Treatment of Non-Recurring Lump Sum Income

As of December 1998

State	Treatment of non-recurring lump sum income, such as a personal injury award, in determining eligibility for cash assistance
Totals	22 Same as former AFDC policy 19 Treated solely as an asset 11 Other
Alabama	Treated as an asset starting in the month received
Alaska	Same as former AFDC policy*
Arizona	Treated as an asset starting in the month following the month of receipt
Arkansas	Treated as an asset starting in the month received
California	Treated as income in the month received; any remainder treated as an asset in subsequent months
Colorado	Same as former AFDC policy*
Connecticut	Treated as an asset starting in the month received
Delaware	Treated as an asset starting in the month received
District of Columbia	Same as former AFDC policy*
Florida	Treated as an asset starting in the month received
Georgia	Families receiving non-recurring lump sum income are ineligible for assistance for a period of months equal to the lump sum amount divided by the federal poverty level, rounded up to the nearest month.
Hawaii	Same as former AFDC policy*
Idaho	Treated as an asset starting in the month following the month of receipt
Illinois	Same as former AFDC policy*
Indiana	Same as former AFDC policy*
Iowa	Same as former AFDC policy*
Kansas	Treated as an asset starting in the month following the month of receipt

* Under AFDC rules, lump sum income was treated as income and a family was ineligible for assistance for a period of months equal to the lump sum divided by the state's need standard.

State	Treatment of non-recurring lump sum income, such as a personal injury award, in determining eligibility for cash assistance
Kentucky	Same as former AFDC policy*
Louisiana	Treated as an asset starting in the month received
Maine	Up to $10,000 in lump sum income is disregarded if it is either spent within 30 days on specified purposes or deposited in an IDA or other bank account (withdrawals must be spent on the same specified purposes). Amounts above $10,000 are first applied to the state's resource limit. Amounts above the resource limit are divided by the standard of need to determine the number of months for which the family is ineligible for cash assistance.
Maryland	Same as former AFDC policy*
Massachusetts	Same as former AFDC policy*
Michigan	Treated as an asset starting in the month received
Minnesota	Treated as income in the month received; any remainder treated as an asset starting in the third month following the month of receipt
Mississippi	Treated as an asset starting in the month received
Missouri	Treated as an asset starting in the month received
Montana	Families receiving non-recurring lump sum income are ineligible for assistance for a period of months equal to the lump sum amount divided by 3,000, rounded up to the nearest month.
Nebraska	Treated as an asset starting in the month following the month of receipt
Nevada	Same as former AFDC policy*
New Hampshire	Same as former AFDC policy*
New Jersey	Non-recurring lump sum income is claimed by the state as repayment for prior cash assistance and emergency assistance payments received by the family. Any monies remaining are used to determine a period of ineligibility utilizing a new schedule.
New Mexico	Same as former AFDC policy*
New York	Same as former AFDC policy*
North Carolina	Same as former AFDC policy*
North Dakota	Treated as an asset starting in the second month following the month of receipt
Ohio	Same as former AFDC policy*

* Under AFDC rules, lump sum income was treated as income and a family was ineligible for assistance for a period of months equal to the lump sum divided by the state's need standard.

State	Treatment of non-recurring lump sum income, such as a personal injury award, in determining eligibility for cash assistance
Oklahoma	Same as former AFDC policy*
Oregon	For participants in work activities, non-recurring lump sum income is not counted as income or as an asset. For others, it is treated as an asset starting in the month received.
Pennsylvania	Same as former AFDC policy*
Rhode Island	Families receiving non-recurring lump sum income are ineligible for assistance for a period of months equal to the lump sum amount divided by the federal poverty level, rounded up to the nearest month.
South Carolina	Up to $10,000 in non-recurring lump sum income can be put in an Individual Development Account (IDA). If it is not deposited into an IDA, lump sum income is treated as an asset starting in the month received.
South Dakota	The first $2,000 of non-recurring lump sum income is not counted as income or as an asset. The remainder is treated as an asset starting in the month following the month of receipt.
Tennessee	Treated as an asset starting in the month received
Texas	Same as former AFDC policy*
Utah	Treated as income in the month received; any remainder treated as an asset in subsequent months
Vermont	Same as former AFDC policy*
Virginia	Same as former AFDC policy*
Washington	Compensatory awards are treated as an asset starting in the month following the month of receipt. All other lump sum income will first be treated as an asset. Any amount above the asset limit will be counted as income. The amount counted as income may lead to ineligibility for benefits for no more than two months. After that, any remaining funds are treated as an asset.
West Virginia	Families receiving non-recurring lump sum income are ineligible for assistance for a period of months equal to the lump sum amount divided by the federal poverty line, rounded up to the nearest month.
Wisconsin	Treated as an asset starting in the month received. If a W-2 group's assets are expected to exceed $2,500 for a least two consecutive months, the group is ineligible for W-2.
Wyoming	Same as former AFDC policy*

* Under AFDC rules, lump sum income was treated as income and a family was ineligible for assistance for a period of months equal to the lump sum divided by the state's need standard.