

## Snap Shot of Options for Disabled<sup>1</sup> Household Members

<p><b>If</b> food is purchased and prepared for <u>shared consumption</u> for all household members including the disabled person ...</p>	<p><b>Then</b> the person with disabilities qualifies for separate SNAP benefits only if he or she is elderly (age 60+) <u>and</u> the remaining household members have gross income below 165% of the poverty level.</p>
<p><b>If</b> food is purchased and prepared by a caregiver <u>separately for consumption</u> by the disabled person ...</p>	<p><b>Then</b> the person with disabilities qualifies as a separate SNAP household.</p> <p>It does not matter if the caregiver lives with the disabled person.</p>
<p><b>BUT</b> when the caregiver is a <u>spouse</u>, the <u>parent</u> of a disabled child under age 22 , <b>OR</b> a <u>child under age 22</u> who cares for a disabled parent ...</p>	<p><b>Then</b> the spouse, the child under 22 and/or the parent of a child under 22 must be in the <u>same</u> SNAP household if he or she lives under the same roof.</p> <p>It does not matter if food is purchased and prepared separately or in common in this situation.</p>

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<sup>1</sup> Under 106 CMR §361.200(B)(4)(a) disability is defined as either a) being unable to purchase and prepare food for oneself due to a disability considered permanent or b) the individual meets the disability definition in the SNAP regulations such as receipt of SSI, Social Security, MassHealth as disabled, EAEDC but meeting the SSI severity test, etc. under 106 CMR §361.210