

P-2210 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION (continued)

P-2210D Eligibility of Pregnant People (Reach Up rules 2231 and 2240) (20-08)

Pregnant People Who Are Not Minors or High-Risk Pregnancy

Pregnant people with no children may be eligible for Reach Up within 30 days of their due date. Count the day before the due date as day one. Pregnancy must be verified.

If the other parent of the unborn child lives in the same household as the pregnant person, the other parent cannot be on the grant before the birth of the child. The other parent's needs are not included in the Reach Up budget, however income and resources of the other parent must be used to determine eligibility if the parent is married or a civil union partner of the pregnant person.

- If the application date is 30 or less days from when the household will become eligible, ACCESS is programmed to deny for the month of application and grant for the following months.
- Deny the application if the application date is more than 30 days from when the household will become eligible. Add a note to the denial letter letting the household know her first day of potential eligibility and explain that they must reapply.

Pregnant Person Under the Age of 18

A pregnant minor is potentially eligible for Reach Up when the expected delivery date falls within the month of application or in the three months period after the month of application. Once Reach Up is granted, eligibility is not affected if the person turns 18 before her expected delivery date.

Pregnant Person Unable to Work Due to High-Risk Pregnancy

A pregnant person that is 18 years of age or older and claims that she is unable to work due to a high-risk pregnancy is potentially eligible for Reach Up when the expected delivery date falls within the month of application or in the three-month period after the month of application. High risk pregnancy must be verified. The High Risk Pregnancy Medical Report (form [210HRP](#)) may be used as verification.

NOTE: If the pregnant person applies within 30 days of the due date, a high-risk determination is not necessary.

- If the pregnant person is receiving social security disability benefits, a high-risk pregnancy can be assumed.

BPS Support

Entering a PREG panel

See the ACCESS Eligibility Training video: [\(PREG\) Creating and Viewing a Pregnancy Panel](#).

PREG panel

01/27/16 15:26	PREGNANCY	QUESTION 10 (PREG . 01) (LAST UPDATED: 01/27/16 15:26 ; ASPADL)		
NAME OF PERSON WHO IS PREGNANT	DUE DATE MM DD CCYY	DEL DATE MM CCYY	HIGH RISK PREGNANCY	
ANDREA M SEAMAN	09 01 2016			
USER: 084 FNX: STAT MODE: C RPTGRP: 666 66 6666 PERIOD: 01 16 COMMAND: DO: M IMS: GM1 REPORTING ADULT: ANDREA M SEAMAN				
3				

Determining Eligibility Dates for Pregnancy (ACCESS does this automatically)

Count back a month (or three months for minor or high risk) and *add a day*.

Example: Due on Jan. 7, eligible on Oct. 8.

Due in the month of:	Becomes Reach Up eligible in:	
	Not Minor/Not High Risk	Minor/High Risk
January	December	October
February	January	November
March	February	December

April	March	January
May	April	February
June	May	March
July	June	April
August	July	May
September	August	June
October	September	July
November	October	August
December	November	September

2nd parent not in the home: child support authorization during pregnancy

Pregnant people do not have to complete a child support authorization (form [137](#)) before the baby is born. Instead, request the form after the birth of the baby is reported.

2nd unmarried parent in the home: PARE panel during pregnancy

A PARE panel is not needed during pregnancy. Instead the PARE panel should be added after the birth of the baby is reported if the other parent is living in the household.