

# A Guide to the Disability Support Regulation

## Introduction

[The Disability Support Act](#) is the law that creates a new disability income support program that is separate from Employment and Income Assistance (EIA).

The Disability Support Regulation provides more information about how the program will work. The information will include who can get benefits, how someone can apply, and what supports they can get. Some details about the program will be included in the policy manual, and not the regulation.

Government is asking Manitobans what they think of the regulation. This version of the regulation is not final, and might change based on comments from the public.

This guide explains each section of the regulation.

The regulation is divided into five parts, and includes two schedules. Here is a short description of each part of the regulation:

**Part 1: Interpretation** – This part of the regulation lists some of the words used in the regulation and gives a definition for those words. In this guide, the definitions are in plain language.

**Part 2: Eligibility and Applications** – This part explains who can get benefits from the new program and the information needed when they apply.

**Part 3: Disability Support and Shelter Support** – This part of the regulation explains the type of benefits that people might be able to get, and breaks them down into “disability support” and “shelter support”. This part explains the benefits, but most of the amounts that people can get are described at the end of the regulation, in Schedule A and Schedule B.

**Part 4: Calculating Financial Resources** – This part of the regulation explains how the program looks at the financial resources of a person applying to the program, and how these resources might affect the benefits someone can get.

- “**Financial resources**” means the income and assets a person has.
- Some examples of **income** are: money earned at a job, benefits from other programs, settlement payments, child support payments, or money received for another reason.
- Some examples of **assets** are: money in bank accounts, investments, property, insurance plans, pensions, and trust funds.

**Part 5: Miscellaneous Provisions** – This part of the regulation explains some of the rules of the program that people must follow to get their benefits.

**Schedule A: Disability Supports** – This schedule explains the disability support benefit amounts that people might get, including health benefits and special needs.

**Schedule B: Shelter Support** – This schedule explains the shelter support benefit amounts that people might get. “Shelter” is another word for housing such as an apartment, a rented room, etc.

## **Part 1: Interpretation**

### **Definitions**

“**Act**” means The Disability Support Act.

“**Assistance Regulation**” means the Assistance Regulation, made under The Manitoba Assistance Act. This regulation includes many of the rules for the Employment and Income Assistance (EIA) program.

“**community living disability services**” means support services provided by the Community Living disABILITY Services program, under The Vulnerable Persons Living with a Mental Disability Act.

“**department**” means the Department of Families, the area of government that is responsible for EIA and the new disability income support program.

“**eligible rental accommodations**” means a living situation where a person is paying rent. This term is used in the regulation to explain how much a person can get for shelter benefits. Some shelter types are not eligible rental accommodations, even if rent is paid. These are:

- (a) any living situation that is owned or operated by Manitoba Housing;
- (b) any living situation subsidized by Manitoba Housing;
- (c) a hospital or mental health facility;
- (d) a personal care home;
- (e) a developmental centre as defined in The Vulnerable Persons Living with a Mental Disability Act;
- (f) any living situation owned, operated or supported by a post-secondary educational institution (student housing);
- (g) a residential care facility, treatment facility, or shelter;
- (h) a living situation that provides both room and board, which means that both shelter and food/meals are provided.

“**functional assessment**” means looking at how a person’s disability impacts their daily living activities (for example: making meals, personal care) and their participation in society (for example: going to the store, making friends). The functional assessment helps assess eligibility for the new program.

“**household**” means a person, plus their spouse (for example: husband, wife) or common-law partner if they have one, plus their children if they have them.

“**licensed or approved residential care facility**” means a living situation that is approved by the Department of Families’ Residential Care Licensing program, under

The Social Services Administration Act. This is a living situation where someone receives shelter, food and meals, supervision, and other special care.

“**medical assessment**” means an assessment that is completed physician or other medical professional. This is part of how eligibility is assessed for the new program.

“**minor dependent**” means a child under the age of 18 who is supported by and lives with the person applying for income support or the person receiving income support, but does not include:

- (a) children in care, as defined under The Child and Family Services Act;
- (b) a child under 18 who is temporarily in the care of a child and family services agency or in the care of another adult
- (c) a spouse or common-law partner of a person who is under 18.

“**net earnings**” means the total of:

- (a) money earned from a job, not including payroll deductions;
- (b) self-employment earnings, not including self-employment expenses approved by the director of the disability income support program.

“**personal care home**” means a personal care home under The Health Services Insurance Act.

“**special care**” means personal care, support services and supervision given to a person applying for income support or a person in a residential care facility.

**1(2)** Under The Disability Support Act, a person has a **severe** and **prolonged** disability if they have a significant impairment or condition of the body or mind that is permanent or likely to be permanent.

## **Part 2: Eligibility and Applications**

### **Eligibility criteria**

**2(1)** A person might be eligible for the program if they meet all of the following requirements:

- (a) they are living in Manitoba;
- (b) they are 18 years old or over;
- (c) their financial situation meets the program requirements (described in section 2(2) and 2(3));
- (d) they have a severe and prolonged disability; and
- (e) the program’s disability assessment shows that their disability causes significant barriers to the activities of daily living or their full participation in society.

**2(2)** A person is eligible to get benefits if their household's monthly financial resources are less than what they would get from this program. Program benefits include:

- (a) income support benefits (these are like EIA 'basic needs')
- (b) the shelter support (like EIA Rent Assist or shelter benefits)
- (c) the monthly health care costs of their household, including:
  - i. essential medical and surgical care,
  - ii. essential optical costs including eyeglasses,
  - iii. essential dental care, including dentures,
  - iv. essential medications prescribed by an approved medical professional.

**2(3)** When a person applies to the program, they will not be eligible if the total employment income of all people in their household from the last 30 days was more than what their benefits would be.

**2(4)** If a child who is a full-time student has employment income, it doesn't count towards the total income of all people in the household.

**2(5)** A person is not eligible for the program if:

- (a) they are incarcerated (this means in jail); or
- (b) they are receiving EIA under The Manitoba Assistance Act. This means that a person cannot receive benefits under the disability income support program and EIA at the same time, but they can receive program benefits once their EIA file closes.

### **Automatic entitlement to supports**

**3(1)** A person will automatically get benefits from the new program if, when the program begins:

- (a) they are getting EIA Disability benefits; and
- (b) they are also:
  - i. getting Canada Pension Plan Disability benefits, or
  - ii. getting support from Community Living disABILITY Services, or
  - iii. living in a personal care home.

**3(2)** If someone does not meet the requirements for automatic eligibility until after the program begins, they will be automatically eligible as soon as they meet the requirements.

### **When people may apply for supports**

**4(1)** A person can apply to the disability income support program as described in 4(2) and 4(3) of this regulation.

**4(2)** A person getting EIA Disability benefits, who does not automatically get benefits based on 3(1) of this regulation, can apply to the disability income support program beginning on April 1, 2023.

**4(3)** Any person can apply for the program beginning on April 1, 2023.

### **Application requirements**

**5(1)** A person applying to the program must fill out the program application forms.

**5(2)** The person applying to the program, as well as their spouse (for example: husband, wife) or common-law partner, must share any documents requested by the program to show their eligibility.

### **Medical assessment**

**6(1)** A person applying to the program must ask their doctor to fill out a medical assessment form and send it to the program. Some people, described in 6(3) and 6(4) do not have to complete a medical assessment.

**6(2)** The doctor must fill out the program's medical assessment form.

**6(3)** A person does not have to complete a medical assessment if they provide proof that

- (a) they are getting Canada Pension Plan Disability benefits; or
- (b) they are getting Community Living Disability Services; or
- (c) they live in a personal care home.

**6(4)** The director of the disability income support program can decide that a person does not have to complete a medical assessment form, if it is clear that the person meets the eligibility requirements.

### **Assessment must confirm severe and prolonged disability**

**7** The information the doctor fills out on the medical assessment must show that the person applying to the program has a severe and prolonged disability. If it does not, the person will not be eligible for the program.

### **Functional assessment**

**8(1)** If the medical assessment shows the person has a severe and prolonged disability, the person will need to attend a functional assessment. The assessment will look at how their disability impacts activities of daily living and their participation in society.

**8(2)** The director of the disability income support program can decide that a person does not have to complete a functional assessment, if it is clear that the person meets the eligibility requirements.

**8(3)** The director of the disability income support program will

- (a) decide who will complete the functional assessments; and
- (b) decide the rules for the persons completing the functional assessments.

**8(4)** The person applying to the disability income support program must go to their functional assessment in-person, or in another way approved by the person completing the assessment.

### **Decision on application**

**9** A person can get program benefits if all of the eligibility requirements are met. Decisions will be made after reviewing a person's application, including the medical assessment and the functional assessment.

## **Part 3: Disability Support and Shelter Support**

### **DIVISION 1: GENERAL MATTERS**

#### **Purpose**

**10** This part of the regulation explains the benefits that a person might get, and how the benefits are calculated.

#### **Calculating total monthly support payable**

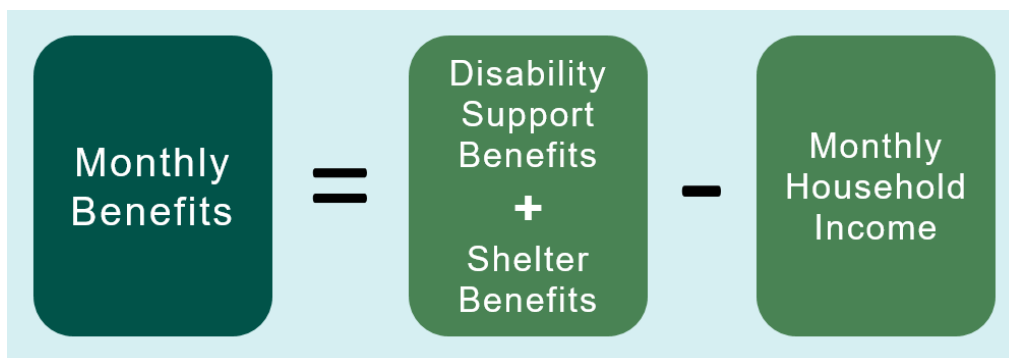
**11** The total amount of monthly benefits is calculated by adding up:

- the amount of disability support benefits a person can get; and
- the amount of shelter benefits they can get.

This amount is then subtracted from the amount of monthly income the household has.

Another way to say this is:

monthly benefits = (disability support benefits + shelter benefits) - monthly household income.



#### **Director to determine amounts payable**

**12** If the regulation does not include information on the amount of a benefit, the amount can be decided by the director of the disability income support program. This decision may be in program policy, or it may be decided on a case by case basis.

#### **Additional support**

**13** The director of the income support program may approve more benefits for a person, based on their situation.

## **DIVISION 2: DISABILITY SUPPORT**

### **Disability supports payable**

**14(1)** The total amount of disability support benefits a person might get includes:

- (a) the monthly income support amounts in Schedule A, Division 1 of this regulation, unless they are changed based on 14(2) or 14(4).
- (b) any other amounts that a person and their household may get in Schedule A, Division 2.

**14(2)** If a person lives in an area of Manitoba north of latitude 53°00', or in an area east of Lake Winnipeg and north of latitude 51°12', the person will also get a Northern Allowance benefit that is higher than benefits in the chart of Schedule A, Division 1.

**14(3)** If a medical professional (for example: a doctor) has prescribed a special diet for a person, a person may get benefits for that diet.

**14(4)** A person's benefits may be less if:

- (a) the person does not have to pay for certain costs of their living situation;
- (b) the person lives at the Manitoba Developmental Centre, Selkirk Mental Health Centre or Eden Mental Health Centre.

## **DIVISION 3: SHELTER SUPPORT**

### **Shelter support**

**15** Shelter rate amounts (based on where a person lives) are listed in Schedule B of the regulation.

### **Calculating shelter support using median market rent**

**16(1)** The maximum shelter benefit that a person living in an "eligible rental accommodation" may get is calculated based on 75% of the median rent costs for the type of place they live and the number of people in their household. Eligible rental accommodations are explained in the definitions section of this regulation.

**16(2)** Median market rent is calculated using the [Primary Rental Market Survey completed by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation](#). The disability income support program uses the median rent for apartments in Winnipeg to calculate shelter support benefits.

**16(3)** The shelter support benefits that a person might get

- (a) is calculated every year, for July 1 to June 30 of the following year; and
- (b) is based on the median rents set out in the Primary Rental Market Survey conducted by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. The report is published in October each year, and is used to calculate the rates for the next year.

**16(4)** The program uses the following housing types from the report when calculating benefits for different household sizes:

- (a) for a household of two adults – one-bedroom apartment;
- (b) for a household with one adult and one child – two-bedroom apartment;
- (c) for a household with three or four persons – two-bedroom apartment;
- (d) for a household with five or more persons – 3+ bedroom apartment.

**16(5)** For a household with one adult, the shelter rate is calculated by using 75% of the average of a bachelor apartment and a one-bedroom apartment from the report.

## **Part 4: Calculating Financial Resources**

### **Calculating financial resources**

Financial resources means the **income** and **assets** a person has.

- Examples of **income** are: money from a job, benefits from other programs, settlement payments, child support payments, or other money received for another reason.
- Examples of **assets** are: money in bank accounts, investments, property, insurance plans, pensions, and trust funds.

**17(1)** To figure out if someone can get benefits, and the amount of benefits they can get, the program has to review all of the financial resources a person has. Some financial resources are exempt. This means that a person can have these financial resources and still get their full benefits. The following financial resources are exempt:

- (a) the equity, or value, of a home and property that the person owns and lives in;
- (b) equipment and items that the person has to run a farm or business;
- (c) up to \$4,000 in “liquid assets” per person, to a maximum of \$16,000 total for a household. Liquid assets means money that can be easily accessed, like cash or money in bank accounts;
- (d) household items, furniture, and clothing;
- (e) gifts that a person gets, up to a maximum of \$500 per month;
- (f) up to \$40,000 in a trust (a trust is a type of bank account) for a person’s child, if
  - i. the money in the trust comes from a personal injury claim payment to the child, from the death of a parent or person acting as a parent, or from an inheritance of a parent or person acting as a parent;
  - ii. there are documents that explain the trust; and
  - iii. any money taken from the trust while the person is getting benefits from the disability income support program is reviewed and approved by the director of the program.
- (g) trust accounts are described in section 18 of part 4 of this regulation;



- (h) money put in a Canada Registered Disability Savings Plan (RDSP) up to a maximum of \$200,000, plus any growth or interest on that money, as well as any money taken out of the account, as described in section 19 of part 4 of this regulation;
- (i) asset building accounts, such as a Registered Education Savings Plan (RESP), or accounts under similar programs approved by the minister;
- (j) money taken out of an asset building account, as explained in 17(1)(i), as long as the money is used for the purpose of the account (for example: money from an RESP used to pay for education for a child);
- (k) some employment and self-employment earnings, described in section 17(8) to 17(14) of part 4 of this regulation;
- (l) payments from people living in the person's house and paying for rent or room and board as follows:
  - A. 70% of the money received from people paying for room and board (shelter and food/meals), and
  - B. 10% of the money received from people paying to rent a room;
- (m) the Canada Child Benefit and Child Disability Benefit;
- (n) foster home payments received for a child in the care of Child and Family Services (CFS) or another child and family services agency;
- (o) the Manitoba Cost of Living Tax Credit Plan and the Manitoba Property Tax Credit Plan provided under *The Income Tax Act*;
- (p) start-up and operating grants provided by Manitoba Child Care Program;
- (q) the Goods and Services Tax Credit (GST);
- (r) money for children with additional needs (other than regular child maintenance payments);
- (s) money for training paid under an education, training and supportive program that the director approved to a maximum of \$200 per month;
- (t) 30% of the gross monthly per diem payments from Manitoba Child Care Program for licenced family child care service;
- (u) Working Income Tax Benefit payments from the Government of Canada;
- (v) the Manitoba Primary Caregiver's Tax Credit;
- (w) money from the Manitoba Youth Transitional Employment Assistance Mentorship project;
- (x) supported guardianship payments from a child and family services authority to a person acting as a guardian for a child who was previously in care.

**17(2)** Any other exemptions listed under section 8(1)(a) of The Manitoba Assistance Regulation are exempt for the disability income support program.

**17(3)** Money from roomers and boarders cannot be exempted further under any other part of this regulation.

**17(4)** If a person has any of the financial resources listed in 17(1)(k) to 17(1)(x) when they apply to the program, they are counted as liquid assets (for example, cash or money in a bank account). This means that that money, added up with other money that is not exempt, could not be higher than the \$4,000 in liquid assets that a person is allowed, or up to \$16,000 for the household.

**17(5)** Once a person is getting benefits from the program, money from a job:

(a) is not counted as a financial resources in the year that a person gets them. This means that money from a job received in 2022 would not be counted as a liquid asset unless it was not spent before 2023.

(b) might be exempt for another 12 months after a person gets it, in situations approved by the director.

**17(6)** Once a person is getting benefits from the program, money received in 17(1)(l) to 17(1)(x):

(a) is not counted as a financial resource in the month a person gets it. This means that if a person gets a payment in October 2022, it would only be counted as a liquid asset if it was not spent before November 2022.

(b) may be exempt for another 12 months after a person gets it, in situations approved by the director.

**17(7)** Any money from 17(1)(k) to 17(1)(x) that is not spent within the timeframes in 17(5) and 17(6), are counted as liquid assets. This means that this money, added up with other money that is not exempt, could not be higher than \$4,000 in liquid assets for one person, or up to \$16,000 for the household.

**17(8)** When a person is applying to the program, money from a job in the 30 days before the person applies is not exempt, and is also not counted in a person's liquid asset limit. This means the earnings are counted as financial resources and will be used to decided if a person can get benefits, and the amount they can get.

- For example, if a person applies to the program in October 2022, any money they got from a job in September 2022 would reduce the amount of benefits they could get.

**17(9)** Once a person is getting benefits, they can make up to \$12,000 at a job each year, including self-employment, up to a maximum of \$18,000 for the household, before their benefits are reduced. This means that a person's benefits will not be reduced until they make \$12,000, or \$18,000 by household, in a year. If they make more than these amounts, their benefits will be reduced dollar-for-dollar by the amount of money the person gets from their job.

- For example, if a person makes \$1,000 for each of the 12 months in the year, their benefits will never be reduced. If a person makes \$2,000 every month, their benefits will start being reduced after six months, once they have earned a total of \$12,000 in that year.

**17(10)** If a person starts getting money from the program after the start of the year (January), the earnings exemption described in 17(9) will be pro-rated for the balance of that year.

- For example, if a person is in the program in July with six months left in the year, their earnings exemption would be \$6,000 for that year, and would adjust to the full \$12,000 exemption in the next year.

**17(11)** Money that children in the household get from a job who are also attending full-time school are not included in the calculation of household resources, and are exempt in full.

**17(12)** If a person is attending a self-employment program approved by the director of the disability income support program, their self-employment earnings are exempt for up to 44 weeks, as long as the earnings are reinvested in the business.

**17(13)** The director of the disability income support program may increase the length of the exemption for a self employment business, described in 17(12), for up to eight more weeks.

**17(14)** A household is can only use the self-employment program exemption one time.

### **Trust property exemption**

**18(1)** When calculating a person's financial resources, the following parts of a trust account (trusts are a type of bank account) are exempt:

- (a) up to \$200,000 deposited in a trust account for an eligible person; and
- (b) any growth or interest on that money.

**18(2)** The following people can get an exemption on their trust account:

- (a) a person who meets the financial and disability eligibility criteria for the disability support program;
- (b) a spouse or common law partner who also meets the financial and disability eligibility criteria;
- (c) a person's dependent child with a disability.

**18(3)** Real property in a trust account, as well as growth in the value of that property, is not exempt and would be considered a financial resource.

- Real property means land and any buildings located on that land.

**18(4)** Property held in trust is not exempt if it is from money that came from:

- (a) compensation for loss of any type of income for an eligible person;
- (b) replacement of any type of income; or
- (c) a supplement to any type of income.

Even if a person was paid this money for a time when the person was not open to the disability income support program, it is still not exempt.

**18(5)** Once the total value of money put into a trust reaches \$200,000, any more money put into the trust is not exempt. The \$200,000 limit can only be reached one time. This means that if \$200,000 was first put into the account, and then \$4,000 was put into the account at a later date, that \$4,000 would not be exempt and would be included in the person's liquid asset limit. Even if money was taken out of the account at a different time, and the total account was less than \$200,000 when a person added money, the \$200,000 can only be reached one time.

These rules are only for a trust account, and not for a Registered Disability Savings Plan (RDSP).

**18(6)** These rules are for the value of money put into a trust:

- (a) if a person has never had a trust account with the disability income support program in their lifetime, the total value of the trust at the time they apply to the program will be the total used for their exemption;
- (b) except in situations described in (a), the value of money in the trust is based on the value of the money at the time it was put into the trust, not the value of the trust account at a later date.

**18(7)** The following amounts taken out of a trust are exempt, and are not considered financial resources:

- (a) money taken out of a trust to pay for disability related items and services;
- (b) money taken out of a trust to pay for non-disability related items up to \$4,000 each year for a person, up to a maximum of \$16,000 for a household;
- (c) costs for keeping the trust, like legal fees and income tax preparation;
- (d) money to pay taxes on the money held in trust.

**18(8)** Each eligible person must have their own separate trust in their own name.

**18(9)** A person must give documents to the program explaining each trust in the household. Documents must include the date the trust was opened.

**18(10)** Every year, a person must give financial statements to the program for each trust in the household. The statements must include:

- (a) the value of the trust on December 31 of that year;
- (b) the amount that was put into the trust that year;
- (c) details of how much was taken out of the trust that year.

**18(11)** A person must give the yearly financial statement to the disability income support program by the last day of February each year. This means that financial statements for 2022 must be submitted by February 28, 2023.

**18(12)** The following definitions apply to section 18 of part 4 of this regulation:

**"eligible person" or eligible members** means a person who meets the financial and disability eligibility criteria for the disability income support program.

**"value"**, means the amount of money, or the market value of a property.

### **Combined contribution limit for RDSP and trust**

**19** If a person has a Canada Registered Disability Savings Plan (RDSP) AND a trust account described in section 18, the total amounts in both accounts together can only be up to \$200,000 to be exempt. If the amounts together are higher than \$200,000, any amounts over \$200,000 would be considered financial resources and are not exempt.

### **Supports may be provided until assets converted**

**20** A person with financial resources that are not exempt but are not easily accessible (meaning they are not liquid assets), may get benefits for up to four months while they wait for the money from those resources. This might mean they need to sell the resource, or have an account or investment made into cash.

### **Financial resources for funeral expenses**

**21** When a person, their spouse (for example, a husband or wife) or common-law partner, or their dependent (for example, a child) dies, all financial resources of the person who died must be used to pay for the funeral costs.

### **Consequences of transfer of assets**

**22** If a person gives away property so that they can meet the eligibility criteria for the program – within five years of the date they apply to the program or any time after – the director may:

- (a) decide the person may not get benefits;
- (b) reduce the amount of benefits the person gets by deciding
  - i. that the property is a financial resource of the person, and
  - ii. that the amount that could have earned as income on the property is available income to the person. This means their benefits would be less, based on the amount of money they could be getting if they did not give that property away.

### **Deemed rent**

**23** If a person owns property that they do not live in, and someone else is living at that property without paying rent, the director can decide that the money the person could be making from rent should be counted as income. This means their benefits would be less, based on the amount of income they could be getting if they were being paid rent.

## **Part 5: Miscellaneous Provisions**

### **Transitional health care benefits**

**24** After a person's file with the program closes, they can still get health benefits for 24 months. The health care costs a person can get are listed in Division 2 of Schedule A of the regulation.

### **Requirement to obtain other benefits**

**25(1)** A person and all members of their household must apply for any other financial benefits or programs that they can get, including benefits from the Government of Canada (for example: Employment Insurance, Canada Pension Plan benefits, child maintenance, workers compensation benefits, etc.).

**25(2)** If money is paid by the disability income support while a person is waiting for money from another program, the person might have to give this money (once they get it) to the department. This means that once money from another program is paid, it will go to the department instead of the person. This is to recover the benefits paid by the disability income support program while the person was waiting for the other money.

### **Requirement to report change in circumstances**

**26(1)** A person must report any changes to their situation, or the situation of any member of their household, to the disability income support program.

**26(2)** All changes about a person's and their household's situation must be reported. Some examples include:

- (a) a change to their health;
- (b) a change to their financial situation;
- (c) a change to their marital or common-law status;
- (d) a change in the number of persons living in the household (if someone moves into the house or out of the house);
- (e) a change in address.

### **Consequences of failure to report or obtain other benefits**

**27** If a person does not report changes to their situation, OR they do not apply for other benefits they can get, their disability income support program benefits may be reduced, put on hold, or their file may be closed.

### **Request for information**

**28** When the disability income support program asks for information from a person about their eligibility, the person must give the information.

### **Information from trustee**

**29** A trustee or other person who is taking care of a person's finances must provide information to the disability income support program about the money and assets the person has.

### **Periodic review**

**30** The disability income support program will review a person's situation on a regular basis. A person's eligibility or their benefits may change, if that review shows that their situation or their eligibility has changed.

### **Coming into force**

**31** The regulation will become official on the same day that The Disability Support Act is signed and approved by government.

**SCHEDULE A (Subsection 14(1)): Disability Supports****DIVISION 1: MONTHLY INCOME SUPPORT**

<b>Number of children</b>	<b>12-17 Years</b>	<b>7-11 Years</b>	<b>0-6 Years</b>	<b>One Adult Person</b>	<b>Two Adult Persons</b>
0	0	0	0	\$532.04	\$746.64
1	1	0	0	\$708.64	\$932.24
	0	1	0	\$668.84	\$892.44
	0	0	1	\$636.64	\$860.24
2	2	0	0	\$894.24	\$1109.44
	0	2	0	\$814.64	\$1029.84
	0	0	2	\$750.24	\$965.44
	1	1	0	\$854.44	\$1069.64
	0	1	1	\$782.44	\$997.64
	1	0	1	\$822.24	\$1037.44
3	3	0	0	\$1071.44	\$1304.64
	0	3	0	\$952.04	\$1185.24
	0	0	3	\$855.44	\$1088.64
	2	1	0	\$1031.64	\$1264.84
	2	0	1	\$999.44	\$1232.64
	0	2	1	\$919.84	\$1153.04
	1	2	0	\$991.84	\$1225.04
	1	0	2	\$927.44	\$1160.64
	0	1	2	\$887.64	\$1120.84
	1	1	1	\$959.64	\$1192.84



For households with more than three children, add: \$189.20 for each additional 12-17 year old, \$149.40 for each additional 7-11 year old, and \$117.20 for each additional 0-6 year old, per month.

For single parent households with more than three children, add \$6.00, per month.

### **Additional amounts payable**

The following amounts could be added to the benefits in the rate table, based on a person's or household's situation:

(a) Basic additional amounts based on living situation:

- i. for a household getting shelter support benefits for rent, a mortgage, or board and room with care, and where the oldest person in the household is under 65 years old: add \$48.80 per month,
- ii. for a household getting shelter support benefits for rent, mortgage, or board and room with care, and where the oldest person is 65 years or older: add \$57.10 per month,
- iii. for a household getting shelter support benefits for board and room: add \$38.80 per month,
- iv. for a household that is not eligible to get shelter support benefits: add \$13.30 per month.

(b) Additional amounts based on people in the household:

- i. for a two-adult household: add \$10.80 per month,
- ii. for a household with only one child: add \$10.80 per month,
- iii. for each person who is 65 years of age or older: add \$9.20 per month,
- iv. if a spouse or common-law partner is eligible for disability benefits under the 5(1)(a) category of EIA (The Manitoba Assistance Act): add \$112.80 per month, unless they are living in a hospital,
- v. if a spouse or common-law partner also meets the eligibility criteria for a severe and prolonged disability under section 2(1) of this regulation: add \$100 per month.

## **DIVISION 2: SUPPORT PAYABLE FOR OTHER ITEMS AND SERVICES**

This section of the regulation explains other benefits that a person might get.

### **Health care costs**

- (a) essential medical and surgical care;
- (b) essential optical supplies including eyeglasses;
- (c) essential dental care, including dentures;

- (d) essential drugs prescribed by medical practitioner;
- (e) other remedial care, treatment and attention including physiotherapy as prescribed by a doctor;
- (f) some chiropractic treatment;
- (g) emergency transportation and other expenses approved by the director of the program, that are necessary to provide the care, treatment or attention required;
- (h) other rehabilitative or remedial treatment or care approved by the director of the program.

A person will not get health care costs from the disability income support program if they can get health care costs under the Government of Canada's Non-Insured Health Benefits program.

### **Special household needs**

A person may get the following amounts:

- (a) up to \$150 per household per year for special household needs, or another amount approved by the director of the disability income support program;
- (b) expenses to support a person's job, including child care, and \$23.90 per month for work clothing for each working adult in the household.

### **Housekeeping or attendant services**

A person may get benefits for a housekeeper or attendant service in an emergency or if they are very ill.

### **Funeral costs**

The disability income support program has an agreement with the Manitoba Funeral Service Association to pay for the cost of a funeral and service charges for a person who was getting benefits when they died. The program pays costs for cremation, burial plot or ash plot, opening and closing of the grave, and other costs for the burial or cremation of the person who died.

### **Volunteer benefit**

A person may get the following benefits for volunteer activities:

- (a) \$50 per month if they do volunteer activities between four and seven times in a month;
- (b) \$100 per month if they do volunteer activities eight times or more in a month.

A person cannot get this benefit:

- (c) for volunteer activities that are part of employment, training, or skills programs; or
- (d) if they are getting services from Employability Assistance for Persons with Disabilities, Community Living Disability Services, or services under any other government-paid program to help get ready for employment.

## SCHEDULE B (Section 15): SHELTER SUPPORT

### 1. Shelter supports for renters

**A** The table below lists monthly rent rates for people who are renting, but do not live in an “eligible rental accommodation”. Eligible rental accommodations are described in the definitions section of this regulation. These rates are usually for people who are living in subsidized housing. Rates are different depending on what utilities are included in the rental agreement.

Family Size	Rental Agreements							
	Basic Rent (no utilities included)	Water Included	Electricity Included	Heat Included	Water & Electricity Included	Water & Heat Included	Heat & Electricity Included	Water & Heat & Electricity Included
1 person	\$243	\$253	\$258	\$260	\$268	\$270	\$275	\$285
2 persons	\$285	\$303	\$325	\$329	\$343	\$347	\$369	\$387
3 persons	\$310	\$333	\$343	\$374	\$366	\$395	\$407	\$430
4 persons	\$351	\$373	\$384	\$416	\$406	\$438	\$449	\$471
5 persons	\$371	\$393	\$404	\$433	\$426	\$455	\$466	\$488
6 persons	\$387	\$412	\$422	\$453	\$447	\$478	\$488	\$513
Each additional person (add to the 6-person rate)	\$16	\$19	\$18	\$20	\$21	\$23	\$22	\$25

\* In this table, electricity means all household electrical uses other than heat.

**B** People who live in eligible rental accommodations where the cost of all utilities (water, heat, and electricity) are included in the rent can get the following monthly rent rates:

- (a) \$673 for a household of one adult;
- (b) \$750 for a household of two adults;

- (c) \$971 for a household of one adult and one child;
- (d) \$971 for a household of three or four persons;
- (e) \$1,234 for a household of five or six persons, plus \$25 for each additional person if the household has more than six persons.

**C(1)** People who live in eligible rental accommodations where the cost of some or all utilities are not included in the rent may get the following monthly rent rates:

- (a) \$591 for a household of one adult;
- (b) \$665 for a household of two adults;
- (c) \$821 for a household of one adult and one child;
- (d) \$821 for a household of three or four persons;
- (e) \$969 for a household of five or six persons, plus \$23 for each additional person if the household has more than six persons.

On top of these monthly rent rates, a person will also get monthly benefits for utilities.

**C(2)** A person can choose to get the monthly rent rate that includes the cost of utilities (described in item B), even if their utilities are not included in their rental agreement. If a person chooses the utilities-included amount, they will not get extra benefits for utilities, and will have to pay for their utilities with the rent rate they chose.

**D** If a person's actual rent is higher than the monthly rent rate that fits their situation, the director of the disability income support program may approve payment of additional rent amounts. These situations are reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

**E** If a rental situation does not have the proper equipment or facilities for a person to prepare meals, the director of the disability income support program may approve another \$277 each month to pay for the cost of buying meals from restaurants or other businesses.

## **2. Shelter support for homeowners**

People who own their home can get the following amounts:

- (a) the following monthly amounts to pay for taxes on the home, condominium fees, trailer pad fees or other land rental charges:
  - i. \$243 for a household of one adult;
  - ii. \$285 for a household of two persons;
  - iii. \$310 for a household of three persons;
  - iv. \$351 for a household of four persons;
  - v. \$371 for a household of five persons;
  - vi. \$387 in the case of a household of six or more persons;
- (b) for people who owe money on a mortgage on their home, they may also get the following monthly rates:

- i. \$348 for a household of one adult;
  - ii. \$380 for a household of two persons;
  - iii. \$511 for a household of three persons;
  - iv. \$470 for a household of four persons;
  - v. \$598 for a household of five persons;
  - vi. \$582 for a household of six or more persons;
- (c) money for minor repairs up to \$200 per year;
- (d) money for home insurance;
- (e) money each month to pay for utilities;
- (f) for the cost of repairs that are higher than \$200, the director of the disability income support program may approve payment of additional amounts. These situations are reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

### **3. Shelter support for persons paying room and board who do not require special care**

A person whose rental situation provides both shelter and food can get the following monthly rates:

- (a) for a single person who lives in the home of a family member: up to \$252 each month, plus an additional \$160;
- (b) for a single person who lives in a private boarding home: up to \$331 each month, plus an additional \$165;
- (c) for a couple living in the home of a family member of one of the persons: up to \$447 each month, plus an additional \$165;
- (d) for a couple in a private boarding home: up to \$526 each month, plus an additional \$165.

### **4. Shelter support for persons paying room and board who require special care**

A person whose rental situation provides both shelter and food, and who need special care, can get the following monthly rates:

- (a) for a single person: up to \$589 each month, plus an additional \$165;
- (b) for a couple where one person requires special care: up to \$755 each month, plus an additional \$165;
- (c) for a couple where both persons require special care: up to \$910 each month, plus an additional \$165;
- (d) for children in foster homes and institutions: rates as approved by the director of the disability income support program;
- (e) in special circumstances, the director may approve costs higher than the rates listed above;

- (f) for a person living in a personal care home: the daily rate approved by an authorized governmental authority;
- (g) for a person living in a licensed or approved residential care facility, the following rates, based on the level of care the person requires, as reviewed and approved by department staff:
  - Level 1 care up to \$589 per month
  - Level 2 care up to \$659 per month
  - Level 3 care up to \$728 per month
  - Level 4 care up to \$798 per month
  - Level 5 care up to \$870 per month

A person living in a licensed or approved residential care facility that is owned by a family member of that person can only get up to \$589 each month, plus an additional \$165.