

SNAP	AFDC-RELATED MEDICAID	PAC, QMB, SLMB, QI-1, QDWI, CDCSP, ADAP, SSI- RELATED MEDICAID	WV WORKS, DCA ELIGIBILITY
h. Vacation Pay When Employment is Terminated – Not Withdrawn (Compensation as an Employee)			
No	No	No	Earned
i. Vacation Pay When Employment is Terminated – Received in a Lump Sum (Compensation as an Employee)			
Unearned, treated as a lump-sum payment.	Unearned, treated as a lump-sum payment.	Unearned, treated as a lump-sum payment.	Earned, treated as a lump-sum payment
j. Wages (Compensation as an Employee)			
Earned	Earned	Earned	Earned
k. Wages Paid Directly by Private Employers Who Contract With the Census Bureau (Compensation as an Employee)			
Earned	Earned	Earned	Earned
l. Wages Paid Directly by the Census Bureau for Census Related Activities (Compensation as an Employee)			
No	Earned	Earned	No
m. Income Earned from Work Supplementation or Supported Work Program			
Earned	Earned	Earned	Earned
n. WV WORKS Benefit (Income Earned from Work Supplementation or Supported Work Program)			
See WV WORKS	See WV WORKS	See WV WORKS	See WV WORKS
o. Non-WV WORKS Benefit (Income Earned from Work Supplementation or Supported Work Program)			
Earned	Earned	Earned	Earned
p. Self-Employment			
Earned, including the proceeds from the sale of capital goods and equipment. See Section 4.4.1 and Section 4.4.4.	Earned	Earned	Earned
q. EXCEPTIONS for all Types of Employment			

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81. SNAP BENEFITS			
No	No	No	No
82. SOCIAL SECURITY PAYMENTS			
Unearned. See RSDI.	Unearned. See RSDI.	Unearned. See RSDI.	Unearned. See RSDI.
83. SPOUSAL SUPPORT OR ALIMONY NOTE: Separate entry for Child Support			
Unearned	Unearned	Unearned	Unearned
84. STRIKE BENEFITS			
Unearned	Unearned	Unearned	No An individual receiving striker benefits makes the entire WV WORKS AG ineligible. See Section 4.5.4.
85. SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)			
Unearned. Fees collected by a qualified organization for acting as the client's representative payee are excluded. To qualify, the organization must be a community-based, non-profit social agency, bonded or licensed by the State. Exclusion is limited to the lesser of 10% of the SSI benefit or \$44/month, except Drug Addicts & Alcoholics (DA & As). For DA & As,	No	No	No <u>EXCEPTION FOR DEDICATED ACCOUNT:</u> When the SSA requires the establishment of a dedicated account for past due monthly SSI payments, the amount in the dedicated fund is not counted as income. Disbursements from the account are not counted as income. Interest on the account is not income. This applies when the amount requires SSA to deposit the funds directly in the

SNAP	AFDC-RELATED MEDICAID	PAC, QMB, SLMB, QI-1, QDWI, CDCSP, ADAP, SSI- RELATED MEDICAID	WV WORKS, DCA ELIGIBILITY
<p>the limit is the lesser of 10% or \$83/month.</p> <p><u>EXCEPTION FOR DEDICATED ACCOUNT:</u> When SSA requires the establishment of a dedicated account for past due monthly SSI payments, the amount in the dedicated fund is not counted as income.</p> <p>Disbursements from the account are not counted as income.</p> <p>Interest on the account is unearned income in the month received. This applies when the amount requires SSA to deposit the funds directly in the dedicated account and when funds are deposited there at the discretion of the representative payee.</p> <p><u>EXCEPTION FOR LUMP-SUM PAYMENTS:</u> When the client is eligible for a lump sum SSI payment which equals or exceeds three times the maximum SSI benefits, SSA requires that it be</p>			<p>dedicated account and when funds are deposited there at the discretion of the representative payee.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Accrued Leave Payment ○ Advance Commission ○ Allowances and Reimbursements ○ AmeriCorps Living Expenses ○ Back Pay Awards ○ Bartering Income ○ Bonuses and Awards ○ Child Care Provider Income ○ College Work Study Program (this is considered taxable income under IRS rules and therefore cannot be excluded from the MAGI calculation.) ○ Court Awards and Damages ○ Disability Pension Plans Paid by Employer ○ Discharged Student Loan Debt, unless the student is deceased or determined as permanently and totally disabled. ○ Dividends and Other Stock Gains ○ Earnings for Clergy ○ Employee Achievement Awards ○ Fringe Benefits ○ Gambling Income and Losses ○ Government Cost-of-Living Allowances (COLA) ○ Interest Income Reported on a 1099 ○ Most Cancelled Debts ○ National Guard Differential Wage Payments ○ Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plans ○ Prize Payments ○ Qualified Lottery and Gambling Winnings. See Section 4.7.5.F Exception. ○ Railroad Retirement Benefits ○ Railroad Sick Pay ○ Royalties ○ Severance Pay ○ Sick Pay ○ Stock Appreciation Rights
<p>Excluded Income Sources</p> <p><i>This list is not all inclusive, payments</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ABLE Account distributions that are used for qualified disability expenses ● Adoption Assistance ● American Indian/Alaska Native Specific Income Sources:

from any source must be evaluated. Please contact the BMS Policy Unit.

- Distributions from Alaska Native Corporations and Settlement Trusts
- Distributions from any property held in trust, subject to Federal restrictions, located within the most recent boundaries of a prior Federal reservation, or otherwise under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior
- Distributions and payments from rents, leases, rights of way, royalties, usage rights, or natural resource extraction and harvest from:
 - Rights of ownership or possession in any lands described in paragraph (3)(b) of this section; or
 - Federally protected rights regarding off-reservation hunting, fishing, gathering, or usage of natural resources.
- Black Lung Benefits
- Cash Support

EXCEPTION: For individuals who expect to be claimed as a tax dependent by a grandparent, another relative, or another individual who is not a parent or stepparent, their household income includes cash support provided by the person claiming them as a tax dependent if over \$50 per month.

- Child Support
- Educational Scholarships and Fellowship Grants including AmeriCorps Education Expenses (See Section 10.8.G)
- Federal Tax Credits
- Foster Care Payments
- Gifts and Loans
- **Parent Mentor Compensation**
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
- TANF Assistance
- Title XIX Medicaid Waiver Payments
- Veteran Benefits (Disability, Pension, other):
 - Education, training and subsistence allowance.
 - Disability compensation and pensions payments for disabilities paid either to veterans or their families.
 - Grants for homes designed for wheelchair living.
 - Grants for motor vehicles for veterans who lost their sight or the use of their limbs.

excess of the maximum pass-through listed below as income only in the month of application.

- Any overpayment is recovered through the TANF repayment process. All child support must be redirected, unless only a Diversionary Cash Assistance (DCA) payment is received.

Number of Children	Maximum Pass-Through
1	\$100
2 or more	\$200

Once the recipient begins receiving child support after WV WORKS approval, the Case Manager takes the unearned income disregard into consideration and enters the child support into the system to close the WV WORKS benefit due to income, if appropriate. When Case Managers have knowledge of receipt of child support in excess of the WV WORKS benefit before the excess refund is issued, this action is taken.

4.5.3 DETERMINING ELIGIBILITY AND BENEFIT LEVEL

The following information describes situations encountered in determining eligibility and benefit level for the AG. However, there are situations that require special treatment.

To determine eligibility for DCA, see Section 1.5. Countable income is used to determine eligibility only. It is not used to determine the amount of DCA.

For child support payments, the income is coded to the children in the eligibility system. If there is more than one child, the amount should be evenly divided among the children in the AG.

4.5.3.A Determining Eligibility – 100% of the SON Test

The AG is ineligible in any month that the countable monthly gross income exceeds 100% of the SON. The income of the disqualified person(s) is included in determining the amount of income available to the AG. However, the needs of the disqualified person(s) are not considered in any step of the eligibility determination process.

The test is applied as follows:

4.5.3.E Child Support Excess Payment

When the absent parent has no remaining state debt from previous TANF receipt and makes a payment to the BCSE that is in excess of the current WV WORKS payment, any amount that exceeds the benefit is distributed to the custodial parent by the BCSE. This payment is coded as a monthly excess refund in the eligibility system.

When the Worker receives an alert that a payment has been sent to client, he must code the excess payment as unearned income, then determine if the new countable income exceeds the WV WORKS benefit amount as described above. **The child support excess payment is coded to the children for whom it is intended.**

When the countable income exceeds the WV WORKS benefit amount, then the Worker must close the WV WORKS benefit. No disregards or deductions are applied to this payment.

NOTE: The child support excess payment does not have to be reasonably anticipated to continue in order to be considered as unearned income.

Excess Refund Payment Example 1: Ms. Oak's TANF AG consists of herself and her two children. The Worker receives an alert that a child support excess refund payment has been sent. The Worker checks the eligibility system and the child support excess payment amount is listed as \$20 for the month. She has no other income. The \$20 does not exceed the WV WORKS benefit amount of \$340, so the Worker adds the \$20 as unearned income. Following adverse action deadlines, the WV WORKS and SNAP benefits will reduce.

Excess Refund Payment Example 2: Ms. Pine's TANF AG consists of herself and her son. The Worker receives an alert that a child support excess refund payment has been sent. The Worker checks the eligibility system and the child support excess payment amount is listed as \$305 for the month. She has no other income. The \$305 exceeds the WV WORKS benefit amount of \$301, so the Worker closes the WV WORKS AG and reduces the SNAP benefits following adverse action guidelines. The following month, her entire child support payment would be redirected to her.

Deduction Type	Examples	Deduction Methodology
Annualized deduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Net operating loss carryover Deductible part of self-employment tax 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Divide the total projected expense by 12 and deduct that amount from current monthly income.

The following items are subtracted from the individual's income:

- Educator expenses
- Certain business expenses of reservists, performing artists, and fee-basis government officials
- Health savings account deductions
- Moving expenses (**Only for active duty members of the military who are ordered to move or change duty station. members of the Armed Forces after 12/31/2017**)
- Deductible part of self-employment tax
- Self-employed Simplified Employee Pension (SEP), Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees (SIMPLE), and qualified plans
- Self-employed health insurance deductions
- Penalty on early withdrawal of savings
- Alimony paid ONLY if court ordered prior to January 2019. **Any pre-existing agreements modified after December 31, 2018 are not deductible.**
- IRA deductions
- Student loan interest deductions

NOTE: The adjustments/deductions are capped at the same amount set by the IRS.

Example 1: Mr. Oak, an elementary school teacher, has one tax dependent child, Hazel. He spends \$240 on supplies for his classroom in August. That same month, Mr. Oak applies for Medicaid for Hazel. Hazel's MAGI-based household will include herself and her father, Mr. Oak. Because it is an educator expense, Mr. Oak can choose to annualize the expense or use it as a lump-sum deduction. To annualize the deduction, first divide the expense by 12 (240 divided by 12 = \$20). Then, subtract the \$20 from Hazel's household income for the month of August.

4.7.5.E Irregular Income

Regardless of the source, irregular income is not counted because it cannot be anticipated.

4.7.5.F Lump-Sum Payments

Lump-sum payments are counted as unearned income only in the month received.

EXCEPTION: Qualified lottery and gambling winnings and qualified lump sum income in the amount of \$80,000 or more on or after January 1, 2020 are counted not only in month received, but over a period of up to, but not to exceed, 120 months regardless of the state in which they were won.

Non-cash prizes are not considered qualified lottery and gambling winnings and continue to be counted as lump sum income in the month in which they are received only.

Although there are circumstances in which gambling losses may be deducted from income for federal income taxes, gambling losses are not deducted from winnings for this period.

The months over which qualified lottery and gambling winnings income is counted is found in Chapter 4 Appendix H-Lottery and Gambling Winnings: Months over which Income Is Counted by Income Increment.

To calculate the monthly income used for eligibility add the verified income and the additional income from the lottery and gambling winnings. Once the winning's income is exhausted only use the verified income. The requirement to count qualified winnings over multiple months applies only to the individual(s) receiving such winnings.

Notices of the income period must be provided to affected individual(s) and include:

- The date on which qualified winnings will no longer be counted;
- Opportunity to apply for a hardship exemption;
- And information on applying to enroll in a qualified health plan on the Exchange.

Example 1: Daisy is enrolled in Medicaid with MAGI-based household income of \$1,200 per month. She is single and has no dependents. On January 4, 2020, Daisy wins \$192,000 playing roulette. Using the chart in Chapter 4 Appendix H, we see that Daisy winnings of \$192,000 are counted in her MAGI-based income for 13 months, including the month in which she receives the winnings. They are counted in January 2020 through January 2021. An equal amount of \$14,769 is counted in each month ($\$192,000/13 \text{ months} = \$14,769 \text{ per month}$). Daisy's MAGI-based monthly income for January 2020 through January 2021 is \$15,969 (\$14,769 gambling winnings plus \$1,200 other MAGI-based income) assuming no changes to her other MAGI-based income. Because Daisy's income exceeds the state's MAGI-based income standard, the agency would provide Daisy with a notice alerting her that she is no longer eligible for Medicaid and her coverage will be terminated following the advance notice period. The notice will also tell Daisy that beginning January 1, 2020, her gambling winnings will no longer be counted in her MAGI-based income.

Example 2: Rose is a single parent who lives with her son, Rowan, who is age 7. Rose and Rowan have monthly MAGI-based income of \$2,000 from Rose's job. On April 14, 2020, Rose submits a Medicaid application for Rowan. The following week Rose wins the state lottery and receives a lump sum payment of \$755,000.

For the month of April, Rowan's MAGI-based household income will be calculated as \$755,000 in lottery and gambling winnings, plus \$2,000 in the other MAGI-based income, for a total monthly income of \$757,000 for a family of two. For the month of May, Rowan's income will be \$2,000. Rose's lottery winnings would count toward Medicaid, using the chart, her winnings if \$755,000 would be counted in her MAGI-based income for 69 months (or, 5 years and 9 months), beginning in the month in which she receives the winnings. Rose's winnings would be counted in her MAGI-based income in April 2020 through December 2025. An equal amount of \$10,942 would be counted in each month ($\$755,000/69 \text{ months} = \$10,942 \text{ per month}$).

If a Medicaid or WVCHIP applicant or beneficiary incurred winnings from lottery or gambling multiple times, in amounts over \$80,000, the lottery and gambling winnings are counted concurrently (each instance beginning and ending per the formula) and applied separately to each instance of winning.

4.14.2.A.6 SSI Student Child Earned Income Disregard

\$1,900 per month, but no more than \$7,670 in a calendar year, is disregarded when the child meets the following criteria:

- Is under age 22, unmarried, and not head of a household; and
- Takes one or more courses of study and attends classes as follows:
 - In a college or university at least eight hours a week; or
 - In grades 7-12 at least 12 hours a week; or
 - In a course of training to prepare for a paying job for at least 15 hours a week, if shop practice is involved, or 12 hours a week, if shop practice is not involved; or
 - For less than the amount of time indicated above for reasons beyond the student's control, such as illness, if circumstances justify a reduced load or attendance.

This applies to homebound students when a disability requires home school and a home visitor or tutor from school directs the study.

4.14.2.B Unearned Income

4.14.2.B.1 SSI \$20 Disregard

A \$20 disregard is applied to the total gross unearned income. If unearned income is less than \$20, the remainder is subtracted from earned income, prior to the application of any other earned income disregards and deductions.

NOTE: The SSI \$20 disregard is not applied to any unearned income received that is based on need. This includes, but is not limited to, Veterans Affairs (VA) benefits based on need. See VA Benefits in Section 4.3.

4.14.4.D.2 Other Excluded Income Sources

Other excluded sources are:

- Any portion of a grant, scholarship, fellowship, or gift used to pay tuition and fees
- Money received for providing foster care to an ineligible child
- The value of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits or Department of Agriculture donated foods
- Home produce for personal consumption
- Tax refunds on income, real property, or food purchased by the family
- Income used to fulfill an approved PASS
- Income used to comply with the terms of court-ordered support or support payments enforced under Title IV-D
- Periodic payments made by a state under a program established before July 1, 1973 and based solely on duration of residence and attaining age 65. Only that State of Alaska makes such payments.
- Infrequent or irregular income
- Work expenses of a blind individual
- Income of the ineligible individual or parent that is paid under a federal, state, or local program to provide chore, attendant, or homemaker services to the eligible individual
- Home energy assistance
- The earned income of a student child, up to \$1,900 a month, but not more than \$7,670 per year, is excluded from the income of an ineligible child for purpose of determining the ineligible child allocation

When the ineligible spouse's non-excluded income, as shown above and in Section 4.3, minus only the needs of ineligible children in the home, is greater than the Allocation Standard, the ineligible spouse's income is added to the eligible spouse's income. These are the SSI deeming provisions, which also require use of the couple income limit to determine eligibility for the individual when income is deemed. If the SSI-Related individual is a child, the income of the parent(s) is also deemed, and the above exclusions are applied to their income.

NOTE: The income of separated spouses is not counted or deemed beginning in the month following the month in which the couple separates.

4.14.4.D.3 Deeming from Ineligible Spouse to SSI-Related Spouse

The deeming calculations are as follows:

- Step 1: Determine the ineligible spouse's total countable unearned income.
- Step 2: Subtract the needs of all ineligible dependent children. See Section 4.2 for the definition of ineligible child.

The need of each ineligible child is determined separately by subtracting the child's income from the Allocation Standard. The difference, if any, represents the child's needs.

Need of Each Ineligible Child Example: SSI payment level for one person is \$783 and the level for two persons is \$1,175.

The Allocation Standard is \$392. Child #1's income is \$400. Because the child's income exceeds \$392, there is no deduction for Child #1's needs. Child #2's income is \$125. The allocation for this child's needs is \$267.

After a separate determination is made for each ineligible child, the allocations are added together and then subtracted from income.

- Step 3: Determine the ineligible spouse's total gross countable earned income.
- Step 4: Subtract the remainder of the needs of all ineligible children who could not be subtracted in Step 2.
- Step 5: Add together the ineligible spouse's remaining earned and unearned income.
- Step 6: Compare the amount from Step 5 to the Allocation Standard.

When the remaining amount is less than the Allocation Standard, no income is deemed from the ineligible spouse and the individual income limit is used.

When the remaining amount is in excess of the Allocation Standard, the ineligible spouse's remaining earned income from Step 4 is added to the SSI-Related spouse's earned income, and the ineligible spouse's remaining unearned income from Step 2 is added to the SSI-Related spouse's unearned income. The income limit for two persons is used, even though only one spouse is in the AG.

4.14.4.D.4 Deeming from Parent(s) to SSI-Related Child(ren)

See Section 4.2 for the definition of child.

APPENDIX A: INCOME LIMITS

Number of Persons	100% FPL	120% FPL	133% FPL	141% FPL	150% FPL	158% FPL	185% FPL	200% FPL	211% FPL	220% FPL	250% FPL	300% FPL	325% FPL	P/C MEDICAID LIMIT	WV WORKS PAYMENT	100% SON
1	1041	1249	1385	1468	1562	1645	1926	2082	2197	2290	2603	3123	3383	187	288	581
2	1410	1691	1875	1987	2114	2227	2607	2819	2974	3101	3523	4228	4580	252	331	786
3	1778		2365	2507	2667	2809	3289	3555	3751	3911	4444	5333	5777	317	374	991
4	2146		2854	3026	3219	3391	3970	4292	4528	4721	5365	6438	6974	389	422	1196
5	2515		3344	3545	3772	3973	4652	5029	5305	5532	6286	7543	8172	450	462	1401
6	2883		3834	4065	4324	4555	5333	5765	6083	6342	7207	8648	9369	516	506	1606
7	3251		4324	4584	4877	5137	6015	6502	6860	7152	8128	9753	10,566	578	547	1811
8	3620		4814	5104	5429	5719	6696	7239	7637	7963	9048	10,858	11,763	606	559	2016
9	3988		5304	5623	5982	6301	7377	7975	8414	8773	9969	11,963	12,960	606	559	2221
10	4356		5794	6142	6534	6883	8059	8712	9191	9583	10,890	13,068	14,157	606	559	2426
Each Add. Person	+368*		+490*	+519*	+552*	+582*	+682*	+737*	+777*	+810*	+921*	+1105*	+1197*			

*Actual monthly amount may vary. Monthly amount in the eligibility system must be used for eligibility determination.

Number of Persons	Maximum Benefit Allotment	Indigent Burial Program 133%	SNAP Gross / Net Test				MNIL		QMB	SLIMB	QI-1	SSI Max	EA	LIEAP 60% SMI
			Gross 130%	Cat EI Gross 200%	Net 100%	E & D 165%	1 Mo.	6 Mos.						
1	194	1346	1354	2082	1041	1718	200	1200	1041	1042-1249	1250-1406	783	355	1884
2	355	1825	1832	2820	1410	2326	275	1650	1410	1411-1691	1692-1903	1175	533	2464
3	509	2304	2311	3556	1778	2933	290	1740					566	3043
4	646	2782	2790	4292	2146	3541	312	1872					711	3623
5	768	3261	3269	5030	2515	4149	360	2160					819	4203
6	921	3740	3748	5766	2883	4757	413	2478					939	4782
7	1018	4219	4227	6502	3251	5364	461	2766					1046	5361
8	1164	4698	4705	7240	3620	5972	477	2862					1165	5940
9	1310	5176	5184	7978	3989	6580	527	3162					1273	6519
10	1456	5655	5663	8716	4358	7188	577	3462					1394	7098
Add. Person	+ 146	+ 479	+ 479	+ 738	+ 369	+ 608							+ 144	+ 579

Nursing Homes
300% SSI = \$2,349
Minimum SMS = \$2,058
Maximum SMS = \$3,217
Maximum FMA/each = \$686
OLE = \$175

APPENDIX H: LOTTERY AND GAMBLING WINNINGS

Lottery and Gambling Winnings:

Months Over Which Income is Counted by Income Increment

From \$	Up to \$	# Months Counted for Medicaid
1	79,999	1
80,000	89,999	2
90,000	99,999	3
100,000	109,999	4
110,000	119,999	5
120,000	129,999	6
130,000	139,999	7
140,000	149,999	8
150,000	159,999	9
160,000	169,999	10
170,000	179,999	11
180,000	189,999	12
190,000	199,999	13
200,000	209,999	14
210,000	219,999	15
220,000	229,999	16
230,000	239,999	17
240,000	249,999	18
250,000	259,999	19
260,000	269,999	20
270,000	279,999	21
280,000	289,999	22
290,000	298,999	23
300,000	309,999	24
310,000	319,999	25
320,000	329,999	26
330,000	339,999	27
340,000	349,999	28
350,000	359,999	29
360,000	369,999	30
370,000	379,999	31
380,000	389,999	32
390,000	399,999	33
400,000	409,999	34

From \$	Up to \$	# Months Counted for Medicaid
410,000	419,999	35
420,000	429,999	36
430,000	439,999	37
440,000	449,999	38
450,000	459,999	39
460,000	469,999	40
470,000	479,999	41
480,000	489,999	42
490,000	499,999	43
500,000	509,999	44
510,000	519,999	45
520,000	529,999	46
530,000	539,999	47
540,000	549,999	48
550,000	559,999	49
560,000	569,999	50
570,000	579,999	51
580,000	589,999	52
590,000	599,999	53
600,000	609,999	54
610,000	619,999	55
620,000	629,999	56
630,000	639,999	57
640,000	649,999	58
650,000	659,999	59
660,000	669,999	60
670,000	679,999	61
680,000	689,999	62
690,000	699,999	63
700,000	709,999	64
710,000	719,999	65
720,000	729,999	66
730,000	739,999	67
740,000	749,999	68

750,000	759,999	69
760,000	769,999	70
770,000	779,999	71
780,000	789,999	72
790,000	799,999	73
800,000	809,999	74
810,000	819,999	75
820,000	829,999	76
830,000	839,999	77
840,000	849,999	78
850,000	859,999	79
860,000	869,999	80
870,000	879,999	81
880,000	889,999	82
890,000	899,999	83
900,000	909,999	84
910,000	919,999	85
920,000	929,999	86
930,000	939,999	87
940,000	949,999	88
950,000	959,999	89
960,000	969,999	90
970,000	979,999	91
980,000	989,999	92
990,000	999,999	93
1,000,000	1009,999	94

1,010,000	1,019,999	95
1,020,000	1,029,999	96
1,030,000	1,039,999	97
1,040,000	1,049,999	98
1,050,000	1,059,999	99
1,060,000	1,069,999	100
1,070,000	1,079,999	101
1,080,000	1,089,999	102
1,090,000	1,099,999	103
1,100,000	1,109,999	104
1,110,000	1,119,999	105
1,120,000	1,129,999	106
1,130,000	1,139,999	107
1,140,000	1,149,999	108
1,150,000	1,159,999	109
1,160,000	1,169,999	110
1,170,000	1,179,999	111
1,180,000	1,189,999	112
1,190,000	1,199,999	113
1,200,000	1,209,999	114
1,210,000	1,219,999	115
1,220,000	1,229,999	116
1,230,000	1,239,999	117
1,240,000	1,249,999	118
1,250,000	1,259,999	119
1,260,000		120