their incomes run along at above poverty levels for the first 6 months of the year and then fall suddenly to, say, zero income for the next 6 months. If you have one income period rather than another, you are either more or less responsive to these intrayear changes in income levels.

Public assistance, it is worth noting, operates in most jurisdictions with a 1-month income period, not a year income period. So in this sense, one should consider that a 1-year period based on regular tax accounting would be a great departure from public assistance standards that now are in use.

Also, under the income period is the question as to whether you are going to try to keep payments current with income changes during the year or whether you are simply going to look backward over time, looking to the last 12 months or the last four quarters of income for determining the benefits to be paid in the current quarter? So there are important technical questions of this sort that need much consideration.

Representative GRIFFITHS. Under social security, you can draw $150,000 in one month and lose your social security for that month and still draw your social security for the other 11 months.

Mr. LAMPMAN. One hundred and fifty dollars; yes.

Representative GRIFFITHS. You can draw any amount for 1 month.

Mr. LAMPMAN. Oh, I see, you meant $150,000?

Representative GRIFFITHS. Yes.

Mr. LAMPMAN. That is right. The income period, in other words, is not fully a year in the social security case.

Representative GRIFFITHS. That is right. Of course, it is because you must allow for persons leaving their jobs, we are told. The thing you cannot have is a job that is a 1-year job. You cannot have an income over 1 year. So if you can just arrange to make the payment all in 1 month, you are really in clover.

Mr. LAMPMAN. That is true.

Representative GRIFFITHS. May I ask, How much Federal money is there in the New Jersey project?

Mr. LEVINE. Well, the ultimate cost is going to be between $4 and $5 million. I think out of our 1967 appropriation, I believe there was $620,000, and I think there will be another $885,000 going in this year's appropriation. We are not attempting to put it in all at once, but the overall cost will be roughly $4 or $5 million.

Representative GRIFFITHS. And there will be about 1,000 cases?

Mr. LEVINE. Yes—well, originally, they were talking about 800 in the experimental group. I think the number has gone up a little. It is very difficult to estimate the cost because you do not know what the effects will be on people's work and therefore, how much you will ultimately have to pay them. I think the new estimates indicate that a few more people will be put into the experimental group.

Representative GRIFFITHS. How long will the experiment run?

Mr. LEVINE. Three years.

Representative GRIFFITHS. And in that time, you hope to know what the effect of guaranteed income will be upon the work habits of men?

Mr. LEVINE. Yes, ma'am; what the different incentive rates will mean on the work habits of not just the men, of the adults and the working-