

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month, July 1995 – June 2006

June 2006

1. WorkFirst parents begin going through a new Comprehensive Evaluation (CE) process (see WorkFirst changes outlined in December 2005 below). The Comprehensive Evaluation is a multi-part evaluation conducted by WorkFirst partner agencies to identify a parent's strengths, participation options and best pathway to employment. Primary objectives of the Comprehensive Evaluation include:
 - a. Increased parent involvement in developing their plan for participation, resulting in more parent buy-in and better results.
 - b. Better information about parents' skills and abilities and quicker placement in an employment pathway.
 - c. More objective case management decision making based on clearer program criteria.
 - d. More consistency in how the WorkFirst program operates across the state through stronger program standards.
2. WAC changes for the new Non-Compliance Sanction for WorkFirst are filed on June 1, 2006 with a September 2006 effective date (see WorkFirst changes outlined in December 2005 below). Under the new sanction policy, a family will lose its WorkFirst cash grant after six months of sanction for refusal to participate in WorkFirst activities. The six-month count for families in sanction status begins September 1, 2006.
3. Sanctioned WorkFirst parents are no longer automatically assigned protective payees. Protective payees continue to be available for teen parents and to help those families who have difficulty managing their cash grants.
4. Child Safety Net Payments for parents who have been on WorkFirst over 60 months and are not in compliance with WorkFirst work requirements are no longer issued to a protective payee but issued directly to the family.
5. In accordance with the federal Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, federal rules requiring states to begin verifying citizenship for those receiving Medicaid go into effect.

May 2006

1. Education and training changes for WorkFirst go into effect (see WorkFirst changes outlined in December 2005 below). These changes allow more parents to engage in full-time education/training and to combine more types of activities with education/training.

April 2006

1. Utility standards for the Basic Food Program and the Washington State Combined Application Program (WASHCAP) change to partially offset the increase in energy costs.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

2. Positive prevention strategies for WorkFirst go into effect (see WorkFirst changes outlined in December 2005 below). WorkFirst parents and applicants are informed about alternatives to WorkFirst cash assistance and linked to other services that can meet their needs, including:
 - (a) Child Support;
 - (b) Basic Food;
 - (c) Medical Assistance;
 - (d) Unemployment Benefits;
 - (e) Child Care assistance; and
 - (f) Diversion Cash Assistance.

March 2006

1. The Washington State Legislature passed Substitute House Bill 2394, which requires the Department of Social and Health Services to start assessing WorkFirst parents for financial literacy during the comprehensive evaluation effective January 1, 2007. The legislation directs DSHS to offer referrals to financial literacy services available in the local communities to all WorkFirst parents to help them become self-sufficient and financially stable.

February 2006

1. On February 8, 2006, President Bush signed into law S. 1932, the federal Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) of 2005, that reauthorized the TANF program for an additional five years. The DRA contains significant changes that will impact the state's TANF program, WorkFirst, and child support enforcement. Interim final federal regulations for TANF are issued in July 2006 with an October 1, 2006 effective date.

Key changes to TANF and child support include:

- a. Requires the federal Administration for Children and Families to define work activities for TANF.
- b. Redefines which adults are required to participate in WorkFirst activities.
- c. Recalibrates the TANF caseload reduction credit, replacing the FFY 1995 base year with a base year of FFY 2005.
- d. Establishes TANF work verification requirements for states, under which states may now lose up to five percent of the TANF federal block grant for failure to comply.
- e. Disallows states from using federal child support performance incentive funds to draw down federal matching funds, effective October 1, 2007.
- f. Requires states to charge families that have never received TANF-funded assistance an annual fee of \$25 if the state collects at least \$500 in support.
- g. Requires states to pursue medical insurance from custodial parents in appropriate cases where the insurance is not provided by the non-custodial parent, and to recover unpaid co-pays, deductibles and medical costs.
- h. Gives states the option to pass through to TANF families up to \$100 per month in child support for one child and up to \$200 per month in child support for two or more children, and to disregard that assistance to the family as income for TANF. States can choose to make this change effective October 1, 2008.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

- i. Limits the amount of child support that TANF recipients must assign to the state. Effective October 1, 2009 or one year earlier (at state option), the allowable assignment will be limited to the amount of child support due to the custodial parent for each month that TANF is received by the family (limited to the total amount of TANF expended). Past due (unpaid) child support will no longer be assigned to the state.

January 2006

1. Court order from the WASHCAP lawsuit (*Chamberlain v. DSHS*) is implemented. Approximately 41,500 low-income aged, blind, and disabled residents who participated in WASHCAP will share \$2.7 million in food benefits to comply with the Thurston County Superior Court ruling.
2. In accordance with Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 1290 (passed by the 2005 Legislature), new expedited medical determinations procedures are phased in selected areas of the state to help jail and prison inmates and psychiatric hospital patients with serious disorders get immediate access to Medicaid and other medical assistance programs upon their release from confinement. The following Community Services Offices (CSOs) are working in partnership with local jails, prisons, institutions and Regional Support Networks to do speedy medical eligibility determinations: Spokane Southwest CSO; Spokane Central CSO; Yakima CSO; Kennewick CSO; Sky Valley CSO; Everett CSO; Mt. Vernon CSO; Bellingham CSO; Oak Harbor CSO; Belltown CSO; Bremerton CSO; Pierce North CSO; Olympia CSO; and Columbia River CSO.

December 2005

1. Governor Gregoire's WorkFirst Re-examination Workgroup, established to craft recommendations that will improve the WorkFirst program and achieve financial sustainability, presents final recommendations which are endorsed by the Governor. The Governor issues the following program and policy directives:
 - a. Increase the use of positive prevention strategies to determine whether services other than WorkFirst cash assistance will meet the need of parents. Examples of these services are child support, medical, Basic Food, and Diversion Cash Assistance. The department is directed to complete an upfront screening of all new and returning WorkFirst applicants and to help parents access alternative supports. This change was implemented in **April 2006**.
 - b. Expand education and training opportunities to allow more parents to engage in full-time education/training. This change was implemented in **May 2006**.
 - c. Complete a cross partner agency evaluation of all WorkFirst parents to identify strengths, participation options, and best pathway to employment. This process is called the Comprehensive Evaluation (CE), and was implemented in **June 2006**.
 - d. Implement a non-compliance sanction policy that will end WorkFirst cash assistance for families refusing to participate in program activities for six consecutive months. The six-month count for families in sanction status began **September 1, 2006**.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

November 2005

1. Families receiving Basic Food at the time they transition off from WorkFirst and Tribal TANF to self-sufficiency are automatically eligible for Transitional Food Assistance (TFA), which is five months of Basic Food benefits after the TANF cash grant ends. TFA is not available to the following families: (1) families in which someone is in sanction (for not complying with work requirements or child support collection requirements), and (2) families whose TANF cash grant ends because the family moved out of state. During the five-month TFA period:
 - a. The family will not have to report any changes in their household;
 - b. The TFA benefit will be based on the family's circumstances in the last month they were on WorkFirst but will be adjusted to exclude the TANF grant; and
 - c. The benefit level is frozen for the five-month period.
2. Child care subsidy rates for licensed providers raised 6.47%.

October 2005

1. Annual updates to WASHCAP standards and Basic Food income standards, maximum benefit amounts, standard deduction, and maximum shelter standard go into effect.

September 2005

1. Felons with drug convictions can now receive TANF. Senate Bill (E2SSB) 5213 (Chapter 714, Laws of 2005) exercises the state option to exempt individuals convicted of a drug-related felony from the TANF ban on the receipt of benefits.

July 2005

1. WPLEX (Washington Post-Employment Labor Exchange) is eliminated after WorkFirst budget reductions mandate changes to client services that are provided by ESD.
2. New EBT (Electronic Benefit Transfer) features allow clients to see their account information online 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Using their EBT card and Personal Identification Number (PIN), clients can:
 - a. see current EBT cash/food balances;
 - b. see 180 days of EBT transactions;
 - c. download an online statement of transactions to their PC;
 - d. change their PIN in "real time"; and
 - e. send and receive messages to/from EBT customer services representatives.

June 2005

1. EJAS system is modified to record actual hours of work participation replacing the time-block model in use.

Appendix 8

Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

March 2005

1. Columbia Legal Services (CLS) is verbally upheld in WASHCAP lawsuit. Emergency rule filing is rendered void by Superior Court and Department is directed to restore benefits to WASHCAP class of recipients for period of January 1, 2005 through March 22, 2005.

February 2005

1. DSHS is sued by Columbia Legal Services (CLS) over WASHCAP emergency rule filing. CLS asserts that the Department did not have sufficient justification to file an emergency rule change.

January 2005

1. WASHCAP rules are amended by emergency adoption to maintain cost-neutrality as required by FNS. Changes are:
 - a. The benefit calculation uses the limited utility allowance (LUA) instead of the standard utility allowance (SUA).
 - b. The opt-out rule is changed to allow people to opt-out of the program based on their shelter expenses or if they make the request prior to January 1, 2005. The provision to opt-out when Basic Food benefits would be greater than WASHCAP benefits is removed.

October 2004

1. Annual updates to Basic Food income standards, maximum benefit amounts, standard deduction, and maximum shelter standard go into effect.
2. Simplified reporting changes go into effect for cash, medical and Basic Food. Senate Bill 6411 (Chapter 54, Laws of 2004) requires the Department to implement simplified reporting for the Basic Food program beginning October 2004.

July 2004

1. New maximum child care subsidy rates for Spokane County in effect until July, 2005.
2. Basic Food eligibility restrictions for persons convicted of a drug-related felony are removed as mandated by Senate Bill 6411 (Chapter 24, Laws of 2004). The fleeing felons provisions still apply to Basic Food.

May 2004

1. Categorical Eligibility (CE) is expanded to eliminate resource requirements for most Basic Food applicants and recipients. Changes in federal regulations now allow states to use non-cash services paid for with Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds to make people categorically eligible for Basic Food. Assistance Units (AU) that are categorically eligible for Basic Food do not have to meet the resource or net income requirement for Basic Food.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

- a. Households that currently have CE status will not be affected by the change. Most AUs who meet *any* of the following criteria are categorically eligible:
 - (1) An AU where all persons receive General Assistance (GA), Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Treatment and Support Act (ADATSA), or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits;
 - (2) An AU where any person receives TANF, State Family Assistance, or Diversion Cash Assistance;
or
 - (3) AUs that meet the gross income limit for Basic Food.
 - b. Circumstances when a household that meets CE criteria cannot be categorically eligible for Basic Food include:
 - (1) The head of household of the Basic Food AU failed to meet work requirements;
 - (2) Anyone in the AU is disqualified for an Intentional Program Violation (IPV); or
 - (3) Anyone in the AU is a disqualified drug-felon (*through 6/30/04*).
 - c. Households that meet the new CE requirements do not have to meet the resource or net income limits for Basic Food. However, CE households will still have to meet other Basic Food eligibility requirements.
 - d. A person who is ineligible for Basic Food for a reason other than income or resources will not be made eligible due to the AU's CE status. An example of this is an ineligible fleeing felon.
2. Changes to sanction policies go into effect. The graduated three-level process is replaced by a single process. When a WorkFirst recipient refuses to engage in work and work activities, a penalty equal to the greater of either 40% or the non-compliant person's pro-rata share is deducted from the grant and the grant is sent to a protective payee until the sanction is lifted.
 3. Revised WACs for WCCC filed.

April 2004

1. AREN payment policy is revised to allow multiple payments within a 12-month period but are capped at a total of \$750. Exception to rules are still granted at state-office level and must be related to health and safety.
2. New background checks not needed for WCCC when the results are less than 90 days old and the BCCU letter stated "No Record".

January 2004

1. Changes to WorkFirst Post-60-Month policies take effect:
 - a. "Playing by the Rules" is changed to "Full-Time Participation": after 60 months, participation consists of working or preparing for work full-time (including Community Jobs, pre-approved educational/training activities, or a combination of work-related activities); barrier removal activities will be approved only in addition to full-time preparation if the client is considered to be 'playing by the rules.'
 - b. Temporary Hardship Exemption: Clients who have reached 60 months on TANF and beyond who are unable to participate in full-time work-related activities may meet the criteria for a TANF Hardship Extension and be exempt from participation. The criteria for a hardship extension approval are based on verification of the issue, severity, duration, and impact on client's ability to function in the workplace.
 - c. Changes to Child SafetyNet (CSN): clients have the opportunity to return to full-time participation and full grant status, but must fully participate for 12 weeks before the CSN status is lifted.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

2. Need Standards for Cash Assistance are updated to reflect annual cost-of-living adjustments.

December 2003

1. Changes to Basic Food eligibility requirements for strikers and those attending institution of higher education at least half-time go into effect:
 - a. Striker eligibility—the definition of strike now includes expiration of a collective bargaining agreement and eligibility is determined using the greater of the striker's income before the strike or the striker's current income.
 - b. Student eligibility—for students attending an institute of higher education, employment for 20 hours a week must be *paid employment*; self-employed students can be eligible if they work at least 20 hours a week and earn at least as much as they would earn working 20 hours a week at the federal minimum wage; students must be responsible for *more than half* of a dependent's care; and a student is eligible for Basic Food based entirely on work study, only while they are working and receiving money through the work study program.

November 2003

1. Changes to client reporting requirements, verification, and interview requirements for the Basic Food program go into effect:
 - a. Change Reporting/Income Budgeting—the threshold for reporting changes in unearned income increased from \$25 to \$50; job changes only need to be reported if there is a change in income; and changes in income that are expected to last at least 1 month beyond the date reported require an adjustment to the AU income estimate.
 - b. Verification—clients no longer need to verify income when the change is \$50 or less; medical expenses if they have changed by \$25 or less; and unchanged child support paid to someone outside the AU.
 - c. Interview Requirements—clients can have a telephone interview if they have trouble attending an in-office interview; interviews are required at initial application and every 12 months; and staff can use a desk review if the AU had an interview within the last 12 months.
2. SSI recipients who are blind or age 65 and older, begin receiving State Supplemental Payments (SSP). These two groups of SSI recipients increase the number receiving the ESA SSP to about 30,000.

October 2003

1. Annual updates to Basic Food income standards, maximum benefit amounts, standard deduction, and maximum shelter standard go into effect.

September 2003

1. ESSB 2252 changes the burden of proof from the department to the recipient for continuing GA benefits based on incapacity.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

August 2003

1. Client monthly co-pay for WTAP participation increases from \$4 to \$8.

July 2003

1. Post-employment services for post-TANF families are reduced from 24 months to 12 months.
2. Support services changes:
 - a. Services for post-TANF families are reduced from 12 months to 6 months;
 - b. Car repairs are reduced from \$500 to \$250 per year;
 - c. Clothing payments are reduced from \$200 to \$75 per year;
 - d. Liability insurance no longer available except via ETR; and
 - e. ESD no longer authorizes support services for relocation, diapers, or personal hygiene (this is only done by DSHS and OTED).
3. Discontinued employment supports paid for by GA program funds, known as the WorkPlus program. This use of program funds was authorized by the legislature in July 2001.
4. Community Service Voice Mail (CSVM), a component of WTAP, becomes effective. DSHS begins development of an agreement with the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development to provide a portion of the WTAP budget for operation of CSVM which will provide homeless individuals with a community service voice mail box.

June 2003

1. WTAP rate changes go into effect limiting the amount a telephone company can be reimbursed out of the WTAP fund for monthly services to a maximum of \$19.
2. Completed background checks required for in-home and relative providers prior to start date of subsidy payments, ending the practice of backdating benefits to the date the original request was received upon approval through the background check process.

May 2003

1. Substitute House Bill (SHB) 1624 is signed into law on May 7 permanently authorizing the Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) which was scheduled to expire on June 30. In addition to permanently authorizing the WTAP program, effective July 1 the program is expanded to include Community Service Voice Mail (CSVM) as a component. DSHS is directed to enter into an agreement with the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development to provide a portion of the WTAP budget for operation of CSVM which will provide homeless individuals with a community service voice mail box.
2. AREN payments based on Exception to Rule (ETR) are reinstated on a limited basis and must be approved at the state-office level. Only those relating to health and safety are granted.

Appendix 8

Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

April 2003

1. The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, P.L. 107-171, restores federal food stamp benefits to certain legal immigrants. Beginning in April, these families begin receiving federal Food Stamp benefits and no longer receive state-funded Food Assistance benefits (formerly known as FAP).
2. Community and Technical colleges no longer eligible for an enhanced rate for consumers who are enrolled in the Families-That-Work program or at Extended Hour Care sites.

March 2003

1. The Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) co-pay increases by \$25 for families with co-payments of \$25 or more.
2. Elimination of the Non-Standard Bonus for care prior to 6 a.m., after 6 p.m., and weekends.

February 2003

1. The Early Exit Bonus (sometimes called the transitional work expense) is eliminated. The second early exit bonus of \$500 can only be authorized for persons who received their first \$500 payment on or before 1/31/2003.
2. AREN payments are reduced from \$1,500 to \$750 per 12-month period and all AREN payments based on Exception to Rule (ETR) are eliminated.

January 2003

1. Supplemental Security Income (SSI) COLA increases by 1.4%.

October 2002

1. Replaced the \$134 standard deduction for food assistance to a tiered deduction based on the number of individuals in the food assistance household. The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-171) requires that this standard be adjusted each year. No households receive a deduction less than \$134.
2. Expanded eligibility for federal food stamp benefits to blind or disabled immigrants who receive disability-related cash or medical benefits. This change was required under P.L. 107-171.
3. Changed the countable resource limit for food assistance households that include a disabled individual from \$2,000 to \$3,000. This change was required under P.L. 107-171.
4. Implemented annual adjustment to multiple standards for food assistance for FFY 2003. The following standards were updated: Gross income limit, net income limit, maximum allotment, utility allowances, and the maximum shelter excess shelter deduction.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

5. Removed exemption of all homeless individuals from Able Bodied Adult Without Dependent (ABAWD) Food Stamp Employment & Training Program requirements. Homeless clients must meet requirements or be exempt for a reason other than homelessness.
6. Adopted food assistance treatment of time-loss income as unearned income for cash to make policy consistent in both programs. Time-loss benefits were counted as earned income for cash in certain situations.
7. Department assumed state administration of SSI State Supplement Program. This program was previously administered by Social Security Administration. The state legislature mandated that the department assume administration of this program to reduce the administrative costs of the program.

August 2002

1. Economic Services Administration implemented TANF time limit extensions in conjunction with the WorkFirst partner agencies: The Employment Security Department, Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development, the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges and tribal governments. ESA conducts case staffings and extends benefits for families who need more than sixty months of TANF cash aid due to age, disability or inability to become self-sufficient. Parents who refuse to participate in WorkFirst after 60 months on TANF do not receive money. To ensure that children are not penalized for their parents' choices, ESA provides Child SafetyNet Payments to a third party contractor to pay rent, utilities, and items for the children in the home.
2. Economic Services Administration (ESA) implemented the WorkFirst Improvement Initiative in conjunction with the WorkFirst partner agencies and tribes. The initiative increases accountability for clients and staff ensuring active engagement and progression through full-time participation requirements, close monitoring, daily sign-in at job search activities, a strengthened sanction policy, and monthly reporting by contractors.
3. Implemented graduated sanctions for TANF/SFA clients who fail to participate in WorkFirst activities without good cause. Clients graduate to the next sanction level by remaining in sanction status or by returning to sanction status. After three months of sanction, it takes four weeks (instead of two) to cure the sanction. WorkFirst sanctions have three levels:
 - a. remove the person(s) share of the grant;
 - b. the reduced grant in the 1st-level sanction will be sent to a protective payee every month until the client cooperates and leaves sanction status; and
 - c. the grant is reduced by the person(s) share or forty percent, whichever is more.The grant continues to be sent to a protective payee until the client participates in WorkFirst activities.

July 2002

1. Restricted eligibility for the SSI State Supplement program to SSI recipients who have an ineligible spouse based on Social Security Administration (SSA) criteria and individuals who SSA considers as Mandatory Income Level (MIL) clients. Beginning July 1, 2002, ESA pays about 5,200 people an SSP. About 100,000 SSI recipients payments ended June 30, 2002. The current SSP amount for an individual with an ineligible spouse is \$70 per month. MIL recipients payments vary based upon the amount of the payment they received in January 1974 when states converted from state programs for the aged, blind, and disabled to the Federal SSI program. MIL rates vary between \$0.74 and \$199.50 per month.
2. Change in required background checks to include any individuals sixteen years of age or older who are residing with a provider when child care occurs outside of the WCCC child's home.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

June 2002

1. With the passing of HB-1144, a one-time exemption from full-time participation is allowed in the WorkFirst program. Recipients who have a child between the ages of four months and 12-months may be exempt only once from full-time participation, however, part-time participation is required, up to 20 hours, until the child reaches 12 months. Full-time participation is required with each subsequent child.
2. Adopted criteria for extending eligibility for TANF/SFA clients beyond the 60-month limit established under PRWORA.
 - a. The following individuals are exempt from participating in WorkFirst activities:
 - (1) older caretaker relatives;
 - (2) adults with chronic and severe disability including facilitated applicants for SSI or other federal disability benefits;
 - (3) clients caring for a child with special needs; and
 - (4) clients caring for an adult with disabilities.
 - b. The following adults are extended beyond the 60-month time limit:
 - (1) those participating in WorkFirst activities;
 - (2) those that were impacted by family violence and are participating in approved family violence activities;
 - (3) those resolving barriers to employment; and
 - (4) those caring for an infant less than four months old.
 - c. Families beyond the 60-month limit where the adults are not participating in WorkFirst activities receive a child safety net payment for only the children's needs. The department assigns a protective payee to manage these benefits.

May 2002

1. Adopted policy of using Kelly Blue Book online as the only source to determine a vehicle's value when determining resource eligibility for cash or food assistance benefits. Clients retain right to provide information from other sources if they disagree with the value of the vehicle.

April 2002

1. Decreased the income eligibility level for Working Connections Child Care Program (WCCC) from 225% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) to 200%.
2. A family's portion of the child care cost or co-payment also changed. For family income from 0 to 82% of the FPL, the co-payment increased from \$10 to \$15 per month. Families with income over 82% through 137.5% of the FPL, the co-payment increased from \$20 to \$25 per month. Families with income over 137.5% to 200% of the FPL experienced a \$5 per month increase in co-payment following the application of the co-payment formula. The WCCC program grew beyond expectations causing a budget shortfall. The changes were implemented in an attempt to reduce the deficit.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

March 2002

1. Migrated the JAS system to a web enabled system called e-JAS. E-JAS provides a 24/7 interactive and collaborative online case management tool that integrates employability screening, evaluation, assessment, case staffing, referrals, case notes, information exchange, support services payments and caseload/management reporting functions for the WorkFirst, Food Stamps Employment and Training, Teen parent barrier removal and Protective Payee programs. E-JAS users expand from two state agencies (DSHS) Community Services Division staff (Case Managers, Social Workers and supervisors) and Employment Security Department Counselors) to include the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges WorkFirst staff, Office of Trade and Economic Development Community Jobs partners, Contractors and Tribal Staff.
2. Legislative direction of the State Supplemental Payment (SSP) program changed when about \$21.3 million of the original \$28.9 million maintenance of effort (MOE) was transferred to the Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD), leaving the Economic Services Administration with approximately \$7.6 million for SSP. The final budget bill included specific language regarding how the State should distribute SSP and who would receive payments. Within this change, the Legislature directed ESA to pay SSP to Mandatory Income Level (MIL) (a small number of people who have been receiving SSI continuously since 1974) and SSI recipients with a spouse ineligible for SSI benefits.

February 2002

1. Implemented new federal regulations replacing income received under Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) income with the new Workforce Investment Act (WIA). WIA income is treated the same as JTPA income.
2. Implemented new rules regarding the earned income of a child. For food assistance and medical programs for families, children, and pregnant women, we do not count the earnings of a child if the child is in school, age seventeen or younger, not married, and not emancipated. For cash assistance, we do not count the earnings of a child if the child is in school and meets the age and attendance requirements to be considered a dependent child.

January 2002

1. Economic Services Administration implemented three No Wrong Door (NWD) start-up sites to provide a seamless access system for clients receiving services from multiple DSHS administrations and community based organizations. NWD integrates services through coordinated agency efforts and a single decision point. The start-up sites include one primary site in Seattle, and two volunteer sites in Puyallup and Spokane. All sites focus on long-term TANF recipients (30-60 months on TANF). ESA will begin expanding NWD to be incorporated into all community services offices by November 2003.
2. Implemented new federal regulations regarding Assistance Unit (AU) composition for Food Stamps. "Spouse" is now defined as a husband or wife through a legally recognized marriage. We no longer consider unmarried people as spouses when they present themselves to the community as married. Ineligible ABAWDs are now considered ineligible AU members instead of non-household members. Live-in attendants are now optional members of the AU.
3. Child care subsidy rates are set at the 58th percentile of the 2000 Market Rate Survey.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

December 2001

1. Washington State Combined Application Project (WASHCAP) implemented on a statewide basis. WASHCAP is a 5-year demonstration project approved by FNS and partnered with SSA.
 - a. Clients must be:
 - (1) eligible for SSI money;
 - (2) at least age 18;
 - (3) unemployed; and
 - (4) living alone or purchasing and preparing food separately from others in the household.
 - b. Client benefits:
 - (1) the SSI application and interview with SSA acts as the application and interview for WASHCAP food assistance;
 - (2) twenty-four month food assistance certification periods;
 - (3) recertified by SSA when SSI is re-determined;
 - (4) all changes are reported to SSA;
 - (5) SSA notifies DSHS of client changes via the State Data Exchange System in an overnight reporting process.

Program administration is easier than the regular food assistance program because of automatic opening and closing features programmed into the ACES system and triggered by the SDX system.

2. Implemented new federal regulations for Food Stamp regarding the treatment of the income and resources of certain ineligible members. For drug-related and fleeing felons, we count all of the client's income, expenses, and resources to the eligible members of the AU. For ineligible ABAWDs, ineligible aliens, and clients ineligible for not providing their social security numbers, we count all of the client's resources, and count a prorated share of the client's income and expenses.

October 2001

1. Implemented a new standard deduction for households with self-employment income. These households are automatically eligible to receive a business expense deduction of \$100. If the household has expenses greater than \$100, they must itemize and verify these expenses to receive a deduction equal to their expenses.

August 2001

1. Implemented new federal regulations for Food Stamps regarding the recoupment of overpayments. With this change: administrative overpayments will be collected through an automatic allotment reduction equal to the greater of 10% of the allotment or \$10 per month; households not currently receiving food assistance will not have an overpayment established if the claim is less than \$125 unless discovered through federal quality control review; and all overpayments must be established (or disposed of) no later than the last day of the calendar quarter after the quarter in which the overpayment was discovered.
2. Added flexibility to interview requirements for all programs. A face-to-face interview is only required once every 12 months. This face-to-face requirement can be waived if the household is applying for medical only or if they meet hardship criteria.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

3. Implemented new federal regulations for Food Stamps regarding the recertification process. Households now have up to 30 days after their certification period ends to complete the recertification process. Benefits may be prorated in the first month of the new certification period if the household is late in reapplying for benefits.
4. Implemented new federal regulations for Food Stamps that exclude any vehicle that has an equity value less than \$1,500.

July 2001

1. The Division of Child Care and Early Learning (DCCEL) is created in ESA.

March 2001

1. In settlement of the *Hagen v. DSHS* lawsuit, the Department uses TANF funds for the costs of providing income assistance to children living with adults who are standing in *loco parentis*. Under Washington state law, children living with adults who stand in *loco parentis* constitute eligible families for the purpose of TANF assistance.

October 2000

1. Economic Services Administration began the first set of contracts with community organizations providing after-school, evening, and weekend programs for middle school children whose parents are working or in training with the goal of reducing the number of teen parents.

August 2000

1. Expanded categorical eligibility for Food Stamps to include households that lose eligibility for TANF due to excess earnings (for 24 months after grant termination) and households that receive Diversion Cash Assistance (month of receipt and following 3 months). For these cases, categorical eligibility means that the household is exempt from the Food Stamp gross income test (130% of Federal Poverty Level) and Food Stamp resource standards.
2. Restricted eligibility for Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (TANF, SFA and RCA) to:
 - a. require that family must be eligible for ongoing grant;
 - b. cap benefits at \$1,500; and
 - c. limit eligibility to once every 12 months.

These policy changes were implemented to control AREN program expenditures.

Appendix 8

Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

July 2000

1. Began using TANF funds for children living with legal guardians (GA-H program) to comply with proviso in 1999 budget bill. GA-H program is folded into the TANF program and ceases to exist as a separate program.
2. Effective July 14, aliens who are Permanently Residing (in the USA) Under Color of Law (PRUCOL) are eligible for the state-funded food assistance program (FAP).

June 2000

1. Increased employment and training requirements for Food Stamp recipients who are able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWD). Enhanced tracking mechanisms were implemented to better monitor each of these clients' job search progress.
2. Implemented changes in federal law that ensure asylees receive refugee cash aid and medical assistance for up to eight months from the date their application for asylum is granted. (Formerly, the eight months of aid were reduced by months of pending asylee status.)

May 2000

1. On May 1, the Family Medical Project initiative began to reinstate clients who lost benefits when their cash grant ended, between August 1, 1997 and August 31, 1999. The Centralized Medical Unit in Seattle is operational.
2. Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) is implemented statewide. Clients who have a bank account now have the option of having their monthly cash assistance benefits deposited directly into their account.

April 2000

1. Virtual Integrated Employability Worksheet (VIEW) is created and implemented. VIEW is a TANF screening and evaluation system for WorkFirst case managers to use to identify and document WorkFirst clients' barriers to employment and to make appropriate referrals for services.
2. A new medical coverage group, Family Medical Project, is promoted in ACES. Individuals who were terminated from TANF cash assistance from 8/1/97 through 8/31/99 and were not authorized medical benefits the month following cash termination are reinstated as of May 1, 2000.

March 2000

1. TANF Early Exit Bonuses implemented (Bonuses are a once-in-a-lifetime \$1,000 support service payment to employed TANF clients, with low cash grants, who voluntarily exit TANF). The bonus is paid to cover work expenses and allow clients to "bank" months of TANF use for times of greater need.

Appendix 8

Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

January 2000

1. TANF intensive services implemented statewide.
2. Implemented "prospective" income budgeting policy for cash and food assistance. Eligibility is now determined based on anticipated income, rather than income received in past months ("retrospective" budgeting).
3. SSI/SSA cost of living adjustment (COLA) increases benefits by 2.4%.
4. Overpayments occurring due to reconciliation of retrospectively budgeted income eliminated.
5. Change in upper limit for eligibility for child care subsidies to 225% of Federal Poverty level (unadjusted) from 175% of Federal Poverty level (adjusted).
6. Reduction in co-payment formula for families using subsidized child care, particularly those with income over 135% Federal Poverty Level (unadjusted).

November 1999

1. Authorize an overall child care eligibility increase to families with gross incomes at or below 225% of the Federal Poverty Level.
2. Begin phasing in the intensive services model, which provides DSHS social worker assessments, collaboratively developed Individual Responsibility Plans (IRP) and bundled services for the harder-to-employ. The model requires more frequent use of employability evaluations to determine which participants might benefit from intensive services.
3. Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) implemented statewide. Cash and food assistance benefits are now issued using the Quest card.

October 1999

1. Implement Limited English Proficiency (LEP) pathway statewide (i.e., Phase 2).
2. Change the participation report in the JAS management information system to collect more information about those who are receiving alternative services and redefine what counts as participating in the WorkFirst program.
3. Implemented the Children with Special Needs Initiative statewide (i.e., Phase 2).

September 1999

1. General Assistance Supported Employment Project adds pilot site at the King Eastside CSO.
2. Division of Child Support (DCS) awarded federal grant to develop Internet-based lien registry. State and local government agencies and private businesses will be able to check if a claimant owes a child support debt and can voluntarily notify DCS.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

August 1999

1. Deprivation due to absence, incapacity, death, or unemployment of a parent is eliminated by ESB 5798, effective July 25. Associated qualifying parent requirements are eliminated.
2. The 185% of Need test is eliminated.
3. The Striker provision (a person on strike on the last day of the month is retroactively ineligible to the first of the month and an overpayment established) is eliminated.
4. Simplified the guidelines for support services and increased the upper limit for how much support services a client can receive.
5. Implemented Phase I of the WorkFirst Children with Special Needs Initiative (phasing in services for WorkFirst clients raising children with special needs).
6. Expanded age limits for children receiving TANF/SFA/GAH based on school participation.
7. Expanded SFA eligibility to pregnant women who are ineligible for TANF due to a conviction for a drug-related felony or misrepresentation of residence.
8. ESA field staff began an audit of all TANF cash terminations to determine if medical benefits should continue. An agreement was reached between MAA and Columbia Legal Services to reinstate medical benefits to individuals who exited TANF from 8/1/97 through 8/31/99 and were not authorized medical benefits the month following termination of their cash assistance was terminated. In addition to audits, several enhancements to the Automated Client Eligibility System (ACES) were initiated to ensure clients eligible for continued medical benefits receive them.

July 1999

1. Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) client threshold is reduced from \$7.50 to \$4.00.
2. State law changes WorkFirst participation exemption criteria from parents with a child under 12 months of age to parents with a child under three months of age. Establishes the Pregnancy-to-Employment pathway to meet the parenting and employment needs of parents with infants, who are no longer exempt from WorkFirst participation, and former GA-S participants, who have been moved into the TANF program.
3. CEAP funds transferred to the Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development (DCTED) as part of a plan to deal with homeless issues and settle the "Homeless Lawsuit". Limited CEAP eligibility to clients who are not eligible for any other cash assistance program.
4. Removed cap for Additional Requirements-Emergent Need (AREN) payments.
5. TANF eligibility review cycle decreased from twelve to six months in order to transition cases to Prospective Budgeting.
6. Expanded Family Assistance Program (FAP) eligibility to non-citizens who are legally admitted into the country in order to escape domestic violence.
7. Region 5 SSI Facilitation Project completed.
8. Working Connections Child Care begins requiring criminal background check for exempt providers, i.e., providers that either provide child care for a child in the child's own home or are a close relative of the child.

Appendix 8

Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

June 1999

1. Phase I implementation of Children with Special Needs Initiative.
2. Working Connections Automated Program (WCAP) pilot begins.
3. Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) begins in Region 1.
4. Implement SSA on-line Access (SOLQ) statewide through ACES.
5. Implement the Community Jobs Program statewide and change the earnings disregard from 20% to 50%.

May 1999

1. Face-to-face contact with WorkFirst participants in sanction status for more than three months now required.
2. Region 5 SSI Facilitation Project starts, looking at long-term GAU cases and testing ways of shortening the time between GAU approval and the filing of the SSI application.
3. First phase of LEP Pathway contracts become effective.
4. GA-S clients are folded into the WorkFirst program and become subject to TANF 60-month time limit and work requirements.
5. Established the requirements for post-employment services in the Washington Administrative Code.
6. Changed hourly requirements for college work study (from 20 to 16 hours a week) for a deferral from job search.
7. Clarified that mandatory WorkFirst participants may be required to participate for up to 40 hours a week in working, looking for work or preparing for work in the Washington Administrative Code (WAC).
8. On May 1, the Family Medical Project initiative began (to reinstate clients who lost benefits when their cash grant ended between August 1, 1997 and August 31, 1999). The Centralized Medical Unit in Seattle is operational.

April 1999

1. General Assistance Supported Employment Project adds pilot sites at the Vancouver and Spokane Southwest CSOs.

March 1999

1. Project Access pilot started in King County. Using a \$36,000 grant from Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC), providing community services voice-mail to the homeless and local telephone service in community service sites such as shelters and food distribution centers.
2. "Most Wanted" Internet website began posting photos of selected persons owing child support debt.

Appendix 8

Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

February 1999

1. Established the Re-employ Washington Workers program, administered by the Employment Security Department. The program offers enhanced job search activities and bonuses for early re-employment to non-TANF, low-income families.

January 1999

1. Washington State Minimum Wage increased to \$5.70 per hour.
2. Changed eligibility for the community jobs program to pay for actual number of hours worked with a 20% earnings disregard and to screen out fewer clients from the program.
3. SSI/SSA cost of living adjustment (COLA) increased benefits by 1.3%.

November 1998

1. Based on a change in federal law, expanded eligibility for federal Food Stamps to certain minor, elderly, or disabled non-citizens.

October 1998

1. Finalized the Tribal TANF agreement with the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe.

September 1998

1. Finalized the Tribal TANF agreement with the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe.
2. Authorized an overall child care rate increase.
3. Established special rates for non-standard hour child care.
4. Authorized a \$250 one-time bonus for licensed child care providers who agree to provide infant care.

July 1998

1. Legislature renews authorization for Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) for five years (through June 30, 2003).
2. Fleeing felon disqualification applied to General Assistance programs. Person is not eligible for General Assistance benefits for any month in which they are fleeing from the law to avoid going to court or jail for a crime considered a felony or for breaking a condition of probation or parole.

April 1998

1. Complete phase-in of the Integrated Child Care System.

Appendix 8

Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

March 1998

1. Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) client threshold is reduced from \$9.25 to \$7.00.

February 1998

1. Due to a court injunction, stopped enforcing the residency requirement (grant payment to be made at the previous state of residence level for the first twelve months) for non-immigrants.

November 1997

1. Residency requirements go into effect for those applying for WorkFirst. Payment to be made at the previous state of residence level for the first twelve months
2. WorkFirst Individual Responsibility Plan implemented.
3. TANF recipients are allowed to establish "Individual Development Accounts."
4. Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) becomes available for TANF-eligible applicants.
5. Under the Consolidated Assistance Units rules, non-sibling children living with the same caretaker will be placed in the same assistance unit.
6. WorkFirst self-employment implemented.
7. Phase-in of four programs into the Integrated Child Care System begins.
8. Quality Assurance TANF data reporting requirements began.
9. Pilot program initiated to eliminate 100-hour rule for TANF applicants. Rule will be waived on an exception to policy basis for one year to determine fiscal impact.
10. Adult parent of teen parent's child ineligible for TANF if department determines living situation is inappropriate.
11. Child care subsidy rates set at 59th percentile of the 1996 Market Rate Survey.

October 1997

1. General Assistance Supported Employment Project begins in Region 4. The pilot project at the Belltown CSO is named Partnership with Adults for Community Enhancement (PACE). Recipients, sorted by physical impairments or mental disorder, are provided contracted job development and placement services and related work supports.

September 1997

1. As of September 1, certain legal immigrants are no longer eligible for federal food stamps. The state implemented the Food Assistance Program for eligible legal immigrants to receive state-funded food stamps. Eligibility and employment & training requirements are the same as for the federal food stamp program.
2. General Assistance-Unemployable Pilot (GAP) project in Region 3 ended.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

August 1997

1. Changes to the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program were made to complete implementation of P. L. 104-193, the *Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996* (PRWORA), requirements and to begin implementing state welfare reform legislation, the *Washington WorkFirst Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act* (EHB 3901), signed into law in April. Changes include:
 - a. A five-year time limit for cash assistance;
 - b. Exemption of 50% of gross earned income from consideration when determining benefit level;
 - c. Elimination of establishment of overpayments due to retrospective budgeting;
 - d. Elimination of the 100% needs test;
 - e. Increased allowable equity of \$5,000 for a client's automobile;
 - f. Exemption of client savings accounts of up to \$3,000;
 - g. Pregnant Teen and Teen Parent requirements for education (teen must be pursuing high school completion or GED) go into effect;
 - h. Diversion Services provided directly or through referral to other agencies as an alternative to WorkFirst Cash Assistance;
 - i. A vehicle used to transport disabled individual is exempt without regard to value;
 - j. DCS non-cooperation sanction is replaced by 25% grant reduction penalty and determination of DCS non-cooperation to be made by the IV-D agency (under PRWORA, each state must operate a Title IV-D child support program to be eligible for TANF funds);
 - k. Eligibility review cycle extended from six to twelve months;
 - l. Disqualification for drug-related felony conviction modified to add an exception for clients who participate in or have completed treatment;
 - m. Temporary disqualification of caretaker relative for failure to make timely report of a child's absence from home;
 - k. Teen parent requirements for appropriate living situation are amended by state law to further restrict eligibility beyond TANF requirements, a living situation is not appropriate if a minor parent is under age 16 and resides with the adult parent of his/her child ("child rape" situations); and
 - l. Certain categories of aliens are denied TANF benefits.
2. State-funded cash aid, State Family Assistance (SFA), program for legal immigrants implemented.
3. AREN component of TANF is broadened so that clients no longer need an eviction or utility shut-off notice in order to qualify for a payment. Also, the AREN payment was no longer limited to the grant payment standard for the family size. Effect was to allow some clients with income (earned or unearned) that exceeded the grant standard to retain eligibility because of the increase in the need (e.g., the payment standard plus the amount requested for AREN).

July 1997

1. License suspension program (for noncustodial delinquent parents) for Child Support Enforcement implemented.
2. Quality Assurance began Phase I implementation of TANF payment accuracy evaluation.
3. 100-hour rule permanently eliminated for TANF recipients.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

May 1997

1. Changes to the TANF program were made to continue implementation of P. L. 104-194 and requirements under existing state law. Changes include:
 - a. Disqualification periods for individuals convicted in state court of unlawful practices (welfare fraud);
 - b. Ten year disqualification for individuals convicted of misrepresenting residence to obtain assistance in two or more states; and
 - c. Lifetime disqualification for individuals convicted of drug-related felonies.

April 1997

1. Naturalization Facilitation for aged, blind or disabled SSI recipients at risk of losing SSI due to non-citizenship began.
2. On April 17, Governor Gary Locke signed into law the *Washington WorkFirst Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act* (TANF) legislation (EHB-3901) which established the WorkFirst Program. This program replaces the Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. The STEP Waiver 48 of 60-Month Time Limit is repealed.

February 1997

1. An unmarried minor parent who does not reside in an appropriate living situation, as determined by the DSHS, is ineligible for TANF (implementation of the TANF requirements).

January 1997

1. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program on January 10 when the TANF State Plan was submitted to the Department of Health and Human Services. The following TANF program changes were implemented in January as a result of the *Personal Responsibility & Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996* (P. L. 104-193) and existing state law that was no longer superseded by federal law:
 - a. Upon the request of a law enforcement officer, the DSHS will furnish the address of any TANF recipient who is a fugitive felon or probation or parole violator or has information that is necessary for the conduct of the officer's official duties.
 - b. Personal property of great sentimental value is exempt without regard to ceiling value.
 - c. Non-recurring lump sum income in the form of compensatory awards or related settlements that are not used to repair or replace damaged, destroyed or stolen property or to pay medical bills are treated as resources on the first of the month following receipt. Recipients may reduce the value of the award prior to the first of the month as long as the resource is not transferred for less than adequate consideration.

For lump sums that are not compensatory awards or related settlements, that portion of the award equal to the difference between the \$1,000 non-exempt resource ceiling and the client's existing non-exempt resources will be considered exempt. If the remaining balance of the lump sum is:

- (1) Less than the payment standard, the amount will be deducted from the recipient's grant.
- (2) In excess of one month's grant payment less than two month's payment, the recipient's grant will be suspended.

Appendix 8

Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

- (3) In excess of two month's payment, the recipient is ineligible for two months and must reapply for assistance at the end of the period of ineligibility.
- d. Fleeing felons are ineligible for TANF. A person is no longer eligible if fleeing from the law to avoid prosecution or imprisonment or violating a condition of probation or parole.
2. The shelter deduction is increased from \$247 to \$250.
3. The following Food Stamp Program changes are the result of the Personal Responsibility & Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P. L. 104-193):
 - a. Children 21 years of age or younger living with a parent must be included in the food stamp household with the parent.
 - b. Fleeing felons are ineligible for the food stamp program. A person is no longer eligible for the food stamp program when fleeing from the law to avoid going to court or jail for a crime considered a felony and breaking a condition of parole or probation.
 - c. The 20% work expense deduction from earned income is eliminated when a household fails without good cause to report earnings in a timely manner resulting in an over issuance.
 - d. Immigrant eligibility changed so that many non-citizens who previously qualified do not qualify for food stamps. The following non-citizens are eligible:
 - (1) Immigrants residing in the United States who:
 - (A) Are veterans honorably discharged for reasons other than alienage,
 - (B) Are active duty personnel of the armed forces,
 - (C) Are spouses or unmarried dependents of these veterans or active duty personnel, or
 - (D) Have worked and earned money in 40 qualifying quarters.
 - (2) For five years after obtaining the designated alien status:
 - (A) Refugees admitted under section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA),
 - (B) Asylees admitted under section 208 of the INA, or
 - (C) Aliens whose deportation has been withheld under section 243(h) of the INA.
4. The energy disregard for cash grants was eliminated. In the past a part of the cash grant was disregarded as energy assistance. This amount is now being counted as income. The grant remains the same, but each cash assistance household will lose between \$25 and \$30 in food stamp benefits.
5. Food stamp households that are late reapplying for food stamp benefits (after the certification period has expired), will have the food stamp benefits prorated from the date of application.
6. High school students age 18 and over will have their earnings counted as income when calculating food stamp benefits.
7. Food stamp benefits will not increase when income is decreased because of failure to take an action required by a public assistance program.
8. New penalties are required for the Food Stamp Employment and Training Program and for voluntary quit. They are:
 - a. One month for the first time and correct the violation,
 - b. Three months for the second time and correct the violation, and
 - c. Six months for the third time and correct the violation.
9. Fraud penalties are stiffer. People who knowingly break a food stamp rule will be barred from the food stamp program for 12 months for the first offense and 24 months for the second offense.
10. People who are found guilty of buying, selling or trading food stamps for illegal drugs will be barred for two years. People convicted of buying, selling or trading food stamps of \$500 or more are barred for life.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

11. People who are found guilty of giving false information about their identity or where they live to get duplicate benefits will be barred for 10 years.
12. Able bodied adults without dependents (ABAWD) are eligible for food stamp benefits for no more than three months out of a 36 month period unless working or participating in a work program at least twenty hours a week, or participating in a Workfare program.
13. The definition of a homeless person is revised to limit homelessness to 90 days while temporarily residing in the home of another.
14. The homeless shelter standard is eliminated.
15. The SSI state supplement payment standards were increased when the state returned to the "payment level method" for determining the amount of the state supplement. This was done in anticipation of a drop in SSI case load due to 1996 Welfare Reform legislation. However, under *the Balanced Budget Act of 1997*, most recipients will remain on SSI. Therefore, the state changed to the "Total Expenditure Method" for determining the state supplement amount.

November 1996

1. Governor Mike Lowry presented Washington's proposed Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) State Plan for public review and comment.
2. The ACES On-line Manuals System was implemented statewide. Policy and Procedural manuals as well as the ACES User Manual are now available electronically to all ACES users.

October 1996

1. The one-year General Assistance-Unemployable (GA-U) pilot (GAP) project begins. The Alderwood, Smokey Point, Sky Valley and Everett CSOs establish working agreements with community employment services agencies to test an inter-agency assessment tool and determine the services, time and costs needed to help long-term (recipient for six months or more and not suitable to apply for SSI) GA-U recipients become employable.
2. The vehicle resource limit for the food stamp program is raised from \$4,600 to \$4,650.
3. The standard deduction is frozen at \$134.

August 1996

1. On August 22, 1996 President Clinton signed the *Personal Responsibility & Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996* (PRWORA) into law. Title IV of the Social Security Act is re-written to repeal the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program and replace it with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. The entitlement to public assistance is ended, states receive block grants and are given flexibility to design their own assistance programs. A five-year lifetime limit on receipt of public assistance is established along with stringent work participation requirements.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

July 1996

1. Administration of most cases for persons receiving long term care services is transferred to Home and Community Services, Aging and Adult Services. General Assistance-Unemployable WAC is amended to waive the requirement for medical documentation to establish incapacity for these cases.

May 1996

1. The definition of student is expanded to include an adult student who has parental control of a child eleven years of age or under when neither the child's natural or adoptive or step-parent nor the adult's spouse resided in the household.
2. DSHS received waiver approval from Food and Consumer Services to eliminate the telephone interview for food stamp benefits at the time of the desk review for Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). A face-to-face interview is required every 12 months for the Food Stamp Program.
3. Added a new description to inaccessible resources. Resources are inaccessible if when sold, the resources would net the household less than one-half of the applicable resource limit.

March 1996

1. *Contract with America Advancement Act of 1996*, P. L. 104-121, provides for the termination of disability benefits to persons receiving Title II benefits when disability is based on drug addiction or alcoholism. Disability benefits are denied to any person filing for benefits based on drug addiction or alcoholism or whose case was adjudicated on or after March 29, 1996.

December 1995

1. Washington Administrative Code (WAC) is changed effective December 1, to allow AFDC recipient households the option of including or excluding the child of unmarried parents when the child is living with both parents. This change was made in response to the state court of appeals decision in *Sams v. DSHS*.
2. Unmarried, two-parent AFDC applicants are offered the opportunity to sign paternity affidavits at the time of financial interview. Those applicants choosing not to complete an affidavit are then referred to the Division of Child Support for paternity establishment.
3. The Food Stamp Standard Deduction is reduced from \$138 to \$134.
4. Implemented the *Garcia* decision from the U. S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. An intentional program violation disqualification shall be implemented the first of the month following the date the person receives written notification of the Administrative Disqualification Hearing for both recipients and non-recipients.

Appendix 8

Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

October 1995

1. The Food Stamp Program changed as follows:
 - a. Thrifty Food Plan amounts and Basis of Issuance tables were increased.
 - b. Gross, net and 165% of Income Standards increased.
 - c. Standard deduction increased to \$138.
 - d. Homeless shelter deduction increased to \$143.
 - e. The maximum shelter deduction increased to \$247.
 - f. Standard Utility Allowance increased to \$220.
 - g. The Telephone Standard increased to \$29.
 - h. The vehicle fair market value limit increased to \$4,600.
2. Cooperation with Quality Control (QC) is made an eligibility factor for AFDC. AFDC grants must be terminated for families that refuse to cooperate in the Quality Control review process.
3. Refugees are eligible for extended Refugee Medical Assistance through the eighth month after entry into the United States, regardless of their Refugee Cash Assistance status.

September 1995

1. Need standards for grant recipients are raised to reflect annual cost of living adjustment. AFDC grant Payment Standards remain unchanged and are now equal to 43.6% of the Need Standards.

August 1995

1. The Department suspends retrospectively budgeted Food Stamp households for one month when the household receives an extra periodic income. Retrospective budgeting means budgeting income from a past month to determine benefits for a future month, e.g., earned income received in January is reported to the Department in February and is then budgeted against March food stamp benefits.

July 1995

1. The Department adds a non-heating/non-cooling limited utility allowance.
2. Mandatory verification for household composition, shelter, and utility costs is added.
3. The Washington Administrative Code (WAC) is amended, as required by the Legislature, to require the DSHS to notify the parent with whom a child last resided when the child is approved for AFDC while living with a nonparental relative. The parent is also informed of the availability of Family Reconciliation Services and that they have the right to request their child's address. The Department is obligated to disclose the child's address to the parent provided there are no allegations of child abuse or neglect.
4. Public Law 103-286 exempts payments made to victims of Nazi persecution when determining eligibility for and the amount of benefits or services.
5. As a result of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation Grand Coulee Dam Settlement Act, funds paid from a trust fund established through the act are disregarded.
6. Bank accounts jointly owned by AFDC recipients and SI recipients may be excluded as a resource for AFDC if the account was considered by Social Security Administration Disability Office (SSADO) in determining SSI eligibility.