total Income	$ 350
Minus MNIL	- 600
	$ 0

MBU #2
(Child)

Child's own net nonexempt income after child support deduction	$ 480
Total Income	$ 480
Minus MNIL	- 375
SOC	$ 105

NOTE: Child should be evaluated for the Percent Program.

EXAMPLE 8: STEPPARENT HOUSEHOLD WITH IN-KIND INCOME

Compute the SOC for a family of three. (mother. spouse. and the mother's separate child) who are receiving Medi-Cal. The family receives free housing and food. valued at $450 per month or $150 for each. The mother has unemployment benefits of $700 per month and in-kind valued at $150 per month. The mother has a health insurance payment of $30 per month. The mother's spouse has unemployment benefits of $700 per month and in-kind valued at $150 per month. The mother's separate child has in-kind valued at $150 per month. Since the family has a SOC based on MNIL of $934. Sneede rules (as modified by Gamma) would apply.

Mother	
Total Countable Income	$ 850
Less Health Insurance	- 30
Total Net Countable Income	$ 820
Less in-kind income	150
Less Needs Deduction	- 600
Mother's income to be allocated	$ 70
Number of persons for whom Mother is responsible (spouse and daughter)	2
Mother's allocation to spouse and natural/adoptive children	$ 35 each

Spouse	
Total Countable Income	$ 850
Less in-kind income	150
Less Needs Deduction	- 600
Spouse's income to be allocated	$ 100
Number of persons for whom spouse is responsible (wife)	1
Spouse's allocation to spouse	$ 100

MBU #1 (Mother and Spouse)	
Mother's Own Share	$ 600
Mother's in-kind income	150
Mother's allocation from spouse	100
Spouse's Own Share	600
Spouse's in-kind income	150
Spouse's allocation from mother	+ 35
Total	$1,635
Minus MNIL for 2	- 934
SOC	$ 701

MBU #2 (Separate Child)	
Child's own net nonexempt income	$ 150
Allocation from mother	35
Total Income	$ 185
Minus MNIL	- 375
SOC	$ 0

EXAMPLE 9: STEPPARENT HOUSEHOLD AND THE PERCENT PROGRAMS

A family of four. (mother-Jane. father-John, their mutual child-Joy age two years, and the mother's separate child-June age 17) are receiving Medi-Cal. The mother has unemployment benefits of $750, pays a $50 health insurance premium. for a net nonexempt income of $700 per month. The father has unemployment benefits of $800 per month. The children have no income. Since the family has a SOC based on MNIL of $1,100, revised Sneede rules (as modified by Gamma) would apply.

Mother (Jane)

Total countable Income	$ 700
Less needs deduction	$ 600
Income to be allocated	$ 100

Number of persons for whom Mother is responsible (Father, mutual child. and Mom's separate child) 3

Mother's equal allocation to spouse & natural/adopted children $33.34 each

Father (John)

Total countable income	$800
Less needs deduction	$600
Income to be allocated	$200

Number of persons for whom Father is responsible (Mother, mutual child) 2

Father's equal allocation to mother & natural/adopted children $100.00 each

MBU #1

(Jane, John, Joy)

Mother's Own Share	$ 600.00
Jane's allocation from John	100.00
John's Own Share**	600.00
Allocation from Jane	33.34
Joy's allocation from Mother	33.34
Joy's allocation from Father	100.00
Total	$1,466.68
Minus MNIL for 3	- 934.00
SOC	$ 533.00

MBU #2

(June)

Allocation from Mother	$ 33.34
Total Income	33.34
Minus MNIL	-375.00
SOC	$ 0.00

Since Joy is two years old and has a SOC, she is potentially eligible for the 133 percent program.

Compare only Mom's net nonexempt income ($700) and Dad's net nonexempt income ($800) (total of $1,550 after adding back $50 health care deductions) to 133 percent of the FPL for a family of four to determine Joy's eligibility for the 133 percent program. Joy is eligible for this program.

EXAMPLE 10: STEPPARENT HOUSEHOLD WHEN ONLY THE SEPARATE CHILD(REN) OF ONE PARENT WISHES MEDI-CAL

When only the separate child(ren) of one spouse applies for Medi-Cal, the county will use only the child(ren)'s own income, if applicable, and the balance of the ineligible parent's income which is available to the members of the MFBU. To determine the amount of the ineligible parent's income available to the MFBU, i.e., the balance, the county must follow the methodology similar to that developed in Sneede even though it is not yet known whether this case will ultimately be a Sneede case. That is, the county determines the amount of the ineligible parent's income allocated to the nonmembers of the MFBU for whom he/she is responsible and the remainder is the balance available to the MFBU. In making this determination, the ineligible parent is allowed appropriate income exemptions and deductions including a parental needs deduction, and then net nonexempt income is equally allocated to his/her excluded spouse and all of the ineligible parent's natural/adopted children in the household who are both in and out of the MFBU. The amount allocated to the non-MFBU members for whom the ineligible parent is responsible is then deducted from the ineligible parent's gross income (as are other appropriate deductions and exemptions) to determine the balance of the ineligible parent's income available to the MFBU. The county will then determine whether this is a Sneede income case.

Example: Sally wants Medi-Cal for her two separate children, Susie (age 5) and Shauna (age 4). Sally, her husband, Sam, and their mutual child, Steven, do not need Medi-Cal. Sally works and earns $1,710 per month; Susie and Shauna have no income of their own. The MFBU is composed of Susie, Shauna, and Sally as an ineligible parent.

Determination of Balance of Mom's Income Available to the MFBU

A. Allocation Determination - To determine allocation to family members not in the MFBU

$1,710	Mom's gross earnings
- 90	Work deductions
$1,620	Net nonexempt income
- 600	Less needs deduction
$1,020	Divided by 4 (Sam, Shauna, Susie, Steven) = $255 to each
$ 510	To Sam and Steven, not in MFBU

B. Net Balance to MFBU

$1,710	Mom's gross earnings
- 90	Work Deduction
$1,620	
- 510	($255 allocation to Sam, $255 allocation to Steven)
$1,100	Net balance available to MFBU from Mom

MFBU's SOC computation

$1,110	Mom's income
0	Shauna's income
0	Susie's income
$1,110	Total net nonexempt income
- 934	MNIL for 3
$ 176	SOC

Since the MFBU has a SOC and the two girls are aged five and four, they are potentially eligible for the 133 Percent program (Note: Sneede is not applicable because the girls do not have income of their own. If the girls did have income of their own, Sneede procedures would apply before eligibility is determined for the FPL programs.)

133 Percent program eligibility for each child:

Shauna		Susie	
$1,110	Balance of Mom's net income	$1,110	Balance of Mom's net income
0	Shauna's income	0	Susie's Income
$1,110	Total net nonexempt income	$1,110	Total net nonexempt income

$1,110 Total net nonexempt income compared to $133 percent FPL for three* = $1,513 (April 1998). Therefore, Susie and Shauna are eligible for the 133 Percent programs.

*In stepparent cases when only the separate children of one of the parents want Medi-Cal, the FPL is compared to only the number of persons in the MFBU and not to the other family members even though income was allocated to the other family members.

If Shauna and Susie each had income-in-kind of $237.50, Sneede procedures would apply. NOTE: The MFBU's SOC would also be different. The MBUs would be as follows:

MBU #1 (Mom)		MBU #2 (Shauna)		MBU #3 (Susie)		
Mom's Own Share	$600	Allocation from Mom	$255.00	Allocation from Mom	$255.00	
MNIL	- 600	Shauna's Income	237.50	Susie's Income	237.50	SOC
	$ 0	Total	$492.50	Total	$492.50	
		Minus MNIL	- 375.00	Minus MNIL	- 375.00	
			$117.50		$117.50	
		SOC	$118.00	SOC	$118.00	

Compare Shauna's and Mom's total net nonexempt income ($1,110 + $237.50) to the 133 percent FPL for three persons ($1,513). Compare Susie's and Sally's total net nonexempt income ($1,110 + $237.50) to the 133 percent FPL for three persons ($1,513). Both Shauna and Suzie are eligible.

EXAMPLE 11: STEPPARENT HOUSEHOLD - SPOUSE IN LTC/B&C

Disabled husband is in LTC or B&C and allocates $400 to his wife at home Wife has $477 net earnings. There are four children at home. two mutual children and the wife's separate children. The separate children each receive Social Security Income of $200 per month.

Since the family has a SOC, Sneede rules apply:

MBU #1	MBU #2	MBU #3
Mom Mutual Children	Separate Child A	Separate Child B

MBU #1

$ 477 Mom's net nonexempt earnings	
400 LTC allocation from spouse	$ 877 Total net nonexempt income
- 0 Deductions	-934 MNIL (3)
$ 877 Net countable income	$ 0 Share of Cost
- 600 Less needs deduction	
$ 277 Balance	
- 400 LTC allocation from spouse	
$ 0 Amount allocated to children	
$ 877 Total amount to MBU #1 (Mom keeps)	

MBU #2

$200 Separate child's SSA income	$200 Total net nonexempt income
0 Allocation from Mom	- 375 Prorated MNIL (1)
$200 Total net income	$ 0 Share of Cost

MBU #3

$200 Separate child's SSA income	$200 Total net nonexempt income
0 Allocation from Mom	-375 Prorated MNIL (1)
$200 Total net income	$ 0 Share of Cost

NOTE: If Dad had allocated income to his mutual children, these children would become Sneede class members and must be in their own MBU.

EXAMPLE 12: EXCLUDED CHILD CASE - PARENTS PROVIDE INFORMATION ON THE EXCLUDED CHILD'S INCOME.

(1) Household consists of a married couple and their three mutual children: Child A. Child B. and Child C. The parents do not wish to file for Child C Assume the family is property eligible. Their monthly income is as follows:

Husband:	$1,500	Gross earnings
Wife:	$ 700	UIB
Child A:		No income
Child B:	$ 100	Trust income
Child C (excluded):	$ 59	Interest income

(a) Regular Non-Sneede Method

1) Excluded Child Allocation

$1,259 MNIL for 5 persons (with the excluded child)
-1,100 MNIL for 4 persons (without the excluded child)
$ 159 Difference
- 59 Child C's own income
$ 100 Excluded child allocation

2) Share of Cost Computation

Net Nonexempt Income

$1,410 Husband's net earnings ($1,500 less $90 earned income deduction)
+ 700 Wife's UIB
+ 100 Child B's trust income
$2,210 Combined net income
- 100 Excluded child allocation
$2,110 Total net nonexempt
-1,100 MNIL for 4 (without the excluded child)
$1,010 Share of cost

Since there is a SOC, apply Sneede procedures.

(b) Sneede Method as Modified by Gamma

1) Responsible Relative Determination (Include the excluded child)

Parent/Spouse	Husband	Wife
Others for Whom The Parent/Spouse Is Responsible	Wife Child A Child B Child C	Husband Child A Child B Child C
	(4)	(4)

2) Mini Budget Units Determination

MBU #1	MBU #2
Husband	Child B - $
Wife	
Child A	
(3)	(1)

3) Income Allocation

Husband	Wife
$1,500 Gross earnings	$700 UIB
-90 Earned income deduction	-600 Less needs deduction
$1,410 Net earnings	$100 Total
- 600 Less needs deduction	
$ 810 Total	
divided by 4 = $202.50 per person	divided by 4 = $25 per person

4) Net Nonexempt Income for Each Person

Husband	Wife	Child A
$600 own	$600.00 own	202.50 from Dad
+ 25 from wife	$202.50 from husband	+25.00 from Mom
$625 net	$802.50 net	227.50 net

Child B

$202.50 from Dad
+ 25.00 from Mom
+100.00 own
$327.50 net

5) Share of Cost Determination

MBU #1		MBU #2	
$ 625.00	Husband	$ 100.00	Child B's own
+ 802.50	Wife	+ 25.00	From Mom
+ 227.50	Child A	+202.50	From Dad
$1,655.00	Net nonexempt	$ 327.50	Net nonexempt
- 934.00	MNIL for 3	- 312.00	MNIL
$ 721.00	SOC	$ 15.50	
		$ 16.00	SOC

These children should be evaluated for the Percent Programs if they are under age 19.

EXAMPLE 13: EXCLUDED CHILD CASE - PARENTS REFUSE TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON THE EXCLUDED CHILD'S INCOME

A household consist of a married couple and their three mutual children: Child A. Child B. and Child C. The parents do not wish to file for Child C and they refuse to provide any information about that child's income. Their monthly income is as follows:

Husband	$1,500	Earnings
Wife	$ 700	UIB
Child A:		No income
Child B:	$ 100	Trust income
Child C (excluded):		Unknown

(a) Regular Non-Sneede Method

Since the persons refuse to provide any information on the excluded child's income and property, do NOT give an income allocation.

(1) Share of Cost Determination

$1,410	Husband's net earnings
+ 700	Wife's UIB
+ 100	Child B's trust income
$2,210	Combined net income
- 0	Excluded child allocation
$2,210	Total net nonexempt income
- 1,100	MNIL for 4 persons
$1,100	SOC

Since there is a SOC, apply Sneede procedures.

(b) Sneede Procedures*

(1) Responsible Relative Determination (Include the Excluded Child)

Parent/Spouse:	Husband	Wife
Other for Whom The Parent/Spouse Is Responsible.	Wife	Husband
	Child A	Child A
	Child B	Child B
	Child C	Child C
	(4)	(4)

(2) Mini Budget Units Determination

MBU #1	MBU #2
Husband	Child B
Wife	
Child A	

(3) Income Allocation

Husband		Wife	
$1,500	Gross earnings	$ 700	UIB
- 90	Earned income deduction	- 600	Less needs deduction
$1,410	Net earnings	$ 100	Total
- 600	Less needs deduction		
$ 810	Total		
Divided by 4 = $202 per person		Divided by 4 = $25 per person	

(4) Net Nonexempt Income for Each Person

Husband		Wife		Child A	
$600.00	Own	$600.00	Own	$202.50	From Dad
+ 25.00	From wife	$202.50	From husband	+ 25.00	From Mom
$625.00	Net	$802.50	Net	$227.50	Net

Child B

$202.50	From Dad
+ 25.00	From Mom
+100.00	Own
$327.50	Net

(5) Share of Cost Determination

MBU #1		MBU #2	
$ 625.00	Husband	$100.00	Child B's own
+ 802.50	Wife	+ 25.00	From Mom
+ 227.50	Child A	+202.50	From Dad
$1,655.00	Net nonexempt	$327.50	Net nonexempt
- 934.00	MNIL for 3	- 312.00	MNIL
$ 721.00	SOC	$ 15.50	
		$ 16.00	SOC

* The Sneede determination is the same as the previous example when information is provided on the excluded child.

EXAMPLE 14: STEPPARENT HOUSEHOLD WITH PREGNANT MINOR AND HER BOYFRIEND - NOT A MINOR CONSENT CASE

(If the pregnant minor s boyfriend (and father of the unborn) is not in the home. ignore the second MFBU described below)

A stepparent household consists of the married couple. the wife's separate unmarried pregnant minor. the minor's unborn child, the minor's unemployed 22-year old boyfriend (also father of the unborn). and the husband's separate 10-year old child. The entire household applies for Medi-Cal and the mother reports her daughter's pregnancy

There are two MFBUs. The first MFBU consists of five persons: stepfather, mother. minor mother, the unborn. and the husband's separate 10-year old child.

MFBU #1
stepfather
mother
pregnant minor (mother's separate child)
stepfather's separate 10-year old
pregnant minor's unborn

If the boyfriend (or other children) of the pregnant minor are also living in the home:

The second MFBU would consist of the ineligible pregnant minor, her unborn, and the eligible boyfriend (and father of the unborn) and any other children of the minor.

(ineligible pregnant minor)
unborn
boyfriend (father of the unborn)
any other children of pregnant minor if applicable

MFBU #1

Monthly Income:

$900	Stepparent's VA compensation
$825	Wife's UIB
$300	Wife's income from a trust
$300	Pregnant minor's support payments from an absent parent
$200	10-year old's SSA from deceased mother

They do not have any property; assume MFBU #1 has a SOC under existing regulations.

Sneede Procedures

i. Responsible Relative Determination for Income Allocation

Parent/Spouse:	Stepparent	Wife
Others for Whom The Parent/Spouse Is Responsible:	Wife 10-year old child (2)	Husband Pregnant Minor (2)

ii. Income Allocation (DO NOT ALLOCATE TO UNBORNS)

Stepparent		Wife	
$900	VA Compensation	$1,125	Income
- 600	Less needs deduction	600	Less needs deduction
$300	Total	$ 525	
divided by 2 = $150		divided by 2 = $262.50	

iii. Net Nonexempt Income

Stepparent		Wife		Pregnant Minor		Stepparent's Separate Child	
$600.00	Needs	$ 600	Needs	$ 300.00	Support	$ 200	SSA
+262.50	From wife	+ 150	From husband	- 50.00	Deduction	+ 150	From Dad
$337.50	Net	$ 750	Net	$ 250.00	Net	$ 300	Net
				+ 262.50	From mom		
				$ 512.50	Net		

iv. MBUs and Share of Cost Determinations

MBU #1 Stepparent & Wife		MBU #2 Pregnant Minor & Unborn		MBU #3 Stepparent's Separate Child	
$ 600	Husband	$ 512.50	Net	$ 300	Net
+ 600	Wife	- 623.00	MNIL for 2*	- 375	MNIL of 1*
$1,200	Total net	$ .00	SOC	$ 0	SOC
- 934	MNIL for 2*				
$ 266	SOC				

*See Sneede MNIL chart. This is the amount for 2 children with 1 parent.

MFBU #2

Existing Method to Compute SOC:

$ 250	Pregnant minor's full net nonexempt income
+ 300	Boyfriend's UIB
$ 550	Total net nonexempt income
- 934	MNIL for family of 3 (boyfriend. pregnant minor and unborn)
0	SOC

Since MFBU #2 has zero SOC, do not apply Sneede procedures.

EXAMPLE 15: STEPPARENT HOUSEHOLD WITH MINOR MOTHER, MINOR MOTHER'S BABY, AND MINOR MOTHER'S BOYFRIEND

(If the minor mother's boyfriend (and father of the minor mother's newborn) is not living in the home ignore the boyfriend in MFBU #2)

This is the same household as in Example 14 but now the minor has delivered the infant. A stepparent household consists of the married couple, the wife's separate teenage daughter (minor mother), the minor mother's one-month old infant, the minor mother's boyfriend and father of the infant, and the stepparent's separate 11-year old child.

The MFBU compositions are:

MFBU #1			MFBU #2
stepparent	$ 900	VA Comp.	<minor mother> (Ineligible in this MFBU)
wife	$1,125	UIB & trust	minor mother's infant
minor mother	$ 300	support	boyfriend
11-year old child	$ 200	SSA	
(4)			(3)

Computations for MFBU #1

Sneede Procedures

i. Responsible Relative Determination for Income Allocation

Parent/Spouse:	Stepparent	Wife
Others for Whom The Parent/Spouse Is Responsible:	Wife 11-year old child (2)	Husband Minor Mother (2)

ii. Income Allocation

Student	Wife
$900 VA comp	$1,125 Income
-600 Less needs deduction	- 600 Less needs deduction
$300 Total	$ 525
divided by 2 = $150	divided by 2 = $262.50

iii. Net Nonexempt Income

Husband		Wife		Minor Mother		Stepparent's Separate Child	
$ 600.00	Husband's	$ 600.00	Wife's	$ 300 00	Support	$ 200	SSA
+ 262.50	From wife	+ 150 00	From husband	- 50 00	Deduction	+ 150	From dad
$ 862.50	Net	$ 750.00	Net	$250.00		$ 350	Net
				+ 262.50	From mom		
				$ 512.50	Net		

iv. MBUs and Share of Cost Determinations

MBU #1 Husband & Wife		MBU #2 Minor Mother		MBU #3 Husband's Separate Child	
$ 862.50	Husband's net	$ 512.50	Net	$ 350	Net
+ 750.00	Wife's net	- 375.00	MNIL for 1*	- 375	MNIL for 1*
$1612.50	Total net	$ 137.50		$ 0	SOC
- 934.00	MNIL for 2*	$ 138 SOC**			
$ 678.50					
$ 679.00	SOC				

*See Sneede MNIL chart.
** Minor Mother is eligible for 60 Day Postpartum Program

COMPUTATIONS FOR MFBU #2

MFBU composition: <minor mother>
infant under one year old
boyfriend (father of the unborn)

Follow the same procedures as in Example 4 Unmarried Couple with Mutual Children. However, in this MFBU, the minor mother is not eligible although she will be listed as a responsible relative for her child's medical expenses and any of her medical expenses not covered by Medi-Cal may be used to meet her baby's SOC. Evaluate the infant under the Income Disregard program if there is a SOC for the infant.

EXAMPLE #16: MARRIED COUPLE WITH MUTUAL CHILDREN; UNMARRIED PREGNANT MINOR AND FATHER OF THE UNBORN LIVE WITH MINOR'S PARENTS AND FILING FOR MINOR CONSENT SERVICES

A pregnant minor lives with her natural/adoptive parents. her full siblings. and her boyfriend The minor and her minor boyfriend file for minor consent services (no one else in the family needs Medi-Cal). The minor has no income and the minor boyfriend has earned income of $1,500 per month: their property is under the limit for a family of three.

The MFBU composition is as follows: boyfriend
pregnant minor
unborn

Existing Method to Compute SOC:

$1.500	Earned income
- 90	Earned income deduction
$1,410	Net earned income
- 934	MNIL for three
$ 476	SOC

a. Sneede Responsible Relative Determination

	Parent/Spouse	Unmarried Pregnant Minor	Father of the Unborn
Others for Whom The Parent/Spouse Is Responsible:		none	none

The unborn is not listed since there is no allocation to an unborn. Each minor is responsible only to him/herself since parental income and property are not considered under the Minor Consent Services program and because the minors are unmarried.

b. Income Allocation

There is no income allocation determination for the same reason cited in subsection a above. Each minor's income is considered only in his/her own MBU.

c. MBU and Share of Cost Determination

MBU #1		MBU #2	
Pregnant Minor Mother & Unborn		Father of the Unborn	
$ 0	net nonexempt income	$1,500	Earned income
- 750	MNIL for 2	- 90	Earned income deduction
$ 0	Share of cost	$1,410	Net earned income
		600	MNIL for 1
		$ 810	SOC

After the baby is born, the MFBU is similar to a regular minor mother case (composed of the unmarried minor mother with her parents in one MFBU and the unmarried minor mother as an ineligible member in the second MFBU with the unmarried father, and the infant.

Second MFBU

MBU #1	MBU #2		MBU #3	
Unmarried Minor Mother (IE)	Infant		Unmarried father	
$0 SOC	$810		$600	Own income
	- 312	MNIL	- 600	MNIL
	$488	SOC	$ 0	SOC

The infant would be eligible for the Income Disregard program because his/her eligibility is tied to the mother and because of Continued Eligibility, no raise in income can occur until he/she is age one.

EXAMPLE 17: PA/OTHER PA PERSON IN HOUSEHOLD & OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS APPLY FOR MEDI-CAL

A household consist of a married couple, their mutual child, and the wife's separate child. The husband is receiving SSI and Social Security disability benefits The wife and mutual child receive Social Security benefits from the husband, and the wife's separate child receives child support payments. Both of the children are over six years old and neither are blind nor disabled. The wife and children apply for Medi-Cal. Assume that the MFBU property does not exceed the allowable limits for a family of three.

The income is as follows:

[Husband (Mario Martinez):	$600 SSA, $12 SSI]
Wife: (Maria Martinez):	$300 SSA, $275 UIB
Mutual Child (Manny):	$300 SSA
Wife's Sep. Child (Marta):	$400 Child Support

The MFBU has a SOC under existing regulations:

$1,275	Total countable income
- 38	Income used to determine PA eligibility (see MC 175-6)
$1,237	Total net nonexempt income
- 934	MNIL for family of 3
$ 303	Share of Cost

i. Sneede Responsible Relative Determination

Parent/Spouse:	Wife
Others for Whom The Parent/Spouse Is Responsible:	Separate Child Mutual Child
	(2)

ii. Income Allocation from Maria

$300	SSA
+275	UIB
$575	Total gross nonexempt income
- 38	Income used to determine PA eligibility
$537	Total net nonexempt income
- 600	Less needs deduction
$ 0	Allocation to Manny and Marta

iii. Each Person's Net Nonexempt Income

Maria	Mannie		Marta	
$600 own	$ 0	From mom	$ 0	From mom
	300	Own SSA	+350	Net child support
	$300	Total net	$350	Total net

iv. MBU and Share of Cost Determination

MBU #1

Maria	$600	Net
	- 600	MNIL
	0	Share of cost

MBU #2

Mannie	$300	Net
(mutual	-375	MNIL*
child)	$ 0	Share of cost

MBU #3

Marta	$350	Net
(sep.	- 375	MNIL
child)	$ 0	Share of cost

*Do not count the SSI father when determining MNIL or property limits for natural/adopted child because he is not in the MFBU.

EXAMPLE 18: MARRIED MINOR CHILD LIVING IN THE HOME OF THE PARENT(S)

Overview

MFBU #1

The first MFBU contains all the family members of the minor living in the home. i.e.. the married minor's parents or stepparent, siblings, married minor's children, and the married minor's spouse. All are ineligible except the married minor. As always, all income of these persons are counted. Although all the family's income is counted, they would receive the benefit of a large maintenance need level. There is no in-kind income between persons in the same MFBU. This MFBU would be subject to the modified Sneede/Gamma rules if the MFBU met the criteria of inappropriate deeming to the eligible minor child and this causes him/her to have a share of cost (SOC).

Modified Sneede: Sneede prohibit inappropriate deeming. However, current Sneede rules must be modified to address this MFBU since current Sneede rules would be contradictory if applied to this situation. For example, current Sneede rules specify that a married couple be together in an MBU (ex-minor child and spouse). Sneede also specifies that a child without income stay in the MBU with the parent(s) if there is no stepparent. Yet, the minor's parent(s) and minor's spouse have financial responsibility. Since only property ineligibility or share of cost in this MFBU impacts the minor, we will prohibit inappropriate deeming by disregarding any income/property in this MBU except from the married minor child, the married minor child's parent(s) or married minor child's spouse.

This will be illustrated in the Examples in Item B.

MFBU #2

The second MFBU contains the married minor's spouse, the married minor's children, and the married minor as ineligible if the spouse and children wish to apply. The married minor's income is counted again which is similar to the treatment of the unmarried minor in Number 9. This MFBU would be subject to Sneede/Gamma rules if one of the children had income, or the minor or the spouse is a stepparent.

MFBU #3

The third MFBU contains the married minor's parent(s) and/or parent's spouse, siblings, and the married minor as an ineligible member if the minor's parent and/or spouse and their children (siblings to the married minor) wish to be aided. The same Sneede/Gamma rules apply here as well.

Examples

A No Inappropriate Deeming

Mary is an 18-year-old pregnant married minor parent. She has no income She lives with her parents. her 16-year-old sister. her spouse and their two mutual children The children and sister have no income. Her spouse works part-time (under 100 hours) and earns $500 income per month. The minor's parents work full time. The minor's mother earns $1.000 net nonexempt income per month and the father earns $1.500 net nonexempt income. The family is property eligible. Since Mary is not deprived, she must be eligible as a Medically Indigent person under 21 or under the Percent programs. The parents are not eligible because they are not aged, blind, disabled. etc. Mary's spouse and children are evaluated under the Medically Needy program because of unemployed parent deprivation. The family pays no health insurance premiums.

MFBU #1 (a)	MFBU #2 (b)	MFBU #3 (c)
Mary	[Mary] ineligible (IE)	[Mary] IE
[Mary's parents] IE	Mary's spouse	[Mary's parents] ineligible
[Mary's spouse] IE	Mary's 2 mutual children	Mary's sister
[Mary's 2 mutual children] IE	Mary's unborn	Mary's unborn
[Mary's sister] IE		
Mary's unborn		
Total net income = $3,000	Total net income = $ 500	Total net income = $2,500
MNIL for 8 = $1,692	MNIL for 5 = $1,259	MNIL for 5 = $1,259
Mary's SOC = $1,308	Spouse & Children have no SOC	Sister's SOC = $1,241
Evaluate Mary for the 200% Program for 8 = $4,609* Mary is eligible.		Evaluate Sister for 100% Program for 5 = $1,605* Sister is not eligible.

* 1998 Federal Poverty Level

B. Inappropriate Deeming Applies

Same scenario above except Mary has $100 per month net nonexempt income, the two children of Mary's spouse are his separate children and Mary's sister has net nonexempt income of $50 per month.

MFBU (a)	MFBU (b)	MFBU (c)
Mary	[Mary] IE	[Mary] IE
[Mary's parents] IE	Mary's spouse	[Mary's parents] IE (no linkage)
[Mary's spouse] IE	Spouse's separate children	Mary's sister
[Spouse's separate children] IE	Mary's unborn	Mary's unborn
[Mary's sister] IE	Mary's unborn	
Total net income = $3,150	Total net income = $ 600	Total net income = $2,650
MNIL for 8 = - $1,692	MNIL for 5 = - $1,259	MNIL for 5 = - $1,259
Mary's SOC = $1,458	Spouse & Children have no SOC 0	Sister's SOC = $1,391

MFBU #1

In the first MFBU, the only eligible person is Mary. The only inappropriate deeming which affects Mary is the income from Mary's sister (a child with income) Rather than set up the usual Mini Budget Units for all the various persons in this MFBU, for ease of administration, counties should disregard any income/property from persons who are not responsible for the one eligible married minor person in this MFBU. In this case, Mary's sister is not responsible for Mary; therefore, her $50 will be disregard. The remaining income will be compared to the regular MNIL for the entire family including Mary's sister. If there is a SOC, evaluate for the Percent Programs, if applicable. Compare the same amount (without Mary's sister's income) to the appropriate Federal Poverty Level for eight.

MFBU

Mary	$ 100
[Mary's parents] IE.	$2,500
[Mary's spouse} IE	$ 500
[Spouse's separate children] IE	0
Mary's unborn	0
Mary's sister's income ($50) Uncounted	
Total income =	$3,100
Compare MNIL Chart for 8 =	1,692
Mary has a SOC of	$1,408

Evaluate Mary for the 200%
FPL program for 8 = $4,609
Mary is eligible.

MFBU #2

The second MFBU contains Mary as an ineligible person, her spouse and his children Follow the regular steoparent household rules unless only the children wish to apply: Assume the spouse s separate children wish to apply First determine how much of the spouse s income is allocated to Mary and the separate children to see how much of the spouse's income is in the MFBU. Since the spouse has less than the $600 parental needs allowance, nothing is allocated The entire $500 is available to the MFBU. If there were a remainder, this would be divided by the number of person that the spouse was responsible = three (Mary and his two children)

MFBU

(Spouse) IE	$500
Spouse's separate children	$ 0
Total	$500
Net balance to the MFBU =	$500
Compare to MNIL for 3 =	$934
SOC for separate children =	$ 0

If the spouse wishes Medi-Cal, follow the regular Sneede/Gamma methodology for a stepparent household when all the persons in the household wish Medi-Cal.

MBU #1	MBU#2
(Mary) IE	Spouse's Separate Children
Spouse	
Mary's unborn	

Mary will not allocate any income to the spouse's separate children.

MFBU #3

The third MFBU contains Mary as ineligible, Mary's unborn, Mary's ineligible parents (no linkage), and Mary's sister. Regular Sneede/Gamma rules apply because this MFBU has a SOC and the MFBU has two children with income, Mary and Mary's sister.

(Mary) IE	$ 100
Mary's unborn	
(Mary's parents) IE	$2,500
Mary's sister	$ 50
Total Nonexempt income	$2,650
Compared to MNIL for 5 =	$1,259
SOC	$1,391

Sneede/Gamma Computation

MBU #1	MBU #2	MBU #3
(Mary's parents) IE	(Mary) IE Mary's unborn	Mary's sister

Each parent is responsible for their spouse, Mary, and Mary's sister. Each may keep $600 for their own share and allocate the remainder divided by three.

Mary's Mother: $400 ÷ 3 = $133 to Father, Mary, and Mary's sister
Mary's Father: $900 ÷ 3 = $300 to Mother. Mary. and Mary's sister

Since there are no eligible persons in MBU #2 and no money allocated. this MBU will not be discussed.

MBU #1

Mother's own share	= $600
Mother's share from Father	= $300
Father's own share	= $600
Father's share from Mother	= $133

MBU #3

Mary's sister's income	=	$ 50
Allocation from Mother	=	$133
Allocation from Father	=	$300
Total		$483
Compare to MBU Chart	=	312
SOC		$171

Mary's sister is under age 19; therefore, she should be evaluated for the 100 percent program. The total of the net nonexempt income of both parents = $2,500 and her income of $50 = $2,550. Compare this to the FPL for five = $1,605. Mary's sister is not eligible for the FPL program.

15 CHARTS FORMS, and NOTICES OF ACTION

A Charts

1 Maintenance Need Income Levels and Property Limit Chart
2 MFBU/MBU Reference Chart
3. Processing Flow Chart

B. Forms

1. MC 175-I (5/98) Income Screening Questions
2. MC 175-P (10/91) Property Screening Questions
3. MC 176-P (1/96) Property Reserve Work Sheet
4. MC 175-2 (9/97) Responsible Relative Determination
5 MC 175-3P (1/18/91) Sneede Property Worksheet
6. MC 175-3I (11/97) Net Nonexempt Income Determination
7. MC 175-3I.1 (9/97) Net Nonexempt Income Determination - Continuation Sheet
8 MC 175-4 (5/98) Mini Budget Units and Share of Cost/Property Determinations
9 MC 175-5 (5/98) Federal Poverty Level (Percent) Programs
10. MC 175-6 (5/98) Allocation form SSI or IHSS Person (Includes Pickle Person)
11. MC 175-7 (6/97) Allocation Worksheet for Board & Care Person to Spouse & Children
12. MC 176 W.1 (5/97) Stepparent Computation When Only the Spouse's Separate Children Apply

C. Notices of Action

1. MC 239-SN3 (2/22/91) Excluded Child Statement
2. MC 239-SN3 (2/22/91) Excluded Child Statement (Spanish)
3. MC 239 SN-4 (5/98) Approval for Benefits or Change in Share of Cost
4. MC 239 SN-4 (5/98) Approval for Benefits or Change in Share of Cost (Spanish)
5. MC 239 SN-5 (3/98) Denial or Discontinuance of Benefits Due to Excess Property
6. MC 239 SN-5 (3/98) Denial or Discontinuance of Benefits Due to Excess Property (Spanish)

SNEEDE V. KIZER EFFECTIVE: 1/1/90

MAINTENANCE NEED INCOME LEVELS (MNIL) AND PROPERTY LIMITS

I. MBU Contains An Adult - May Also Include An Unborn

Person Type	MNIL	Property
Single Parent	600	2,000
Single Parent with Unborn	750	3,000
Married Couple (two adults)	934	3,000
Married Couple with an unborn	934	3,150
Unmarried Couple-for each unmarried partner	600	2,000

II. MBU Contains Adult(s) and Child(ren)

Allow the full standard/non-Sneede MNIL/property limits for the MBU based upon the number of persons in the MBU.

III. MBU Contains A Nonparent Caretaker Relative, or Child(ren) With No Parents Living in the Home, or Child(ren) Whose Parent is PA/Other PA and Not in the MFBU.

Each MBU receives full standard, non-Sneede MNIL/property limit based on the number of persons in each MBU. If there is a pregnant minor in MFBU, include unborn in pregnant minor's MBU.

IV. MBU Contains Only Child(ren) Who Live With One or Both Parents and they are in the same MFBU. (Do not include a Parent Who is PA/Other PA and not in the MFBU.) If there is a pregnant minor in the MFBU, her unborn is considered as another child in the pregnant minor's MBU.

No. of Children in MBU	One Parent		Two Parents	
	MNIL	Property	MNIL	Property
1	375	1,500	312	1,050
2	623	2,100	550	1,650
3	825	2,475	756	2,070
4	1,008	2,760	945	2,400
5	1,181	3,000	1,108	2,679
6	1,329	3,215	1,269	2,925
7	1,481	3,413	1,420	3,150
8	1,623	3,600	1,568	3,360
9	1,764	3,780	1,615	3,560
10	1,794	3,955	1,656	3,750
11	1,822	4,125	1,694	3,935
12	1,848	4,293	1,728	4,115
13	1,872	4,458	1,759	4,290

SNEEDE MFBU/MBU REFERENCE CHART

	PERSON TYPE				
ITEM	Unborn	Eligible	Excluded	Ineligible	PA/Other PA[1]
Property and Income Counted	N/A	YES	NO	YES	NO[2]
Included in Maintenance Need/Property Limit	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
Medical Expenses Used to Meet Share of Cost	N/A	YES	NO	YES	NO
Receive Medi-Cal Only	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Used to Determine Linkage to Aid to Families with Dependent Children	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES
Sneede Allocation of Parental Income or Property to Natural/Adopted Child	NO	YES[3]	YES[4]	YES	NO

When only the separate children of one spouse want Medi-Cal, allocate only the natural/adoptive parent's income and property to: all of the spouse's natural/adoptive children (even the excluded children), the stepparent, and the ineligible natural/adoptive parent.

Do not allocate income or property to an unborn child. Do not include the parent's unborn child in the MNIL and property limits.

1 If PA/Other PA person is on Four-Month Continuing or TMC, treat this person as an ineligible member of the MFBU.

2 Medi-Cal will count his/her income not used by the PA/Other PA programs.

3 Allocate income or property when Sneede applies.

4 Note: First allocate only income (based on the difference in the MNIL with and without the excluded child less the child's own income) if parent provides information on excluded child's income for MFBU's SOC determination.

Section 1931(b) Determinations: Sneede v. Kizer
Prorated Income Standard and Property Levels

- July 1, 1998 -

Number of Children Number in MBU	One Parent		
	Income Standard	Prorated Income Standard	Prorated Property
1	624	312	1,500
2	775	517	2,100
3	920	690	2,475
4	1,049	840	2,760
5	1,180	984	3,000
6	1,296	1,111	3,215
7	1,412	1,236	3,413
8	1,531	1,361	3,600
9	1,662	1,496	3,780
10	1,676	1,524	3,819

Number of Children Number in MBU	Two Parent		
	Income Standard	Prorated Income Standard	Prorated Property
1	775	259	1,050
2	920	460	1,650
3	1,049	630	2,070
4	1,180	787	2,400
5	1,296	926	2,679
6	1,412	1,059	2,925
7	1,531	1,191	3,150
8	1,662	1,330	3,360
9	1,676	1,372	3,437
10	1,690	1,409	3,500

NOTE: **Add $14 for each additional person over 10 to determine higher Income Standards.**

SNEEDE V. KIZER
INCOME SCREENING QUESTIONS

If the MFBU has a share of cost and includes child(ren), complete the following:

Case name	Case number	Effective date (month/year)

☐ New application ☐ Redetermination ☐ Change ☐ Retroactive eligibility ☐ Correction

DOES THE MFBU INCLUDE:

☐ Yes ☐ No a. A stepparent?

☐ Yes ☐ No b. An unmarried couple with mutual child(ren)?

☐ Yes ☐ No c. A child with his/her own nonexempt income (including *unearned* in-kind income provided by someone outside of the MFBU) and there are other persons in the MFBU?

☐ Yes ☐ No d. A nonparent caretaker relative in the same MFBU with the child(ren) for whom care is provided and the caretaker wants Medi-Cal?

If "No" to all of the above, determine if eligibility exists for pregnant woman or infant under 1 (Income Disregard Program), child under 6 (133 percent), or child, age 6 through 18 (100 percent).

If "Yes" to any of the above and:

1. the MFBU includes a parent, complete MC 175-2, MC 175-3I, and MC 175-4.
2. the MFBU does *not* include a parent, complete MC 175-3I and MC 175-4.

Eligibility worker signature	Worker number	Date

MC 175-I (5/98)

SNEEDE V. KIZER
PROPERTY SCREENING QUESTIONS

If the MFBU has excess property and includes child(ren), complete the following:

Case Name	County District	County Use
Case Number	Effective Date Mo. Year	
☐ New Application ☐ Redetermination ☐ Change ☐ Retroactive Eligibility ☐ Correction		

DOES THE MFBU INCLUDE:	YES	NO
a. A stepparent?		
b. An unmarried couple with mutual children?		
c. A child with his/her own nonexempt property?		
d. A non-parent caretaker relative in the same MFBU with the children for whom care is provided and the caretaker wants Medi-Cal?		

- If "NO" to all of the above, stop here.
- If "YES" to any of the above and:
  - (1) the MFBU includes a parent, complete MC 175-2, MC 175-3P, and MC 175-4.
  - (2) the MFBU does not include a parent, complete MC 175-3P and MC 175-4.

Eligibility Worker Signature	Worker Number	Date

MC 175-P (10/91)

State of California—Health and Welfare Agency | Department of Health Services

PROPERTY RESERVE WORK SHEET

Name _____ Case Number _____ Month _____

I. OTHER REAL PROPERTY (ORP)

A. Determine market value and encumbrances of ORP on reverse, and list in 1 and 2. Note: If ORP owned jointly with persons not in MFBU, list only the share of market value and encumbrances of persons in MFBU.

1. Market Value per Section 50412	$
2. Encumbrances per Section 50413	$
3. Net Market Value (line 1 minus line 2)	$
4. Life Estate (determine value per Section 50442 and procedure 9A)	$
5. Net Market Value of notes, mortgages, deeds of trust from sale of real property owned by MFBU member	$
6. Total net other real property (add lines 3, 4, and 5) Enter in Col I, line C1	$

B. INCOME FROM PROPERTY

1. Rental Income	☐ Monthly ☐ Yearly, if yes, $_____ ÷ 12	$
2. Upkeep and Repair		
a. $_____ x .15		
Line B1	$	
b. ÷ $4.17	$ 4.17	
c. Line a ÷ b	$	
d. Actual upkeep and repair	$	
e. Greater of line 2c or 2d		$
3. Interest	☐ Monthly ☐ Yearly, if yes, $_____ ÷ 12	$
4. Taxes and Assessments	☐ Monthly ☐ Yearly, if yes, $_____ ÷ 12	$
5. Utilities	☐ Monthly ☐ Yearly, if yes, $_____ ÷ 12	$
6. Insurance	☐ Monthly ☐ Yearly, if yes, $_____ ÷ 12	$
7. Total expenses (add lines 2e through 6)		$
8. Net rental income (line 1 minus line 7) Enter on MC 176 M Column I or II)		$
9. Income from ORP other than rental income (Section 50508) (Enter on MC 176M, Column I or II)		$
10. Total income from ORP (line 8 plus line 9)		$

C. UTILIZATION NONBUSINESS ORP

1. Total Net market value of ORP (from Col 1, line A6)	$
2. 6% per year utilization requirement	$ X.005
3. Income needed	$
4. a. Is B10 greater than C3? Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes, utilization met. If no, recompute rental income with actual upkeep and repair, if lower.	
b. Is B10 now greater than or equal to C3? Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes, utilization met.	
c. If still no, is utilization period implemented? Yes ☐ No ☐	
5. Exemption: If 4a, b, or c is yes, enter lesser of $6,000 or line C1. Otherwise, enter Ø.	$

II. PROPERTY RESERVE: USE REVERSE TO ITEMIZE OR TO PROVIDE DETAILS

1. Excess value ORP		
a. Enter from Col I, line C1		
b. Enter from Col I, line C5		
c. Line 1a—1b		$
2. Notes, mortgages, deeds of trust NOT from the sale of real property owned by MFBU member		$
3. Liquid assets [money, checking/savings accounts, stocks, bonds, etc. (other than for business)]		$
4. CSV of nonexempt life insurance		$
5. Burial plots, vaults, or crypts not for family use and not exempt as other real property		$
6. Value of designated burial funds in excess of $1,500		$
7. Vehicles, boats, campers, or trailers; other than one exempt for transportation		

Item	Make: Value e.g., DMV license fee x 50 or appraised value	Encumbrance	
			$
			$
			$

8. Jewelry, not exempt and valued over $100	$
9. Other countable property	$
10. Subtotal property reserve (add lines 1 through 9)	$
11. Long-term care insurance exemption (benefits paid)	–$
12. Community spouse resource allowance	–$
13. Total property reserve (line 10 minus 11 and 12)	$
14. Number of persons in MFBU _____ Property limit for MFBU	$

15. Is line 14 greater than line 13?
☐ Yes—property eligible ☐ No—excess property—ineligible
Explain property requirements.
* If "NO," complete Sneede Screening below

III. SNEEDE—PROPERTY SCREENING

If excess property and MFBU includes child(ren) complete the following.

DOES THE MFBU INCLUDE:	YES	NO
1. A stepparent with property?	☐	☐
2. An unmarried couple with mutual child(ren)	☐	☐
3. A child with own nonexempt property?	☐	☐
4. A nonparent caretaker relative in the same MFBU with the child(ren) for whom care is provided and the caretaker wants Medi-Cal?	☐	☐

If "NO" to all of the above, stop here.
If "YES" to any of the above and:
(1) the MFBU includes a parent, complete MC175-2, MC175-3P, and MC175-4.
(2) the MFBU does *not* include a parent, complete MC175-3P and MC175-4.

Eligibility Worker Signature	Worker Number	Computation Date	County Use

MC 176P (1/96) | DSP 96 32:29

SNEEDE V. KIZER
RESPONSIBLE RELATIVE DETERMINATION
(Complete Only if Parent is in MFBU)

Case name	County district	County use
Case number	Effective date Month	Year

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Complete only when MFBU exceeds Property Limits or has a Share of Cost.
2. Property and income allocations are only from Spouse to Spouse and from Parent to Natural/Adoptive Child(ren).
3. Complete only Column A when the household consists of only a single parent.
4. Complete Columns A and B in all other situations.

	(A)	(B)
I. Enter name(s) of PARENT/SPOUSE (do not list PA/Other PA).		
II. Spouse (leave blank if unmarried).		
III. List others for whom Parent/Spouse is responsible. List excluded and ineligible child(ren). DO NOT LIST UNBORN, PA/OTHER PA.		
IV. Total number of persons parent is responsible for—Property Determination. (Add sections I, II, and III.) Transfer to line I 14 of the MC 175-3P.		
V. Subtract one for Parent A in Column A. Subtract one for Parent B in Column B.	−1	−1
VI. Total number of persons parent is responsible for—Income Determination. (line IV minus line V) Transfer to line 28 or line 29 of the MC 175-3I.		

Next complete the MC 175-3P for Property Determinations or the MC 175-3I for Share of Cost Determinations.

Eligibility Worker signature	Worker number	Date

MC 175-2 (8/97)

SNEEDE V. KIZER
PROPERTY WORKSHEET

Case Name	County District	County Use

Case Number	Effective Date Mo. Yr.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- List all nonexempt property from MC 176P.
- If property is owned by more than one person, equally divide the net market value by the number of owners unless evidence is provided to rebut the division.
- Joint bank accounts: If available to anyone in the MFBU, do not count the money in a joint account against the MFBU more than once. Equally prorate the bank account among the owners in the MFBU (subject to rebuttal).
- Other real property (ORP) must be evaluated to determine if the utilization requirement is met. The $6,000 exemption for utilized ORP may be spread out over multiple pieces of utilized ORP to maximize eligibility for the multiple mini budget units.
- If excess property is determined for only some of the mini budget units and Medi-Cal is needed for someone in a property-ineligible mini budget unit, the EW may need to exempt a different vehicle or spread the $6,000 exemption in a different manner to determine if eligibility can be established for the property-ineligible mini budget unit.
- Motor Vehicle and $6,000 Utilized Other Real Property Exemptions:
  - The MFBU of a MARRIED couple or SINGLE PARENT is allowed only one of each exemption.
  - Each UNMARRIED partner is allowed one of each exemption. His/her exemption may be passed on to a natural/adopted child if the unmarried parent has no such property or wishes to pass the exemption on to his/her child. However, both unmarried parents cannot pass on their exemptions to the same mutual child.
  - A CARETAKER RELATIVE who chooses to be in the same MFBU with the children for whom care is provided is allowed one set of exemptions. In addition, the CHILDREN for whom care is provided are allowed one set of exemptions as a group.

I. ALLOCATION FROM SPOUSE/PARENT

1. For a married couple, enter their total community property in Column II. Enter each spouse's separate property in Column III.
2. For an unmarried couple or a single parent, enter their separate property in Column III; leave Column II blank.

List exempt property and name of owner:

I. List Only the Parent's Nonexempt Property	II. COMMUNITY PROPERTY	III. SEPARATE PROPERTY PARENT A	PARENT B
1. Nonexempt Other Real Property			
2. Checking			
3. Savings			
4. CSV of nonexempt life insurance			
5. Cash			
6. Nonexempt Vehicle			
7. Other			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11. Subtotal Net Nonexempt Property	$	$	$
12. Enter each spouse's share of community property (divide line 11, Column II by 2)		$	$
13. Parent's total net nonexempt property (add lines 11 and 12)			
14. Number of persons for whom each parent is responsible (see totals on MC 175-2).			
15. Allocation to each person for whom parent is responsible (divide line 13 by line 14).		(A) $ enter on line 27	(B) $ enter on line 28

MC 175-3P (1/18/91)

II. ALLOCATION FROM SPOUSE TO SPOUSE (skip if MFBU does not contain a married couple)		
16. Enter line 15A in both boxes.	$	$
17. Enter line 15B in both boxes.	$	$
18. Total (add lines 16 and 17). This is each spouse's total share of their net nonexempt property. (Enter this amount on MC 175-4 in the married couple's mini budget unit.)	$	$

III. NET NONEXEMPT PROPERTY FOR CHILDREN OR NON-PARENT CARETAKER RELATIVE (Do not list unborns)					
Name of Child or Caretaker Relative	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Child's Natural/Adoptive Parent - see Section I (circle A or B or both)	A B	A B	A B	A B	A B
List Only the Child's or Caretaker Relative's Property:					
19. Checking	$	$	$	$	$
20. Savings					
21. Nonexempt vehicle					
22. Nonexempt ORP					
23. Other					
24.					
25.					
26. TOTAL					
27. Allocation from Parent A*					
28. Allocation from Parent B*					
29. Net Nonexempt Property (Add lines. 26, 27, 28) Enter on MC 175-4					

* Enter an allocation from Section I, line 15 only if this is the child's natural/adoptive parent. Leave blank if caretaker relative household.

III. NET NONEXEMPT PROPERTY FOR CHILDREN OR NON-PARENT CARETAKER RELATIVE (CONT.)					
Name of Child or Caretaker Relative	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Child's Natural/Adoptive Parent - see Section I (circle A or B or both)	A B	A B	A B	A B	A B
List Only the Child's or Caretaker Relative's Property:					
19. Checking	$	$	$	$	$
20. Savings					
21. Nonexempt vehicle					
22. Nonexempt ORP					
23. Other					
24.					
25.					
26. TOTAL					
27. Allocation from Parent A*					
28. Allocation from Parent B*					
29. Net Nonexempt Property (Add lines. 26, 27, 28) Enter on MC 175-4					

* Enter an allocation from Section I, line 15 only if this is the child's natural/adoptive parent. Leave blank if caretaker relative household.

NEXT COMPLETE MC 175-4

Eligibility Worker Signature	Worker Number	Date of Computation

State of California—Health and Welfare Agency | Department of Health Services

SNEEDE V. KIZER
NET NONEXEMPT INCOME DETERMINATION

Case name	County district	County use
Case number	Effective date Month	Year

INSTRUCTIONS

* Child/spousal support payments received	Child support is income to the child, not to the parent or caretaker relative.
For AFDC-MN/MI only	Divide the $50 per month child/spousal support deduction by the number of persons for whom the income is intended. Any unused remainder will be prorated among the remaining persons who still have support payments to apply against the deduction.
For ABD-MN only	Each ABD-MN child for whom absent parent support payments are intended will receive a one-third deduction from this income.
** Unearned in-kind income	Prorate the unearned in-kind among the persons who receive the income. Example: MFBU of four receives free housing. Use in-kind income for four and each person receives one-fourth of the in-kind income. Add an unborn's share of in-kind income to the pregnant woman's share. If the pregnant woman is PA/other PA and not in the MFBU, give the unborn's share to the father of the unborn if he is in the MFBU.
*** ABD-MN deductions	Allow each ABD-MN child: $20, any income deduction, and $65 and one-half earned income deduction. Allow each ABD-MN *adult* or *spouse* of an ABD-MN adult, or *parent* of an ABD-MN child: $20, any income deduction, and $65 plus one-half earned income deduction.

NOTE: If any of the following deductions apply, complete MC 176W, part VI, before completing Sections A or B.

Educational Expenses	Section 50547
Student Deduction	Section 50551
$30 Plus 1/3	Section 50551.1
Work Expenses for the Blind	Section 50551.4
Income for Self-support	Section 50551.5

ENTER NAME OF EACH MFBU MEMBER (Do not list unborns)	Name	Name	Name	Name	Name
PERSON TYPE	☐ Parent A or ☐ Caretaker relative	☐ Parent B or ☐ Caretaker relative	☐ Child	☐ Child	☐ Child
A. NONEXEMPT UNEARNED INCOME AFDC-MN/MI and/or ABD-MN					
1. RSDI					
2. Net income from property					
3. *Net child/spousal support received					
4. **In-kind income					
5. Income available from PA or other PA (MC 175-6, line A.4.)					
6. Other:					
7. Other:					
8. Total (add line 1 through line 7)					
9. ***ABD-MN $20 and any income deduction (skip if AFDC-MN/MI)					
10. Countable unearned income (line 8 minus line 9; enter on section D, line 16)					

Enter computation for child/spousal support and/or unearned in-kind income:

	Name	Name	Name	Name	Name
B. ***NONEXEMPT EARNED INCOME— ABD-MN or spouse/parent of ABD-MN					
11. Gross earned income					
12. $65 earned income deductions plus $_____ unused $20 from line 9					
13. Remainder (line 11 minus line 12)					
14. Countable earned income (divide line 13 by 2; enter on Section D, line 17)					
C. NONEXEMPT EARNED INCOME—AFDC-MN/MI ONLY					
15. Net earned income (MC 176W, part IV, line 10; enter on Section D, line 17)					
D. TOTAL COUNTABLE INCOME AFDC-MN/MI and/or ABD-MN					
16. Countable unearned income (from line 10)					
17. Countable earned income (from line 14 or 15)					
18. Income allocated from LTC/B&C person to family members at home (from MC 176W, part B, or from MC 175-7, line C.2.)					
19. Total countable income (add lines 16, 17, and 18)					
E. OTHER DEDUCTIONS AFDC-MN/MI and/or ABD-MN					
20. Health insurance					
21. Child support/alimony					
22. Income to determine PA eligibility (MC 175-6, Section B.)					
23. Other:					
24. Total deductions (add lines 20 through 22)					
25. Total net countable income (line 19 minus line 24) Enter this on MC 175-4 if no parent in MFBU. If parent in MFBU, continue.					
26. Parent's total net nonexempt income LESS in-kind income and income from PA/OTHER PA, LTC, or B&C spouse (line 25 minus lines 4, 5, and 18)					
F. PARENTAL/SPOUSAL ALLOCATION COMPUTATION AFDC-MN/MI and/or ABD-MN (skip if no parent in MFBU) P/S NEEDS ALLOCATION AMOUNT	– 600	– 600			
27. Parent's net countable income less P/S allocation (line 26 minus $600; if negative, enter $0)					
28. Number of persons for whom Parent A is responsible (Section A of MC 175-2) DO NOT COUNT PARENT A.					
29. Number of persons for whom Parent B is responsible (Section B of MC 175-2) DO NOT COUNT PARENT B					
30. Child's natural/adoptive parent. Circle A or B, or both (see MC 175-2).			A B	A B	A B
31. Parent A's allocation to spouse (if any) and natural/adopted children (divide Parent A's line 27 by line 28) Enter in each applicable box. Do not enter under Parent B if unmarried.					
32. Parent B's allocation to spouse (if any) and natural/adopted children (divide Parent B's line 27 by line 29) Enter in each applicable box. Do not enter under Parent A if unmarried.					
33. Enter child's net countable income (from line 25)					
34. Child's total net nonexempt income (add lines 31, 32, and 33; enter on MC 175-4).					
35. a. Enter lesser of: $600 (P/S allocation) or amount from line 26					
b. Enter amount from line 32 for Parent A or line 31 for Parent B					
c. Enter total from lines 4, 5, and 18					
d. Total parents' net countable income (add lines 35a, b, and c)					

Eligibility Worker signature	Worker number	Computation date

GO TO MC 175-4 NEXT

MC 175-SI (11/87)

State of California—Health and Welfare Agency | Department of Health Services

SNEEDE V. KIZER

NET NONEXEMPT INCOME DETERMINATION—Continuation Sheet

Case name	County district	County use
Case number	Effective date: Month	Year

INSTRUCTIONS

* Child/spousal support payments received	Child support is income to the child, not to the parent or caretaker relative.
For AFDC-MN/MI only	Divide the $50 per month child/spousal support deduction by the number of persons for whom the income is intended. Any unused remainder will be prorated among the remaining persons who still have support payments to apply against the deduction.
For ABD-MN only	Each ABD-MN child for whom absent parent support payments are intended will receive a one-third deduction from this income.
** Unearned in-kind income	Prorate the unearned in-kind among the persons who receive the income. Example: MFBU of four receives free housing. Use in-kind income for four and each person receives one-fourth of the in-kind income. Add an unborn's share of in-kind income to the pregnant woman's share. If the pregnant woman is PA/other PA and not in the MFBU, give the unborn's share to the father of the unborn if he is in the MFBU.
*** ABD-MN deductions	Allow each ABD-MN child: $20, any income deduction, and $65 and one-half earned income deduction. Allow each ABD-MN *adult* or *spouse* of an ABD-MN adult, or *parent* of an ABD-MN child: $20, any income deduction, and $65 plus one-half earned income deduction.

NOTE: If any of the following deductions apply, complete MC 176W, part VI, before completing Sections A or B.

Educational Expenses	Section 50547
Student Deduction	Section 50551
$30 Plus 1/3	Section 50551.1
Work Expenses for the Blind	Section 50551.4
Income for Self-support	Section 50551.5

ENTER NAME OF EACH MFBU MEMBER (Do not list unborns)	Name	Name	Name	Name	Name
PERSON TYPE	☐ Child	☐ Child	☐ Child	☐ Child	☐ Child
A. NONEXEMPT UNEARNED INCOME AFDC-MN/MI and/or ABD-MN					
1. RSDI					
2. Net income from property					
3. *Net child/spousal support received					
4. **In-kind income					
5. Income available from PA or other PA (MC 175-6, line A.4.)					
6. Other:					
7. Other:					
8. Total (add line 1 through line 7)					
9. ***ABD-MN $20 and any income deduction (skip if AFDC-MN/MI)					
10. Countable unearned income (line 8 minus line 9; enter on section D, line 16)					

Enter computation for child/spousal support and/or unearned in-kind income:

B. ***NONEXEMPT EARNED INCOME— ABD-MN or spouse/parent of ABD-MN	Name	Name	Name	Name	Name
11. Gross earned income					
12. $65 earned income deductions plus $ _____ unused $20 from line 9					
13. Remainder (line 11 minus line 12)					
14. Countable earned income (divide line 13 by 2; enter on Section D, line 17)					
C. NONEXEMPT EARNED INCOME—AFDC-MN/MI ONLY					
15. Net earned income (MC 176W, part IV, line 10; enter on Section D, line 17)					
D. TOTAL COUNTABLE INCOME AFDC-MN/MI and/or ABD-MN					
16. Countable unearned income (from line 10)					
17. Countable earned income (from line 14 or 15)					
18. Income allocated from LTC/B&C person to family members at home (from MC 176W, part B, or from MC 175-7, line C.2.)					
19. Total countable income (add lines 16, 17, and 18)					
E. OTHER DEDUCTIONS AFDC-MN/MI and/or ABD-MN					
20. Health insurance					
21. Child support/alimony					
22. Income to determine PA eligibility (MC 175-6, Section B.)					
23. Other:					
24. Total deductions (add lines 20 through 22)					
25. Total net countable income (line 19 minus line 24) Enter this on MC 175-4 if no parent in MFBU. If parent in MFBU, continue.					
F. PARENTAL/SPOUSAL ALLOCATION COMPUTATION AFDC-MN/MI and/or ABD-MN (skip if no parent in MFBU) P/S NEEDS ALLOCATION AMOUNT					
26. Child's natural/adoptive parent. Circle A or B, or both (see MC 175-2).	A B	A B	A B	A B	A B
27. Parent A's allocation to natural/adopted children (line 27 from MC 175-3I) Enter in each applicable box.					
28. Parent B's allocation to natural/adopted children (line 28 from MC 175-3I) Enter in each applicable box.					
29. Enter child's net countable income (from line 25)					
30. Child's total net nonexempt income (add lines 27, 28, and 29; enter on MC 175-4).					
Eligibility Worker signature		Worker number		Computation date	

GO TO MC 175-4 NEXT

SNEEDE v. KIZER MINI BUDGET UNITS AND:

(CHECK ONLY ONE) ☐ SHARE OF COST DETERMINATIONS
☐ PROPERTY DETERMINATIONS

Case name	Case number	Effective date (month/year)

Instructions:

1. Include unborn in the mother's mini budget unit (MBU) and property limit/maintenance need income level, unless mother is married and only her separate children want Medi-Cal. If pregnant woman is PA/Other PA, include the unborn in the spouse's or father's MBU.
2. **Do not** include an excluded child.
3. Do not list MBU members in more than one MBU.
4. If any MBU has excess property, check to see if Medi-Cal linkage still exists for other family members.
5. Property Determinations: Enter the allocation for each spouse from MC 175-3P, line 18. Enter the net nonexempt property for each child and/or caretaker relative from MC 175-3P, line 29.
6. Share of Cost Determinations: Enter each person's net nonexempt income from MC 175-3I.
7. If only the separate children of one spouse want Medi-Cal, enter the amounts from lines 13 and 23 of MC 176W.1 for property determinations and the amounts from lines 26 and 29 or line 28 of the MC 176W.1 for share of cost determinations.

MBU # _____			
Person Name/Number	Orig Aid	Net Nonexempt	☐ Property ☐ Income
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
TOTAL			
MBU's (Check one) ☐ Property Limit ☐ Maintenance Need			
(Check one) ☐ Excess Property ☐ Share of Cost for property-eligible persons			
Rounded Share of Cost:			
If SOC, is there an eligible pregnant woman or child under 19 in MBU? ☐ No; stop here. ☐ Yes; go to MC 175-5			

MBU # _____			
Person Name/Number	Orig Aid	Net Nonexempt	☐ Property ☐ Income
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
TOTAL			
MBU's (Check one) ☐ Property Limit ☐ Maintenance Need			
(Check one) ☐ Excess Property ☐ Share of Cost for property-eligible persons			
Rounded Share of Cost:			
If SOC, is there an eligible pregnant woman or child under 19 in MBU? ☐ No; stop here. ☐ Yes; go to MC 175-5			

MC 175-4 (5/98)

MBU # _____		
Person Name/Number	Orig Aid	Net Nonexempt ☐ Property ☐ Income
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8		
9.		
10.		
TOTAL		
MBU's (Check one) ☐ Property Limit ☐ Maintenance Need		
(Check one) ☐ Excess Property ☐ Share of Cost for property-eligible persons		
Rounded Share of Cost		
If SOC, is there an eligible pregnant woman or child under 19 in MBU? ☐ No; stop here. ☐ Yes; go to MC 175-5		

MBU # _____		
Person Name/Number	Orig Aid	Net Nonexempt ☐ Property ☐ Income
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
TOTAL		
MBU's (Check one) ☐ Property Limit ☐ Maintenance Need		
(Check one) ☐ Excess Property ☐ Share of Cost for property-eligible persons		
Rounded Share of Cost		
If SOC, is there an eligible pregnant woman or child under 19 in MBU? ☐ No; stop here. ☐ Yes; go to MC 175-5		

MBU # _____		
Person Name/Number	Orig Aid	Net Nonexempt ☐ Property ☐ Income
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
TOTAL		
MBU's (Check one) ☐ Property Limit ☐ Maintenance Need		
(Check one) ☐ Excess Property ☐ Share of Cost for property-eligible persons		
Rounded Share of Cost		
If SOC, is there an eligible pregnant woman or child under 19 in MBU? ☐ No; stop here. ☐ Yes; go to MC 175-5		

MBU # _____		
Person Name/Number	Orig Aid	Net Nonexempt ☐ Property ☐ Income
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
TOTAL		
MBU's (Check one) ☐ Property Limit ☐ Maintenance Need		
(Check one) ☐ Excess Property ☐ Share of Cost for property-eligible persons		
Rounded Share of Cost		
If SOC, is there an eligible pregnant woman or child under 19 in MBU? ☐ No; stop here. ☐ Yes; go to MC 175-5		

Eligibility Worker signature	Worker number	Date of computation

MC 175-4 (5/98)

SNEEDE V. KIZER

FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL (FPL) PROGRAMS FOR PREGNANT WOMEN AND INFANTS (INCOME DISREGARD, 200 PERCENT[%]), CHILDREN AGES 1 THROUGH 5 (133 PERCENT [%]), AND CHILDREN AGES 6 THROUGH 18 (100 PERCENT [%])

Case name	Case number	Effective date (month/year)

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Complete this form for *all* of the potential percentage program eligibles whose MBU has a share of cost.
2. **Net Nonexempt Family Income:** enter the *full* net nonexempt income of the percent (%) program eligible and his/her responsible relatives (i.e., spouse or natural/adoptive parent); do not enter the *Sneede* allocations.
   a. **If the potential percent (%) program eligible is:**
      - an unmarried pregnant woman, use only her income;
      - a pregnant minor, use her income and her parents' income, if they are in the home;
      - a married pregnant woman, use her and her spouse's income;
      - a child, use the child's and natural/adoptive parents' income, if they are in the MFBU.

   b. **If the potential percent (%) program eligible and/or his/her responsible relatives are:**
      - AFDC-MN/MI, add lines 20 and 25 from MC 175-3I;
      - ABD-MN, first complete another MC 175-3I (lines 1 through 25), allow only AFDC-MN deductions, and enter the total from lines 20 and 25.

   c. **When only the separate children of one spouse want Medi-Cal, full net nonexempt parental income does *NOT* include income allocations to persons outside of the MFBU.** (Use amount from MC 176 W.1, line 30, for responsible relative net nonexempt income.)

A. NET NONEXEMPT FAMILY INCOME DETERMINATION

1. Name of potential percent (%) program eligible in MBU with SOC					
2. Name of responsible relative number 1					
3. Name of responsible relative number 2					
4. Full net nonexempt income of percent (%) program eligible	$	$	$	$	$
5. Full net nonexempt income of responsible relative number 1	$	$	$	$	$
6. Full net nonexempt income of responsible relative number 2	$	$	$	$	$
7. Total net nonexempt family income (add lines 4, 5, and 6 and enter on B.4.)	$	$	$	$	$

B. ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION Number of persons in MFBU _____

1. Name of potential percent (%) program eligible					
2. Potential percent (%) program (check one)	☐ Income disregard 200 percent (%) ☐ 133 percent (%) ☐ 100 percent (%)	☐ Income disregard 200 percent (%) ☐ 133 percent (%) ☐ 100 percent (%)	☐ Income disregard 200 percent (%) ☐ 133 percent (%) ☐ 100 percent (%)	☐ Income disregard 200 percent (%) ☐ 133 percent (%) ☐ 100 percent (%)	☐ Income disregard 200 percent (%) ☐ 133 percent (%) ☐ 100 percent (%)
3. Enter FPL for percent (%) program shown in B.2. based on the number of persons in MFBU.	$	$	$	$	$
4. Enter total net nonexempt family income (from A.7.)	$	$	$	$	$
5. Is total net nonexempt family income (B.4.) less than or equal to amount in B.3.?	☐ Yes, eligible (continue) ☐ No, deny FPL Program	☐ Yes, eligible (continue) ☐ No, deny FPL Program	☐ Yes, eligible (continue) ☐ No, deny FPL Program	☐ Yes, eligible (continue) ☐ No, deny FPL Program	☐ Yes, eligible (continue) ☐ No, deny FPL Program
6. Person number (optional)					
7. Aid code (optional)					
8. MBU number (optional)					

Eligibility Worker signature	Worker number	Computation date

MC 175-5 (5/98)

State of California—Health and Welfare Agency | Department of Health Services

SNEEDE V. KIZER
ALLOCATION FROM AN SSI OR IHSS PERSON
(INCLUDES ALLOCATION FROM *PICKLE* PERSON TO MFBU)

Case name	Case number	Effective date (month/year)

Complete this form when there is an income allocation from an SSI, IHSS, or Pickle person to the MFBU, OR the MFBU has income which is used to determine SSI, IHSS, or Pickle eligibility.

Note: If the MFBU includes either the stepparent or unmarried partner of an SSI or IHSS recipient and that MFBU member's income was used to determine SSI or IHSS eligibility of the recipient, the Eligibility Worker will allow that portion of the MFBU member's income which was used to determine SSI, IHSS, or Pickle eligibility as a deduction against his/her own income.

DO NOT TREAT THE UNMARRIED COUPLE AS SPOUSES ON ANY WORK SHEET.

Name of PA/Other PA person

A. Income Available From the SSI or IHSS Person *(including income available from a Pickle person to the MFBU)*

1. Enter the amount from Section II, line 11 of MC 176 W (If there is income available from the *Pickle* person to the MFBU, enter the amount from line 3, column III, of the MC 176 M.) $ _____

2. Enter the names of the persons in the MFBU for whom the SSI, IHSS, or Pickle person is responsible (i.e., spouse and natural/adopted children).
   Do NOT list: unborns, any PA/Other PA persons, or excluded persons.
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

3. Total number of persons listed in Section A, line 2. _____

4. Allocation to each person listed in Section A, line 2. (divide line A.1. by line A.3.). Enter this amount on MC 175-3I, Section A, line 5. $ _____

B. Income Used to Determine SSI, IHSS, or Pickle Eligibility

☐ (Check here if this section is applicable.)

Enter amount from Section II, line 12 of MC 176 W, on line 22 of the MC 175-3I of the MFBU member whose income was used to determine SSI, IHSS, or Pickle eligibility.

If two persons have income which is used to determine SSI, IHSS, or Pickle eligibility and the Eligibility Worker is unable to determine how much of each person's income was used, divide the income in half ***AND*** give each person one-half of the income deduction. If one-half of the couple does not have sufficient income to fully use the deduction, give the unused portion of the income deduction to the other person.

Eligibility Worker's signature	Worker number	Computation date

MC 175-6 (6/98)

SNEEDE V. KIZER
ALLOCATION WORK SHEET
BOARD AND CARE PERSON TO SPOUSE AND/OR CHILDREN AT HOME
OR
LTC PERSON (AFDC-MN/MI) WITH NO COMMUNITY SPOUSE TO CHILDREN AT HOME

Case name	County district	County use
Case number	Effective date Month	Year

INSTRUCTIONS

Complete this form only if Section III on MC 176 W is completed and line 13 of that section shows an amount greater than zero.

A. NAME OF LTC/BOARD AND CARE PERSON: _____

B. RESPONSIBLE RELATIVE DETERMINATION

List the persons in the MFBU for whom the LTC/Board and Care person is responsible (do not list unborns, PA/Other PA persons, or excluded persons):

1. Spouse (leave blank if unmarried) _____
2. Natural/adopted children _____

3. Total number of persons listed in Sections B.1 and B.2 (do not include the LTC/Board and Care person): _____

C. ALLOCATION

1. Enter from line 13 of Section III on MC 176 W. _____
2. Allocation to each person for whom responsible (divide line C.1 by line B.3) Enter this amount onto MC 175-3I, Section D, line 18. _____

Eligibility Worker signature	Worker number	Date of computation

MC 175-7 (6/97)

STEPPARENT COMPUTATION
WHEN ONLY THE SEPARATE CHILDREN OF ONE SPOUSE WANT MEDI-CAL

Case name	County district	County use
Case number	Effective date Month	Year

Instructions:

- This work sheet is to be used when only the separate children of one spouse want Medi-Cal. The MFBU will consist of only the natural/adoptive parent (as an ineligible person) and his/her separate children who want Medi-Cal. ***IMPORTANT:*** IF PARENT IS PA/OTHER PA, DO NOT COMPLETE THIS FORM; THE MFBU WILL CONSIST OF ONLY THE SEPARATE CHILDREN WHO WANT MEDI-CAL.

  Do not include in this MFBU the parent's spouse, mutual children, spouse's separate children, or the parent's other separate children who do not want Medi-Cal:

- Only a portion of the natural/adoptive parent's income and property will be used in these determinations. The rest will be considered as allocations to the spouse and to the parent's other natural/adopted children who do not want Medi-Cal.

- Enter exempt property and/or income on a separate sheet of paper.

I. RESPONSIBLE RELATIVE DETERMINATION—Do *not* list PA/Other PA, Unborns, or Stepchildren

A. Enter name of parent who wants Medi-Cal for only his/her separate children: _____

B. Enter name of spouse: _____

C. Enter the names of ALL the parent's natural/adopted children (include both the children who do and who do not want Medi-Cal): _____

D. Total number of persons in lines I.A. through I.C. _____

MC 176 W.1 (7/98)

II. PROPERTY DETERMINATION

A. Allocation from Natural/Adoptive Parent

- Consider only the natural/adoptive parent's separate and one-half community property; enter the total amount under Column II.
- If property is owned by more than one person, equally divide the net market value by the number of owners unless evidence is provided to rebut the division.
- Joint bank accounts: If available to the MFBU, do not count the money in a joint account against the MFBU more than once. Equally divide the bank account by the number of owners in the MFBU (subject to rebuttal).

List Only the Parent's Nonexempt Property	Value
1. Excess other real property	
2. Checking	
3. Savings	
4. Life insurance (CSV)	
5. Cash	
6. Nonexempt vehicle	
7. Other	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11. Total net nonexempt property	
12. Number of persons for whom parent is responsible (enter total from section I.D.)	
13. Allocation to each person for whom parent is responsible (divide line 11 by line 12)	

B. Net Nonexempt Property of Children in MFBU

Enter Name of Each Child in the MFBU	1.	2.	3.
14. Checking			
15. Savings	$	$	$
16. Nonexempt vehicle			
17. Nonexempt ORP			
18. Other			
19.			
20.			
21. TOTAL			
22. Allocation from parent (enter amount from line 13 in each child's box)			
23. Subtotal net nonexempt property for MFBU (add lines 21 and 22)			
24. Total net nonexempt property for MFBU (add all the subtotals from lines 13 and 23)			
25. Enter property limit for MFBU			
26. Excess property			

If ineligible due to excess property and the separate child(ren) who want Medi-Cal has own nonexempt property, Sneede case exists. Complete MC 175-4 next. Establish a single mini budget unit for the parent and his/her separate children who have no (or only exempt) property of his/her own. Establish a separate mini budget unit for each child with own nonexempt property. Enter amount from line 13 as parent's net nonexempt property on MC 175 S-4. Enter amount from line 23 as child's net nonexempt property on MC 175 S-4.

If property eligible, continue.

III. SHARE OF COST DETERMINATION

INSTRUCTIONS:

Do not consider community income; use "name on the check" rule. Consider only the parent's income and income of the separate child who wants Medi-Cal.

* **Child/Spousal Support Payments Received:** Child support is income to the child, not to the parent or caretaker relative.

For AFDC-MN/MI only: Divide the $50 per month deduction by the number of persons for whom the income is intended. Any unused remainder will be prorated among the remaining persons who still have support payments to apply against the deduction.

For ABD-MN only: Each ABD-MN child for whom absent parent support payments are intended will receive a one-third deduction from this income.

** **Unearned In-Kind Income:** Prorate the unearned in-kind income among the persons who receive the income. Example: MFBU of four gets free housing. Use in-kind income for four and each person gets one-fourth of the in-kind income. If pregnant minor in MFBU, add unborn's share to the pregnant minor's share of in-kind income.

*** **ABD-MN Deductions:** **Allow the ABD-MN child:** $20 any income deduction and $65 plus one-half earned income deduction.

Allow each ABD-MN adult or parent of an ABD-MN child: $20 any income deduction and $65 plus one-half earned income deduction.

NOTE: If any of the following deductions apply, complete MC 176 W, Part VI before completing Sections A or B.

Educational Expenses.....Section 50547
Student Deduction.....Section 50551
$30 Plus 1/3.....Section 50551.1
Work Expenses for the Blind.....Section 50551.4
Income for Self-Support.....Section 50551.5

ENTER NAME OF EACH MFBU MEMBER				
PERSON TYPE	☐ Parent	☐ Child	☐ Child	☐ Child
A. NONEXEMPT UNEARNED INCOME: AFDC-MN/MI and/or ABD-MN				
1. RSDI				
2. Net income from property				
3. *Net child/spousal support received				
4. **In-kind income				
5.				
6.				
7. Total (add 1 thru 6)				
8. ***ABD-MN $20 any inc. deduction (skip if AFDC-MN/MI)				
9. Countable unearned income (7 minus 8; enter on section D, line 15)				
B. ***NONEXEMPT EARNED INCOME— ABD-MN ONLY				
10. Gross earned income				
11. $65 Earned Inc. Deduction PLUS $ _____ unused $20 (line 8)				
12. Remainder (10 minus 11)				
13. Countable earned income (divide line 12 by 2) (enter on section D, line 16)				
C. NONEXEMPT EARNED INCOME— AFDC-MN/MI ONLY				
14. Net earned income (MC176 W, Part IV, Line 10) (enter on section D, line 16)				

ENTER COMPUTATION FOR CHILD/SPOUSAL SUPPORT and/or UNEARNED IN-KIND INCOME:

III. SHARE OF COST DETERMINATION (continued)

	Name:	Name:	Name:	Name:
D. TOTAL COUNTABLE INCOME: AFDC-MN/MI and/or ABD-MN				
15. Countable unearned income (from line 9)				
16. Countable earned income (from line 13 or 14)				
17. Total countable income (add lines 15 and 16)				
E. OTHER DEDUCTIONS: AFDC-MN/MI and/or ABD-MN				
18. Health insurance				
19. Child support/alimony paid				
20.				
21.				
22. Total allocation/deductions (add 18 through 21)				
23. Total net countable income less in-kind income (line 17 minus line 4 and 22) Enter this on MC 175-4 if no parent in MFBU; otherwise continue.				
F. PARENTAL ALLOCATION: AFDC-MN/MI and/or ABD-MN (skip if no parent in MFBU)		Enter net countable income (line 23)		
	−$600	Less Parental Needs Deduction		
24. Parent's total net nonexempt income LESS P/S Needs (line 23 minus $600)				
25. Number of persons for whom parent is responsible (see section I.D.) DO NOT INCLUDE PARENT.				
26. Parent's allocation to separate children who want Medi-Cal (divide line 24 by line 25) (enter in each applicable box)				
27. Enter child's net nonexempt income (from line 23)				
28. Child's total net nonexempt income (add lines 26 and 27)				
29. Parental Needs Deduction (the lesser of $600 or the amount on line 23, plus line 4)				
30. Total net nonexempt income of the parent (add all totals from Lines 26 and 29)		Note: This line establishes the parent's net nonexempt income		
31. Total net nonexempt income for MFBU (add all totals from lines 27 and 30)				
32. Maintenance need for MFBU				
33. Share of cost (line 31 minus line 32)				
34. Underpayment adjustment				
35. Rounded share of cost				

If SOC and separate children have own income, Sneede case exists. Next, complete MC 175-4 and establish separate mini budget unit for parent and his/her children who have no (or exempt) income of their own. Enter amounts from line 26 (for each child in parent's MBU) and the amount from line 29 (for the parent). Establish a separate mini budget unit for each child with own nonexempt income. Enter amount from line 28 as child's total net income.

If SOC and separate children are under 6, or age 6 through 18, and do not have separate income (i.e., not a *Sneede* case), consider Federal Poverty Level Programs (100 percent, 133 percent, 200 percent). Use parent's income *after* allocations to persons outside of the MFBU (i.e., only consider income which is used in determining the share of cost). (Line 30)

Eligibility Worker signature	Worker number	Date of computation

State of California - Health and Welfare Agency

Department of Health Services

Case Name _____ Case Number _____

Sneede v. Kizer

Excluded Child Statement from Parent or Caretaker Relative (New Application and Annual Redetermination)

I understand that _____ can get Medi-Cal,
(Child's Name)
and that his or her income and property will not affect the Medi-Cal benefits which other family members and I receive. I do not want to apply for Medi-Cal for this child.

Signature of Parent or Caretaker Relative	Date
Signature of person acting for applicant and relationship (guardian, conservator, etc.)	Date
Signature of Witness (required if applicant signed by mark)	Date

MC 239 SN-3 (2/22/91)

State of California - Health and Welfare Agency | Department of Health Services

Nombre del caso _____ Número del caso _____

Sneede v. Kizer

DECLARACION DEL PADRE/MADRE O PARIENTE ENCARGADO, SOBRE EL MENOR DE EDAD EXCLUIDO
(Nueva solicitud y nueva determinación anual)

Tengo entendido que es posible que _____
(Nombre del niño)
reciba beneficios de Medi-Cal, y que sus ingresos o bienes no afectarán los beneficios de Medi-Cal que recibimos otros miembros de mi familia y yo. No deseo solicitar beneficios de Medi-Cal para este menor de edad.

Firma del padre/madre o pariente encargado	Fecha
Firma de la persona que representa al solicitante, y el parentesco con la persona (tutor legal, curador de bienes, etc.)	Fecha
Firma del testigo (se requiere si el solicitante firma con una equis)	Fecha

MC 239 SN-3 (2/22/91) Spanish

State of California—Health and Welfare Agency

Department of Health Services

MEDI-CAL
NOTICE OF ACTION
SNEEDE V. KIZER
APPROVAL FOR BENEFITS OR CHANGE IN SHARE-OF-COST

(COUNTY STAMP)

Notice date: _____

Case number: _____

Worker name/number: _____

Worker telephone number: _____

This affects: _____

This case has been affected by a lawsuit called *Sneede v. Kizer*. A federal court ruled that Medi-Cal can only use the income of certain family members when figuring the share-of-cost of someone who receives Medi-Cal. This means that some family members may have different shares-of-cost.

- ☐ The application for Medi-Cal benefits for the people listed above has been approved and benefits will begin the first day of _____. They have no share-of-cost.
- ☐ The application for Medi-Cal benefits for the people listed above has been approved and benefits will begin the first day of _____. Their share-of-cost is $ _____.
- ☐ The Medi-Cal share-of-cost for people listed above has changed from $_____ to $ _____.
- ☐ The people listed above will receive their Medi-Cal card soon.
- ☐ The income used to figure the share-of-cost is as follows:

Person	Net Amount
_____	$ _____
_____	$ _____
_____	$ _____
_____	$ _____
_____	$ _____
Total net nonexempt income	$ _____
Maintenance need	$ _____
Excess income	$ _____
Adjustment	$ _____
Share-of-cost	$ _____

You will receive a plastic Benefits Identification Card (BIC) in the mail soon for each eligible child. TAKE THIS BIC TO YOUR MEDICAL PROVIDER WHENEVER YOU NEED CARE. This card is good as long as you are eligible for Medi-Cal. DO NOT THROW AWAY YOUR BIC.

If there are any changes in address, income, property, family members, living arrangements, or if you have any questions, please write or phone your worker within ten days.

The regulations which require this action are California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Sections 50653 and *Sneede v. Kizer*.

PLEASE READ THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS NOTICE.

MC 239 SN-4 (5/98)

State of California—Health and Welfare Agency | Department of Health Services

NOTIFICACIÓN DE ACCIÓN DE MEDI-CAL
SNEEDE VS. KIZER
APROBACIÓN DE BENEFICIOS O CAMBIO EN PARTE DEL COSTO

(COUNTY STAMP)

Fecha de la notificación: _____

Número del caso: _____

Nombre/número del trabajador(a): _____

Teléfono del trabajador(a): _____

Esto afecta a: _____

Este caso se ha visto afectado por la demanda conocida como *Sneede vs. Kizer*. Un tribunal federal dictaminó que Medi-Cal sólo puede utilizar los ingresos de ciertos miembros de una familia al calcular la parte del costo de alguien que recibe Medi-Cal. Esto significa que algunos miembros de la familia podrían tener diferentes partes del costo.

- ☐ La solicitud para recibir beneficios de Medi-Cal de las personas enumeradas anteriormente se ha aprobado y los beneficios comenzarán a partir del primer día de_____. Éstas no tienen parte del costo.
- ☐ La solicitud para recibir beneficios de Medi-Cal de las personas enumeradas anteriormente se ha aprobado y los beneficios comenzarán a partir del primer día de_____. Su parte del costo es de $_____.
- ☐ La parte del costo de Medi-Cal de las personas enumeradas anteriormente ha cambiado de $_____ a $_____.
- ☐ Las personas enumeradas anteriormente recibirán su tarjeta de Medi-Cal en breve.
- ☐ Los ingresos utilizados para calcular la parte del costo son los siguientes:

Persona	Cantidad Neta
_____	$_____
_____	$_____
_____	$_____
_____	$_____
_____	$_____
Ingresos totales netos no exentos.....	$_____
Necesidad de manutención.....	$_____
Ingresos en exceso.....	$_____
Ajuste.....	$_____
Parte del costo.....	$_____

Pronto, usted recibirá por correo una Tarjeta de Identificación de Beneficios (*BIC*) de plástico para cada uno de los niños que reúna los requisitos. LLEVE ESTA *BIC* A SU PROVEEDOR MÉDICO CADA VEZ QUE NECESITE QUE LE ATIENDAN. Esta tarjeta es válida mientras usted reúna los requisitos de Medi-Cal. NO TIRE SU *BIC*.

Si hay algún cambio de dirección, ingresos, bienes, miembros de la familia, arreglos de vivienda o si tiene alguna pregunta, por favor escriba o llame por teléfono a su trabajador(a) en un plazo de diez días.

Las regulaciones que exigen esta acción son la demanda *Sneede vs. Kizer* y la Sección 50653, del Título 22, del Código de Regulaciones de California.

POR FAVOR LEA EL REVERSO DE ESTA NOTIFICACIÓN

MC 239 SN-4 (SP) (5/98)

State of California—Health and Welfare Agency

Department of Health Services

MEDI-CAL
NOTICE OF ACTION
SNEEDE V. KIZER
Denial/Discontinuance of Benefits Due to Excess Property (Mini Budget Unit)

(COUNTY STAMP)

Notice date: _____

Case number: _____

Worker name: _____

Worker number: _____

This affects: _____

This case has been affected by a lawsuit called *Sneede v. Kizer*. A federal court ruled that Medi-Cal can only use the property of certain family members when figuring someone's Medi-Cal eligibility. This means that some family members may be eligible and others may not be eligible due to excess property.

☐ The application for Medi-Cal benefits for the people listed above has been denied due to excess property.

☐ Medi-Cal benefits for the people listed above will stop the last day of _____ (month/year) due to excess property.

☐ The people listed above are not eligible for Medi-Cal because your family owns more than one car or piece of real property. These people may be able to get Medi-Cal if you want to make the other car or other real property exempt. If you do that, some people who are in your family who can now get Medi-Cal may become ineligible. **Call your worker within 10 days if you want advice about changing your exemptions.**

I. MINI BUDGET UNIT

Persons	Net Amount
_____	$ _____
_____	$ _____
_____	$ _____
_____	$ _____
_____	$ _____
_____	$ _____
Total Net Nonexempt Property	$ _____
Property Limit	– $ _____
Excess Property	$ _____

II. MEDI-CAL FAMILY BUDGET UNIT

Family's Total Net Nonexempt Property	$ _____
Family's Property Limit	– $ _____
Family's Total Excess Property	$ _____

Your entire family may be eligible for Medi-Cal if they meet all other eligibility requirements and reduce the excess property by the amount shown above in Column II under *Family's Total Excess Property*. If your family reduces the excess property on any day of the month, they will be property-eligible for that entire month.

DO NOT THROW AWAY YOUR BENEFITS IDENTIFICATION CARD IF YOU RECEIVED ONE. You may be able to use it again once you reduce your excess property.

If you have any questions, please contact your worker. The regulations which require this action are California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Sections 50401 through 50489 and *Sneede v. Kizer*.

PLEASE READ THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS NOTICE.

MC 239 SN-6 (3/98)

State of California—Health and Welfare Agency

Department of Health Services

NOTIFICACIÓN DE ACCIÓN DE MEDI-CAL

SNEEDE VS. KIZER

Negación/Descontinuación de Beneficios Debido a Exceso de Bienes (Unidad de Mini Presupuesto)

(COUNTY STAMP)

Fecha de la notificación: _____

Número del caso: _____

Nombre del trabajador(a): _____

Número del trabajador(a): _____

Esto afecta a: _____

_____

_____

_____

Este caso se ha visto afectado por la demanda de ***Sneede vs. Kizer.*** Un tribunal federal dictaminó que Medi-Cal solamente puede utilizar los bienes de ciertos miembros de la familia al determinar la elegibilidad de alguien para recibir Medi-Cal. Esto significa que algunos miembros de la familia podrían reunir los requisitos para recibir beneficios y otros no debido al exceso de bienes.

☐ La solicitud para recibir beneficios de Medi-Cal de las personas enumeradas arriba se ha negado debido al exceso de bienes.

☐ Los beneficios de Medi-Cal de las personas enumeradas arriba pararán el último día de _____ (mes, año) debido al exceso de bienes.

☐ Las personas enumeradas anteriormente no reúnen los requisitos para recibir Medi-Cal puesto que su familia es propietaria de más de un automóvil o pieza de bienes raíces. Es posible que estas personas puedan recibir Medi-Cal si usted desea declarar el otro auto o bienes raíces exentos. Si lo hace, algunos miembros de su familia que ahora reciben Medi-Cal podrían dejar de reunir los requisitos. **Llame a su trabajador(a) en un plazo de 10 días si desea que le aconsejen sobre el cambio de exenciones.**

I. UNIDAD DE MINI PRESUPUESTO

Personas	Cantidad Neta
_____	$ _____
_____	$ _____
_____	$ _____
_____	$ _____
_____	$ _____
_____	$ _____

Total de bienes no exentos netos	$ _____
Límite de bienes	– $ _____
Bienes en exceso	$ _____

II. UNIDAD DE PRESUPUESTO FAMILIAR DE MEDI-CAL

Total de bienes no exentos netos de la familia	$ _____
Límite de bienes de la familia	– $ _____
Total de bienes en exceso de la familia	$ _____

Toda su familia podría reunir los requisitos para recibir Medi-Cal si cumple con todos los otros requisitos de elegibilidad y reduce el exceso de bienes por la cantidad que se indica arriba en la Columna II conforme al *Total de bienes en exceso de la familia.* Si su familia reduce el exceso de bienes cualquier día del mes, reunirá los requisitos de bienes de todo ese mes.

NO TIRE SU TARJETA DE IDENTIFICACIÓN DE BENEFICIOS SI LA RECIBIÓ. Podría utilizarla nuevamente una vez que reduzca su exceso de bienes.

Si tiene alguna pregunta, por favor comuníquese con su trabajador(a). Las regulaciones que requieren esta acción son las secciones 50401 a 50489, del Título 22, del Código de Regulaciones de California y la demanda ***Sneede vs. Kizer.***

POR FAVOR LEA EL REVERSO DE ESTA NOTIFICACIÓN.

MC 239 SN-5 (SP) (3/98)

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