

PUBLIC BENEFITS FOR CHILDREN, CASH AND FOOD STAMPS (SNAP)

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303-866-9391

Social Security for Parents and Dependents

- 42 U.S.C. § 401 et.seq
- Title II of the Social Security Act
- 20 C.F.R. § 401 et.seq.
- Program Operating Manual System (POMS)

- Social Security is federally funded and administered by the Social Security Administration (SSA), except for determinations of disability which are determined by a state agency called Disability Determination Services (DDS).

- Social Security provides cash benefits to qualifying disabled persons, retirees and their spouses, ex-spouses, and surviving spouses, dependent children, and widowed parents. Benefits are based on a wage earner's earnings record. The lifetime earnings in Social Security covered work is used to determine the worker's Primary Insurance Amount, or PIA. The different benefits are a percentage of the PIA.

- The dependent child of a wage earner who is disabled, retired, or deceased is entitled to a "children's benefit" on the wage earner's earning record. Child is defined as under 18, a full-time student under 19, or a child 18 or older who was disabled before age 22. The latter group are called "disabled adult children" or "DACs." In most cases these DACs are entitled to a Medicaid benefit even if their DAC benefit exceeds the SSI limit.

- The widow or widower caring for the dependent child of a deceased wage earner is entitled to a "mothers and fathers benefit" on the deceased's earnings record.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

- 42 U.S.C. § 1381 et.seq.
- Title XVI of the Social Security Act
- 20 C.F.R. 12 § 416 et.seq.
- POMS

- SSI, Title XVI of the Social Security Act, is also administered by SSA. There are two kinds of SSI benefits: 1) disability benefits; and 2) benefits for persons 65 and older. As with Social Security, disability is determined by DDS. The standard for

determining whether you are disabled is the same for both Social Security Disability (SSD) and SSI Disability (SSID), but each program has a different standard for children (persons under 18) and adults.

- SSI is "needs-based," that is, it has income and resource requirements. In general, SSI pays the difference between the recipient's "countable income" and a standard of need, currently \$750 per month. The rules for determining "countable income" are generous in the case of earned income, not so generous for unearned income. The limit for non-excluded resources is \$2000 for an individual, \$3000 for a couple. Common exclusions are the recipient's home and a car used to go to the doctor.

Representative Payees for Social Security and SSI Beneficiaries

- Adults who are not capable of managing their own affairs and minors may be required to have their benefits paid to a representative payee, whether or not they have been determined to be legally incompetent.

Common Social Security and SSI Issues Affecting Children

- Parent to child income and resource deeming.
- Establishing disability, or opposing a termination based on a finding that the person is no longer disabled. The latter are called "Continuing Disability Review" (CDR) cases.
- Overpayments - potential remedies for Social Security and SSI overpayment cases include: 1) appealing the fact or the amount of an overpayment; 2) seeking waiver of recovery; 3) negotiating repayment; and 4) bankruptcy.

Social Security and SSI Appeals

- Reconsideration of the Initial Notice (skipped in "you are not disabled" cases).
- Review by a Federal Administrative Law Judge (ALJ).
- Appeals Council review.
- Appeal to the Federal court system.
- In most circumstances, Social Security and SSI appeal deadlines are 60 days from the date a notice is received, which is presumed to be 5 days after the date of the notice. Appealing within 10 days will continue benefits in CDR cases. Appealing

within 30 days may stop collection of overpayment cases. There are good cause options for late appeal.

- **Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF), "Colorado Works"**

- C.R.S. §§ 26-2-111(3) and 26-2-701
- 9 C.C.R. 2503-1, § 3.600 et.seq.
- TANF, known in Colorado as "Colorado Works," provides financial support to children up to age 18, and some full-time students up to age 19. Both one- and two-parent households are eligible for TANF. "Child-only" households are also eligible. These are generally households in which a caretaker relative such as a grandparent receives benefits for the child but is not included in the grant.
- To qualify for TANF, a family must meet income limitations and have less than \$2000 in countable resources. The list of excluded resources includes a motor vehicle and a family's primary residence.
- TANF participants must sign an Individual Responsibility Contract (IRC) that sets out the participant's obligation to secure and/or maintain training, education, or employment.
- Common issues are compliance with the IRC requirements, and reporting the income of a parent who may not be in the house. These are called "household composition cases."
- Appeals go through the state ALJ system.

Food Stamps

- 10 C.C.R. 2506-1, 4.030 et.seq.
- Coloradans with low income and limited resources qualify for food stamps. The calculation is somewhat complicated, and the amount of the benefit can vary by almost \$100 depending on whether the recipient pays utilities or whether utilities are included in the rent.
- Common issues are income limits and household composition.
- Food stamp overpayments cannot be waived, but can be "compromised," a similar procedure.
- The appeal deadline is 90 days; appeals are through the state ALJ system.

Materials

- Hayes, *What Every Lawyer Should Know About Public Benefits*, 2018.
- Colorado Legal Services directory

Resources

- Easter Seals Colorado, Disability Benefits Services, 303-233-1666 x230
- Colorado Center for Law and Policy, 303-573-5669
- Colorado Cross Disability Coalition, 303-839-1775
- Justice in Aging (for Social Security and SSI questions), 202-289-6976 (D.C. office)
- National Health Law Program (NHelp), 202-289-7661 (D.C. office)
- The Center for Medicaid Advocacy, 202-297-5760 (D.C. Office)

WHAT EVERY LAWYER SHOULD KNOW ABOUT PUBLIC BENEFITS 2018

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1. SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a cash benefit for low-income elderly (65 or older) or those unable to work because of a disability. It is administered by the Social Security Administration. It provides a cash benefit to low-income aged, blind and disabled persons.¹ Receipt of even \$1 of SSI in Colorado entitles the recipient to Medicaid.² This comprehensive medical benefit is often more important than the SSI cash benefit.

In 2018 SSI pays up to \$750/month for an individual or \$1,125/month for an eligible couple.³ The first \$20 in monthly income is not counted.⁴ After that, "countable" unearned income reduces the above amounts dollar for dollar. Income includes anything received in cash or in kind that can be used to meet needs for food or shelter, unless specifically exempted by federal or state law. Most federal and state benefits are exempted, as are most services from non-profits. The first \$65 and ½ of any remaining gross *earned* income is also disregarded.⁵ The maximum gross earnings allowed to receive any SSI is \$1,585 for an individual and \$2,335 for an eligible couple (without children).⁶

To qualify for SSI, a recipient must also have resources at or below \$2000 for one person, \$3000 for a couple. Recipients may have a home, burial plans and life insurance worth up to \$1500, burial plots, and a car of unlimited value if someone in the household uses it.

SSI often supplements Social Security Disability or Retirement, which likewise requires disability or elder status, but pays based on earnings history. Both come with Medicare but most SSD recipients have to wait 24 months for it.

2. OLD AGE PENSION (OAP)

Old Age Pension (OAP) is a Colorado program which pays low-income Colorado residents age 60 and over, disabled or not, up to \$773 per month.⁷ There is also a \$20 general disregard, along with earned income disregards.⁸ (Note however that Colorado regulations suggests the \$20 disregard should not apply until after eligibility is determined.)

OAP is computed on an individual basis, although spousal income is considered income to the applicant (after deducting the OAP standard and medical and transportation expenses from the spousal income amount.) Only one spouse receives the \$20 income disregard.⁹ In other regards it applies SSI rules.¹⁰

In the case of legal permanent resident (LPR) recipients of OAP, the immigration sponsor's income is considered to be the recipient's income for purposes of OAP

eligibility. Thus, even if an LPR client's own income makes the client eligible for OAP, the client may still be ineligible if his/her sponsor is ineligible or if the sum of the two incomes makes the client ineligible.¹¹ However, it is advisable to ask the client whether his/her sponsor still provides him/her with financial support, as abandonment by the sponsor makes the client eligible for OAP based on his/her own income without regard to the sponsor's income.¹²

OAP's higher payment standard usually acts as a supplement to SSI, in part because it pre-dates SSI. Thus, OAP recipients who are disabled or elderly (65 or older) qualify for Medicaid.¹³ Other OAP recipients receive the OAP Health Care Program, which is more limited in the scope of services it provides and provides lower payment to providers.¹⁴

3. AID TO NEEDY DISABLED (AND) OR AID TO BLIND (AB)

AND is available to disabled or blind adults who are citizens or permanent residents, not living in a public institution.¹⁵ The cash benefit is adjusted to meet, but not exceed the state's obligation to maintain spending on SSI related cash programs from year to year. It currently pays up to \$189/month,¹⁶ but may be modified to let the state meet its annual obligation. Gross income is subtracted from this amount to determine monthly grant amounts.

The disability determination is the Med-9 form that is completed by a treating physician stating the claimant is unable to work for 6 months or longer.¹⁷ All income is subtracted from the payment amount to determine the payable grant, after deductions of up to \$50 for net earned income and \$30 for employment expenses or actual employment expenses if higher.¹⁸ Resources are similar to SSI, capped at \$2000 for one, \$3000 for a couple.¹⁹

4. COLORADO WORKS (TANF)

Colorado Works is Colorado's Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program that provides public assistance to families in need.²⁰ Household must include dependent child under 18, or between ages of 18 and 19, if full-time student (job training, secondary school or equivalent vocational or other technical training) and expected to graduate before 19.

- Colorado eliminated the asset limits test (previously \$15,000) for TANF.
- Can have one motor vehicle
- Must sign Individual Responsibility Contract (IRC) towards self sufficiency
- Must be involved in approved work activity after 24 months
- 60 month lifetime limit unless excluded, e.g. domestic violence or disability

Eligibility is based on family size, as noted below. The applicable benefit in the chart below is reduced for other countable income, after deductions including \$90 from gross earned income. After client is eligible, 2/3 of remainder of gross earned income may be deducted for one year, then \$30 and 1/3 of earned income for 4 months, and then just \$30

is disregarded for eight more months. The cash benefit is then 102% of the remainder, assuming sufficient appropriations.²¹

Number of Dependent Children	Number of Caretaker Relatives ²²		
	None	One	Two
0	--	\$ 278	\$ 392
1	\$ 128	\$ 364	\$ 483
2	\$ 269	\$ 462	\$ 586
3	\$ 404	\$ 561	\$ 691
4	\$ 539	\$ 665	\$ 787
5	\$ 646	\$ 767	\$ 865
6	\$ 746	\$ 847	\$ 947
7	\$ 832	\$ 929	\$ 1032
8	\$ 913	\$ 1012	\$ 1111
9	\$ 995	\$ 1092	\$ 1190
10	\$ 1086	\$ 1172	\$ 1271
Each additional child	\$ 72	\$ 72	\$ 72

5 MEDICAID FOR ADULTS IN COLORADO²³

SSI RECIPIENTS AND FORMER SSI RECIPIENTS

In Colorado, persons who receive even one dollar of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) automatically qualify for Medicaid.²⁴ Likewise, persons who temporarily lose SSI, due to an overpayment or address change, etc., continue to qualify for Medicaid.²⁵ Medicaid coverage is retroactive to the SSI eligibility date, even if no Medicaid application was made at that time.²⁶

People who lose SSI because of earnings, and who remain otherwise eligible (for 2017 income must remain under \$33,020, SSI resource requirements must be met and the impairment must continue) may retain Medicaid.²⁷ Thus, one must have been found unable to work before returning to work. One example would be a recipient who is unable to work due to impairments like quadriplegia, but goes to work after receiving education or vocational training.

OAP RECIPIENTS

OAP recipients 65 or older or who are disabled qualify for Medicaid. People who qualify for OAP but who are under 65 and not disabled receive state-only OAP Health Care Program (OAPHCP) medical assistance. HCA recipients over 60 are considered OAP recipients, and so qualify for Medicaid as well.

WOMEN WITH BREAST OR CERVICAL CANCER UNDER 250% FPL

This eligibility provides full Medicaid coverage to women between the ages 40 and 65 who have been diagnosed with breast or cervical cancer by a center approved by the Colorado Women's Cancer Control Initiative. Clients must lack effective insurance and be under 250% of poverty (\$2,529 per month for one in 2018). There are no resource limits.²⁸

EMERGENCY MEDICARE CARE FOR UNDOCUMENTED PERSONS

Emergency medical care must be provided to undocumented immigrants if they would be eligible for Medicaid except for their citizenship status. Thus, a low-income alien who is a child, elderly or disabled should receive emergency services.²⁹ The state has made this more difficult by imposing disability and other requirements on the provider.

MEDICARE PREMIUMS AND OTHER COSTS: QMB, SLMB, QI 1, AND QDWI

A. Qualified Medicare Beneficiary (QMB) – Income maximum 100% of poverty, plus a \$20 disregard (\$1,032/month for an individual or \$1,392/month for two in 2018). The resource max is \$9,060 for one, \$14,340 for two. SSI earned income disregards also apply.³⁰ QMB pays Medicare part B premium plus all Medicare co-pays and deductibles.

B. Special Low Income Medicare Beneficiary (SLMB) – Income max is 120% of poverty plus \$20 (\$1,234/individual or \$1,666/couple in 2018); Resource and income exclusions are the same as QMB. SLMB pays the part B premium only.³¹

C. Qualified Individuals: QI 1 pays the Medicare premium until federal funding is spent. Income max is 135% of poverty (\$1,386/individual, \$1,872/couple in 2018). Resource and income exclusions are the same as QMB. (QI 2 no longer exists.)³²

D. Qualified Disabled Working Individuals: (QDWI) – Available to disabled individuals under the age of 65 who no longer receive free Medicare Part A because of return to employment. This program helps pay for Medicare Part A monthly premium. Income max is \$2,044 for an individual and \$2,764 for a couple in 2018.³³ The resource max is \$4,000 for an individual, and \$6,000 for a couple.

6. MEDICAID LONG TERM CARE

Medicaid long term care includes both nursing home and a home care alternative called Home and Community Based Services (HCBS). Colorado allows income for long-term care programs up to three times the SSI limit (\$2,250 per month in 2018).³⁴ However,

persons whose incomes exceed the 300% limit but fall short of the average private-pay rate for nursing home care in the geographic region in which they live, may qualify for Medicaid coverage of nursing home care or HCBS by putting their income in a "Miller Trust."³⁵

As with SSI, the recipient's countable resources must be below \$2,000, \$3,000 for a couple.³⁶ The SSI resource exclusions also apply, except that only equity of \$572,000 in the home of a single recipient is exempt.³⁷

In the case of married couples, a portion of an institutionalized spouse's income may be set aside for the non-institutionalized or "community" spouse. The monthly income set aside for the community spouse is referred to as the Monthly Income Allowance (MIA).³⁸ The 2018 Minimum Monthly Maintenance Needs Allowance (MMMNA) is \$2,030.00, plus health insurance costs, up to a maximum of \$3,090.00.³⁹ The community spouse (the spouse not receiving long-term care) is allowed to keep a portion of the couple's countable resources, up to \$123,600.00 in 2018. This amount can be increased in some cases.⁴⁰

7. MEDICAID FOR KIDS/FAMILIES (Modified Adj Gross Income-MAGI)

ADULTS: 133% FPL no resource limit, whether or not they have children.

PREGNANT WOMEN: 195% FPL without resource limit.⁴¹ Infants born to eligible woman have one year of automatic eligibility so long.⁴²

CHILDREN: 142% FPL no resource limit

KIDS WITH DISABILITIES UP TO 300% OF FPL: Allows children under 19 years old with an adjusted income at or below 300% of the federal poverty level to buy in to Medicaid coverage at any time during a calendar month.⁴³

8. CHILDREN'S HEALTH PLAN PLUS (CHP+): Children 143%-260% of poverty.

CHP provides a Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) style coverage plan for children in low-income families, with up to 260% FPL of poverty and who lack health insurance.⁴⁴ However, families over 151% FPL face annual enrollment fees of \$25 for one child, \$35 for more.⁴⁵ Families of over 205% pay \$75/105.⁴⁶ Those over 100% pay co-pays of \$2 - \$5.

Medicaid Eligibility Guidelines – Monthly Maximum Income				
Family Size*	Adults (133% FPL)**	Children (142% FPL)	Pregnant Women (195% FPL)	CHP+ Maximum Eligibility (260% FPL)
1	\$1,346	\$1,437	\$1,973	\$2,361
2	\$1,825	\$1,948	\$2,675	\$3,567

3	\$2,304	\$2,459	\$3,377	\$4,503
4	\$2,782	\$2,971	\$4,079	\$5,439
5	\$3,261	\$3,482	\$4,781	\$6,375
6	\$3,740	\$3,993	\$5,483	\$7,311

9. FOOD STAMPS⁴⁷

I: Income Caps and Benefit Amount

Households have to meet income tests unless all members are receiving TANF, SSI, or general assistance.⁴⁸ Most households must meet both the gross and net income tests, but a household with an elderly person or a person who is receiving certain types of disability payments only has to meet the net income test. Households, except those noted, that have income over the amounts listed below cannot get food stamps.

People in Household	Gross Monthly Income Limits 130%FPL	Net Monthly Income Limits 100%FPL
1	\$1,307	\$ 1,005
2	\$1,760	\$1,354
3	\$2,213	\$1,702
4	\$2,665	\$2,050
5	\$3,118	\$2,399
6	\$3,571	\$2,747
7	\$4,024	\$3,095
8	\$4,477	\$3,444
Each additional person	+\$453	+\$349

Gross income means a household's total, no excluded income, before any deductions have been made. Net income means gross income minus allowable deductions.

Deductions are allowed as follows:⁴⁹

- A 20 percent deduction from earned income;
- A standard deduction of \$160 for households sizes 1 to 3 and \$170 for a household size of 4 (higher for some larger households);
- A dependent care deduction when needed for work, training, or education;
- Medical expenses for elderly or disabled members that are more than \$35 for the month if they are not paid by insurance or someone else;
- Legally owed child support payments (in some states);

- A standard shelter deduction for homeless households of \$143 (in some states);
- Excess shelter costs that are more than half of the household's income after the other deductions. Allowable costs include the cost of fuel to heat and cook with, electricity, water, the basic fee for one telephone, rent or mortgage payments and taxes on the home. The amount of the shelter deduction cannot be more than \$535 unless one person in the household is elderly or disabled.

II: Resources:

Households may have \$2,250 in countable resources, such as a bank account. Households may have \$3,500 if at least one person is age 60 or older, or is disabled.⁵⁰ Certain resources are not counted, such as a home, burial plot or a car worth less than \$4,650 (Cars used for work or transport for disabled person don't count.) The resources of people who receive SSI or TANF program are not counted.

The amount of benefits the household gets is called an allotment. The net monthly income of the household is multiplied by .3, and the result is subtracted from the maximum allotment for the household size to find the household's allotment. This is because food stamp households are expected to spend about 30 percent of their resources on food.⁵¹

People in Household	Maximum Monthly Allotment
1	\$192
2	\$352
3	\$504
4	\$640
5	\$760
6	\$913
7	\$1009
8	\$1,153
Each additional person	+\$144

¹ 42 U.S.C. §§ 1381 *et seq.*; 20 C.F.R. §§ 416 *et seq.*

² 42 U.S.C. §§ 1381 *et seq.*; 20 C.F.R. §§ 416 *et seq.*

³ SSI Federal Payment Amounts, Social Security Administration, <http://www.ssa.gov/oact/cola/SSI.html>.

⁴ 20 C.F.R. § 416.1124(c)(12).

⁵ 20 C.F.R. §§ 416.1112(c)(5) and (7).

⁶ Update 2018, Social Security Administration, <http://www.ssa.gov/pubs/EN-05-10003.pdf>.

⁷ 9 C.C.R. 2503-5:3.530.

⁸ 9 C.C.R. 2503-5:3.533(A)(2)(c)(1).

⁹ 9 C.C.R. 2503-5:3.533(A)(2)(d).

¹⁰ § 9 C.C.R. 2503-5:§ 3.370.119 and § 3.360.44. Denver.org, *Old Age Pension*.

(2018), <https://www.denvergov.org/content/denvergov/en/denver-human-services/programs/adults-and-seniors/old-age-pension.html>

- ¹¹ 9 C.C.R. 2503-5:3.534(c).
- ¹² See 9 C.C.R. 2503-5:3.520.68(B)(3).
- ¹³ 42 U.S.C. § 1396a(a)(10)(A)(i)(VIII).
- ¹⁴ C.R.S. § 25.5-2-101; 10 C.C.R. 2505-10:§8.940.
- ¹⁵ 9 C.C.R. 2503-5:3.540.
- ¹⁶ 9 C.C.R. 2503-5:3.540(A).
- ¹⁷ 9 C.C.R. 2503-5:3.541.
- ¹⁸ 9 C.C.R. 2503-5:3.544(B).
- ¹⁹ 9 C.C.R. 2503-5:3.520.72(A)(1) – (2).
- ²⁰ 9 C.C.R. 2503-6:3.600.1.
- ²¹ See C.R.S. §§ 26-2-709(1)(a) – (b).
- ²² 9 C.C.R. 2503-6:3.606.2(F).
- ²³ 42 U.S.C. §§ 1396 *et seq.* (Title XIX of the Social Security Act).
- ²⁴ Medicaid.gov, *Eligibility* (2018), <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/eligibility/index.html>.
- ²⁵ 10 C.C.R. 2505-10: 8.100.6.C(8).
- ²⁶ See 10 C.C.R. 2505-10 § 8.100.3.E. If the client can prove they would have been eligible had they applied for SSI earlier, Medicaid may date back three months prior to SSI eligibility. See C.R.S. § 25.5-4-205(3)(a)(II).
- ²⁷ 42 U.S.C. § 1382h(a); SocialSecurity.gov, *Continued Medicaid Eligibility (Section 1619(B))* (2018), www.socialsecurity.gov/disabilityresearch/wi/1619b.htm.
- ²⁸ C.R.S. § 25.5-5-308; 10 C.C.R. 2505-10:8.905.
- ²⁹ 10 C.C.R. 2505-10:8.100.3.G.1.g.vii; 42 U.S.C. § 1396b(v)(2) – (3) (defining emergency condition as one with acute symptoms that could lead to serious dysfunction, impairment or jeopardy to health).
- ³⁰ 10 C.C.R. 2505-10:8.100.6.L.
- ³¹ 10 C.C.R. 2505-10:8.100.6.M(1).
- ³² See 10 C.C.R. 2505-10:8.100.6.N.
- ³³ Medicare.gov, *Medicare Savings Programs*, <https://www.medicare.gov/your-medicare-costs/help-paying-costs/medicare-savings-program/medicare-savings-programs.html#collapse-2625>.
- ³⁴ C.R.S. § 25.5-5-201(1)(g); 10 C.C.R. 2505-10:8.100.3.F.1.f.
- ³⁵ See C.R.S. § 25.5-6-102(3)(a)(I); *Miller v. Ibarra*, 746 F. Supp 19 (D.Colo. 1990).
- ³⁶ 10 C.C.R. 2505-10:8.100.5.M(1).
- ³⁷ 10 C.C.R. 2505-10:8.100.5.M3(f); 10 C.C.R. 2505-10:8.100.5.M.
- ³⁸ 10 C.C.R. 2505-10:8.100.7.R.
- ³⁹ C.R.S. § 25.5-6-101(2)(b)(II); 10 C.C.R. 2505-10:8.100.7.Q; Medicaid.gov, *SSI and Spousal Impoverishment Standards* (2018), <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/eligibility/downloads/spousal-impoverishment/ssi-and-spousal-impoverishment-standards.pdf>.
- ⁴⁰ 10 C.C.R. 2505-10:8.100.7.S(1)(d).
- ⁴¹ 10 C.C.R. 2505-10:8.100.4.G(5).
- ⁴² 10 C.C.R. 2505-10:8.100.4.G(7).
- ⁴³ 10 C.C.R. 2505-10:8.100.5.C(3); Medicaid.gov, *State Medicaid and CHIP Income Eligibility Levels* (2018), <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/program-information/medicaid-and-chip-eligibility-levels/index.html>.
- ⁴⁴ 10 C.C.R. 2505-3:310.
- ⁴⁵ 10 C.C.R. 2505-3:310(1)(B).
- ⁴⁶ 10 C.C.R. 2505-3:310(1)(C).
- ⁴⁷ U.S. Dept. of Agric., *Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)* (April 18, 2018), www.fns.usda.gov/snap/eligibility.
- ⁴⁸ See 7 C.F.R. § 273.9 (The gross and net income amounts are set by the federal government, based on the annual federal poverty guidelines updated every October. The Gross Monthly Income Limit is equal to 130% of the federal poverty level. The Net Monthly Income Limit is equal to the federal poverty level).
- ⁴⁹ U.S. Dept. of Agric., *Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)* (March 30, 2018), <http://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/eligibility#Deductions>.
- ⁵⁰ 10 CCR 2506-1 § 4.408.

⁵¹ U.S. Dept. of Agric., *Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)* (March 30, 2018), <http://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/eligibility#Deductions>. (includes examples of how to apply the net income test, and to calculate benefits).

Offices

Alamosa

603 Main Street
Alamosa, CO 81101
719-589-4993

Boulder

315 W. South Boulder Road
Louisville, CO 80027
303-449-7575

Colorado Springs

617 So. Nevada Avenue
Colorado Springs, CO 80903
719-471-0380

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1905 Sherman Street, Suite 400
Denver, CO 80203
303-837-1321

Durango

835 E. 2nd Avenue, Suite 300
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211 W. Magnolia
Fort Collins, CO 80521
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Grand Junction

200 N. 6th Street, Suite 203
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970-243-7940

Greeley

912 8th Avenue
Greeley, CO 80631
970-353-7554

La Junta

207 ½ Colorado Avenue
PO Box 1026
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1-888-805-5152

Migrant Farm Worker Division

1905 Sherman Street, Suite 400
Denver, CO 80203
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**Northwest Colorado Legal
Services Project**

1-800-521-6968
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Frisco
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Frisco, CO 80443

Hayden
PO Box 1555
Hayden, CO 81639

Leadville
PO Box 1904
Leadville, CO 80461

Pueblo

1000 W. 6th Street, Suite I
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719-545-6708

Salida

1604 H Street, Suite 201
Salida, CO 81201
719-539-4251

Information about offices in your area
can be found at:
www.ColoradoLegalServices.org

If you call for assistance, please have
ready all information about your case and
your household's income.

10/2015

