

SOURCES OF INCOME FOR DISABLED VETERANS' EXEMPTION

The Disabled Veterans' Exemption benefits may increase from \$100,000 to \$150,000 (adjusted annually for inflation) if the household income of a qualified veteran does not exceed \$40,000 (adjusted annually for inflation). For purposes of this exemption, household income includes:

- Wages, salaries, tips, and other employee compensation
- Social Security, including the amount deducted for Medi-Care premiums
- Railroad retirement
- Interest and dividends
- Pensions, annuities, and disability retirement payments
- Supplemental Security Income/State Supplemental Plan (SSI/SSP)
- Aid to the Blind (AB)
- Aid to Totally Disabled (ATD)
- Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)
- Aid to the Potentially Self-Supporting Blind (APSB)
- Rental income (or loss)
- Net income (or loss) from a business
- Income (or loss) from the sale of capital assets
- Life insurance proceeds that exceed expenses
- Veterans' benefits received from the Veterans' Administration
- Gifts and inheritances in excess of \$300, except between members of the household
- Unemployment insurance benefits
- Workers compensation for temporary disability (not for permanent disability)
- Amounts contributed on behalf of the claimant to a tax sheltered or deferred compensation plan (also a deduction)
- Sick leave payments
- Nontaxable gain from the sale of a residence
- Income received by all other household members while they lived in the claimant's home during the last calendar year except a minor, student, or renter