

One-Time Six Month 100% Earned Income Disregard Information

Did you know that if you get a new job while you are on Public Assistance (PA) the social services district will not count your income from your new job for six (6) months in a row while you keep getting PA benefits? This is called the *100% Earned Income Disregard (EID)*.

Here's what you need to know about this:

- ✓ You must be on PA at the time you start working.
- ✓ You can only receive this one time.
- ✓ Your income will still be counted for your SNAP benefits. You may receive less SNAP or be ineligible for SNAP.
- ✓ You must tell us about a new job within 10 days. If you don't do this, your PA benefits may be lowered or stop.
- ✓ If your total income is more than 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for your household size at any time during this six-month period, you will no longer be able to get the EID.
- ✓ The 6 months must be in a row (for example, from January 1st through June 30th).
- ✓ If you quit your job or reduce your hours by choice, you may no longer get the EID or be eligible for PA.
- ✓ If your job ends at any time during the six months, the six-month clock will continue to count down. This reduces the number of days that are left in the six-month period.
- ✓ If you find a new job before the 6-month period is up, and your total income is below 200% of the FPL for your household size, you can ask to receive the 100% EID for any time left in the 6-month period.

Example A:

David is on PA and gets a new job. David timely reports their updated income due to the new job to the social services district. The social services district reviews David's income and determines they are eligible for the 100% EID beginning July 1. The social services district does not include David's income in their PA case for six months so they can save money and catch up on bills.

On January 1 of the next year, David still has the same job. However, the six-month period of the 100% EID has expired. David's earned income is added to their PA case, and the standard EID and work expense disregard, is applied to determine David's continued eligibility for PA. Based on their income, David is no longer eligible for PA, and their case is closed.

The following July, David reapplies for PA because they are no longer working. David is determined eligible for PA and begins receiving benefits August 1. During the month of October, David reports that they are now employed again. Since David already received the one time, six-month 100% EID, they can't get it again. The PA worker will apply the standard EID and work expense disregard to determine David's continued eligibility for PA.

Example B:

Ana and Ana's three children receive PA benefits. Ana gets a new job and timely reports the updated information to the social services district. The social services district reviews Ana's income and determines they are eligible for the 100% EID beginning February 1.

On April 18, Ana reports to their PA worker that they received a raise. Ana provides proof of this increased income. The PA worker reviews the income and determines that Ana's income is now over 200% of the FPL for their household size. Ana is no longer eligible for the 100% EID. Because Ana reported the change to their PA worker in a timely manner, the PA worker applies the standard EID and

work expense disregard and determines that Ana remains eligible for a small PA grant. Ana has used three (3) months of their six-month period.

On June 1, Ana reports that their employer reduced the number of hours they work, and their earned income has gone down. The PA worker re-evaluates Ana's income and determines Ana's total income is now below 200% of the FPL and Ana can again receive the 100% EID for the remainder of the initial six-month period, which is June and July. The worker rebudgets the case and does not count the income for the remaining months.