907.1 PRORATED INCOME

A. The income of the following ineligible household members is prorated:

1. An individual who has not provided a Social Security Number or proof of filing for one

2. An illegal or undocumented immigrant

3. An individual in violation of parole or probation

4. An individual convicted of a felony after August 22, 1996, involving the possession, use, or distribution of a controlled substance

5. A fleeing felon

6. An individual within the 10 year penalty period for misrepresentation of residence to get cash assistance from 2 or more states

B. Prorate the income as follows:

1. If the ineligible individual is an applicant, the initial needs test must be done using the 20% earned income disregard or 50% self-employed disregard (if self-employed).

2. If the applicant passes the initial needs test, then the following deductions are given:
   a. Disregard 40% of the gross earned income, or 50% of the self-employment income (the cost to produce is included)
   b. Deduct child care expenses up to the maximum of $200 per month per child for full-time employment or up to the maximum of $100 per month per child for part-time employment
   c. Deduct child support payments made to people outside of the assistance unit
   d. Deduct alimony payments made to people living outside of the assistance unit (for stepparent and sponsor cases only)
   e. Add all unearned income
   f. Divide the result by the number of individuals in the assistance unit, including the ineligible member, and then
   g. Multiply the result by the number of individuals in the assistance unit excluding the ineligible member
3. The result is the amount of countable income available to the assistance unit from the ineligible household member

907.2 EXCLUDED INCOME

Income of the following excluded household members shall not be counted as available to the assistance unit:

A. The earned income of a sanctioned child (all unearned income of a sanctioned child is counted)

B. The income or assets of an Supplemental Security Income customer (SSI)

C. An adoption subsidy received for a child in the household, but not in the assistance unit

D. Foster care payments received for a child in the household, but not in the assistance unit

EXAMPLES:

Example 1. Ms. Fancy is applying for TCA for herself and 3 citizen children. Ms. Fancy is in the US with work authorization only, so she is not eligible for TCA. Ms. Fancy works part-time and earns $125 per week. She pays $50.00 per week for childcare. Since she is not eligible, her income must be prorated.

$$125 \times 4 = 500 \text{ (monthly income)}$$

Since she is an applicant, she must pass the initial needs test.

$$500 \times 20\% = 100$$

$$- 100$$

$$400 \text{ countable income}$$

$$400$$

$$- 200 \text{ (child care)}$$

$$200$$

$$200 \div 4 \text{ (number in assistance unit, including Ms. Fancy)} = 50$$

$$50 \times 3 \text{ (number of eligible members in the assistance unit)} = 150$$

$150 is less than the grant for 3 ($636) so the initial needs test was passed.

The 40% disregard must be given:
$500 earned income \times 40\% = 200\text{ earned income disregarded}$

$500\text{ earned income} - 200\text{ disregard amount}$

$300\text{ countable income}$

$300\text{ countable income} - 200\text{ (child care)}$

$100\text{ countable income after child care deduction}$

$100\div 4\text{ (number in assistance unit, including Ms. Fancy)} = 25$

$25\times 3\text{ (number of eligible members in the assistance unit)} = 75$

$75\text{ is the net earned income available to the eligible members.}$

Grant for 3 = $636$

\[ -75\text{ (net earned income available from prorated income)}\]

$561\text{ (TCA grant amount)}$

Example 2. Mrs. Delay, an applicant, is an undocumented immigrant. She has an 8-year-old daughter who is a citizen, works part-time, earns $400 a month, and pays $100 a month for child care. All factors of eligibility have been established. Mrs. Delay cannot be in the assistance unit, at this time, but her income must be used to determine the benefit amount for her daughter.

$400 = \text{Gross monthly earnings}$

\[ \times 20\% \text{ initial needs test disregard}\]

$80 = \text{disregard}$

$400 - 80 = 320\text{ countable income}$

$320\text{ countable income} - 100 = \text{Child care expense}$

$220\div 2\text{ (number in assistance unit, including Mrs. Delay)} = 110$

$110 \times 1\text{ (number in assistance unit, excluding Mrs. Delay)} = 110$

$110\text{ is less than }288\text{ (the TCA grant for one), therefore Mrs. Delay has passed the initial needs test and is eligible to receive the }40\%\text{ disregard of earnings}$
$400 = Gross monthly earnings x 40% = $160
-160 = 40% disregard
$240
-100 = Child care expense
$140 \div 2 \text{ (number in assistance unit, including Mrs. Delay)} = $70
$70 \times 1 \text{ (number in assistance unit, excluding Mrs. Delay)} = $70
$70 is the net amount available to her 8-year-old daughter
$288 = \text{The TCA benefit grant for 1 person (her daughter)}
-70 = \text{Net income available from Mrs. Delay to her daughter}
$218 = \text{The TCA grant amount}