

- d. Is certified to receive or receives an annuity payment under Section 2(a)(1)(iv) of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 and is determined to be eligible to receive Medicare by the Railroad Retirement Board; or Section 2(a)(i)(v) of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 and is determined to be disabled based upon the criteria used under Title XVI of the Social Security Act.
- e. Is a veteran with a service-connected or nonservice-connected disability rated or paid as total (100%), or is considered in need of regular aid and attendance or permanently housebound under Title 38 of the U.S. Code.
- f. Is a surviving spouse of a veteran and considered in need of aid and attendance or permanently housebound or a surviving child of a veteran and considered to be permanently incapable of self-support under Title 38 of the U. S. Code.
- g. Is a surviving spouse or child of a veteran and entitled to compensation for a service-connected death or pension benefits for a nonservice-connected death under Title 38 of the U. S. Code and has a disability considered permanent under the Social Security Act. For the purpose of this chapter, "entitled" means those veterans' surviving spouses and children who are receiving the compensation or benefits stated or have been approved for such payments, but are not receiving them.

For any household member claiming a permanent disability that is questionable, i.e., not apparent to the EW under this item of the definition of disability, the household shall, at the local agency's request, provide a statement from a physician or licensed or certified psychologist to assist the local agency in making a disability determination.

- h. Is a recipient of disability related medical assistance under Title XIX of the Social Security Act.
- i. Is a recipient of Federal Employee Compensation Act (FECA) payments for permanently disabled employees who opt for FECA benefits in lieu of Civil Service Retirement benefits. Temporary FECA payments to people temporarily injured on the job do not satisfy the definition of disability.

A less restrictive definition of disability is used for other policies such as the work requirement, work registration, and student identification and eligibility.

Disqualified Recipient Subsystem (DRS) - A nationwide central database of persons who have committed Intentional Program Violations (IPV).

Homeless Household - A household that lacks a fixed and regular nighttime residence or a household whose primary nighttime residence is:

- a. A supervised shelter designed to provide temporary accommodations (such as a welfare hotel or emergency shelter);
- b. A halfway house or similar institution that provides temporary residence for individuals who would otherwise be in an institution;

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- c. A temporary accommodation in the residence of another. (Temporary is defined here as having been in the home for not more than 90 days as of the date of application); or
- d. A place not designed for, or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings (e.g., as a park, bus station, hallway, lobby or similar places).

Initial or New Application - The first application for SNAP benefits filed in a locality by a household. If the household subsequently moves to another locality, the first application taken in the new locality is also a new application.

Intentional Program Violation (IPV) - An intentional program violation consists of any action by an individual of having intentionally:

- a. Made a false or misleading statement to the local agency, orally or in writing, to obtain benefits to which the household is not entitled. An IPV may exist for an individual even if the agency denies the household's application;
- b. Concealed information or withheld facts to obtain benefits to which the household is not entitled; or
- c. Committed any act that constitutes a violation of the Food and Nutrition Act, SNAP regulations, or any State statutes relating to the use, presentation, transfer, acquisition, receipt, or possession of SNAP access devices.

An IPV is also any action where an individual knowingly, willfully and with deceitful intent:

- uses SNAP benefits to buy nonfood items, such as alcohol or cigarettes;
- uses or possesses improperly obtained access devices;
- trades or sells or attempts to trade or sell access devices; or
- uses benefits to repay food purchased on credit.

Migrant Farm Worker - A farm worker who had to travel for farm work and who was unable to return to the permanent residence within the same day. See also Seasonal Farm Worker.

PA Case - A public assistance (PA) SNAP case is any case in which all household members receive or are authorized to receive income from the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), General Relief – Unattached Child (GR) or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Program. "Authorized to receive" income includes instances when approved benefits are not accessed, are suspended or recouped, or are less than the minimum amount for the agency to issue a payment.

A case will be a PA unit as long as each household member derives some income from TANF, GR - Unattached Child or SSI. A case will also be a PA case as long as the PA income counts toward SNAP eligibility or benefit amount, such as in the case of the Noncompliance with Another Programs of Part XII.D. Any case that contains at least one member who does not receive TANF, GR - Unattached Child or SSI is a non-assistance (NA) SNAP case.

A PA case also includes a case in which any member receives or is authorized to receive services from a program funded by the TANF block grant. Service programs must derive more than 50 percent of their funding from the TANF block grant or from state funds intended to meet the