

**Appendix 8  
Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month**

**Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month, July 1995 – June 2011**

**May 2011**

1. The grant maximum for cash assistance was reduced from \$941 to \$726 per month. The change would reduce TANF, State Family Assistance, and Refugee Cash Assistance grants for most families with more than five household members. The change was necessary due to a budget shortfall and increased demand for services by families affected by the economic recession.
2. Child support pass-through payments to custodial parents receiving TANF were suspended May 1, 2011, as required under SSB 6893 that was passed by the Washington State Legislature in 2010.

**April 2011**

1. The full Pregnancy-to-Employment assessment for the other parent in a two-parent household was eliminated. A partial assessment is required after the child is born.
2. State Food Assistance Program (FAP) benefits were reduced to 50% of the federal SNAP benefit amount. This reduction was not applied to benefit issuances due to *Pimentel v. Dreyfus* Temporary Restraining Order/Preliminary Injunction.
3. Maximum Disability Lifeline grants were reduced by 25%, from \$266 to \$197 for one person.

**March 2011**

1. In an effort to achieve cost savings and align participation requirements with the federal TANF standard, participation requirements for single parents with a child under age six were reduced from 32 to 20 hours per week. The 20 hours per week participation requirement must be in a core activity. Parents would be allowed to voluntarily participate full-time. Full-time activities include Community Jobs and Vocational Education.
2. Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) changes:
  - a. Waiting List – With the exceptions noted below, families applying for WCCC with income at or below 175% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) would be placed on a waiting list. Program openings would be filled on a first-come, first-served basis. Families would be notified when there are openings in the program and would have 10 days to begin the application process.

The following groups receive priority access to WCCC and would not be included in the waiting list:

- i. All TANF families;
- ii. Families with pending TANF due to curing a WorkFirst sanction; and
- iii. Families with verifiable special needs child.

- b. Copayment Increase – Copays for families with income above 82% of the FPL increase as follows:

Income level:	Copayment:	Change:
At or below 82% of FPL	\$15	No change
Above 82% up to 137.5% FPL	\$65	\$10 increase
Above 137.5% through 175% FPL	The dollar amount equal to subtracting 147.5% of the FPL from countable income,	\$10 increase plus an increase in multiplying from 44% to 50%

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multiplying by 50%, then adding  
\$65

3. In response to a budget shortfall, the Department implemented emergency rules to count federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) when determining TANF eligibility and benefit levels. The emergency rules were challenged in federal court. The plaintiffs' motion for a temporary restraining order was orally granted on February 28, 2011, and an order entered shortly thereafter. During the month of March 2011, the Department reinstated benefits for approximately 8,250 families affected by this change. Subsequent legislation in 2011 ( ESSB 5921 Section 5 ) prohibits DSHS from including SSI income when determining TANF eligibility and benefit levels.

### February 2011

1. In December 2010, DSHS adopted a rule-making order to eliminate the Food Assistance Program for legal immigrants (FAP) on February 1, 2011. FAP provides state-funded food assistance to approximately 13,700 individuals who are residing in Washington legally but do not meet the requirements for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (Washington's Basic Food program) because of their immigration status. Roughly 68% of these individuals live in "mixed" households, where some family members are eligible for and receive federal food benefits. On January 20, 2011, legal services filed a lawsuit in federal court to stop DSHS from ending FAP. On January 27, 2011, the court granted legal services' motion for a temporary restraining order and required DSHS to continue providing FAP benefits. This was later followed by a preliminary injunction that barred DSHS from terminating or reducing FAP benefits. The State Legislature passed Supplemental Budget ESHB 1086, which reduces FAP benefits to 50% of the benefit levels for the SNAP program. Benefit rule changes under this legislation were to be implemented April 1, 2011; however, the preliminary injunction also prevented implementation of this reduction. Currently, the preliminary injunction is on appeal before the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.
2. TANF time limit hardship extension changes take effect. Revised hardship extensions are granted for parents or needy relative caregivers:
  - a. Approved for WorkFirst exemption due to age, disability or because of a need to stay home to care for a disabled family member or required to apply for SSI; or
  - b. Participating in a family violence service plan developed by someone trained in family violence; or
  - c. With an open child welfare case with a state or tribal government and it is the first time any child in the home has been involved in dependency considerations or action; or
  - d. Employed 32 hours or more per week; or
  - e. Recipient needy relative caregivers over age 55.
2. TANF time limit hardship extension changes took effect. Revised hardship extensions were granted for parents or needy relative caregivers:
  - a. Approved for WorkFirst exemption due to age, disability or because of a need to stay home to care for a disabled family member or required to apply for SSI; or
  - b. Participating in a family violence service plan developed by someone trained in family violence; or
  - c. Who have an open child welfare case with a state or tribal government and it is the first time any child in the home has been involved in dependency considerations or action; or
  - d. Employed 32 hours or more per week; or
  - e. Recipient needy relative caregivers over the age of 55.
3. In response to budget reductions, TANF 15% grant reduction took effect. This change also reduced payment standards for Refugee Cash Assistance, State Family Assistance, Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program, and the Maximum Earned Income and Grant Maximum payment standards.

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4. Temporary Suspension of Working Connections Child Care Field Trip Fee Reimbursement: In response to budget reductions, licensed or certified child care centers will no longer be able to bill for field trip fees. The change did not affect licensed or certified family home child care providers.

### January 2011

1. Disability Lifeline: Effective January 1, 2011, ESA implemented a reduction of 21.4% to the average grant for Disability Lifeline clients (formerly General Assistance). About 41,000 clients, who are eligible for the program due to physical or psychological incapacities, will be affected by the reduction. The reductions were needed to meet the Governor's mandate for 6.3% across the board spending cuts and to offset anticipated savings lost due to the *Elkins vs. Dreyfus* Temporary Restraining Order (TRO) (see page A8-5).
2. Disability Lifeline – Vocational Rehabilitation Assessment Tool was implemented. When a determination is made that a person is likely to benefit from vocational rehabilitation services, the individual must participate with DVR in order to remain eligible for the monthly stipend and housing voucher or cash grant. If the person refuses to participate, the department must terminate the cash stipend and housing voucher or cash grant, but cannot terminate medical coverage.
3. Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Reduction: Effective January 1, 2011, DCA maximum payment amount decreased from \$1,250 to \$1,000 in a 12-month period. This reduction was approved by the Legislature during the 2010 Special Session. The reduction was temporary and expected to end June 30, 2011 as it was not proposed to be carried over into the next biennium.
4. Working Connections Child Care: Changing the income limit for Working Connections Childcare (WCCC) to 175% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) began in October 2010 and was anticipated to be phased in over six months. Effective January 1, 2011, the new income limit was applied to all remaining households exceeding 175% of FPL.
5. Tribal TANF Maintenance of Effort (MOE) Funding Reduction: Effective January 1, 2011 state MOE funding for Tribal TANF programs was reduced by 6.3% in response to the Governor's Across-the-Board budget reduction directive.
6. WorkFirst Funding for Children's Administration: Effective January 1, 2011 WorkFirst funding used to support the delivery of child welfare services was reduced by 6.3% in response to the Governor's Across-the-Board budget reduction directive.

### December 2010

1. Naturalization: The Department eliminated the Naturalization program which was projected to serve approximately 4,200 clients in 2010. The program provided assistance, such as help paying fees and preparation for the Naturalization test, to individuals who receive public assistance, but have not yet attained citizenship. Although the Naturalization program included a proviso for a small portion of the funding, the majority of the program funding was provided by the state's General Fund.
2. Refugee Services: The Department reduced contracts with community-based agencies that provide employment placement, English-as-a-Second-Language (ESL) training, job skills training, job search workshops, and job retention services for refugees and legal immigrants with limited English proficiencies who receive TANF or Refugee Cash Assistance, and those who have resided in the United States for less than five years but do not receive assistance. The reductions were effective December 1, 2010 and limited services available to this population.

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3. TANF Two-Parent Participation Change: An additional participation option was added to allow both parents in a qualifying family to split the 35 hour per week requirement.

### October 2010

1. On August 12, 2010, the Governor announced the details of a plan to keep the WorkFirst budget in balance. Faced with a \$51 million shortfall, difficult decisions had to be made to ensure a balanced budget and protect the safety net for vulnerable families and children. The following changes were effective October 1, 2010:
  - a. Eliminated Services
    - i. Post TANF/SFA Services – All support services and tuition assistance for clients who no longer receive Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or State Family Assistance (SFA) were eliminated. Staff no longer provide clients with post-TANF support services or post-TANF tuition assistance once a client has exited the program.
    - ii. Sanction Review Panel – The Sanction Review Panel (SRP) was eliminated.
  - b. Suspended Services  
The Career Services Program (CSP) administered by the Employment Security Department was suspended.
  - c. Reduction in Services
    - i. Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) -The maximum Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) allotment was reduced to \$1,250 from \$1,500 in a 12 month period.
    - ii. Working Connections Childcare (WCCC) - Income limit for (WCCC) was reduced to 175% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). The new income limit was used to determine eligibility:
      - When the current authorization period ends for families with open WCCC cases.
      - For new WCCC applications submitted on or after October 1, 2010.
    - iii. Reduce Partner Agency Funding and Expenditures:
      - a. DSHS staffing program support costs were reduced by 6%
      - b. Education and training expenditures and funding to the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges were reduced by 10%
      - c. Employment services expenditures and funding to Employment Security Department were reduced by 2.1%
      - d. Funding for Supported Works programs operated by the Department of Commerce was reduced by 9.8%. This eliminated the Supported Works programs once funding was exhausted in December 2010.
  - d. Participation Requirement Change  
Two-Parent Participation - Two-parent households were now able to coordinate their activities to meet WorkFirst participation requirements. The parents are required to engage in at least 35 hours per week of WorkFirst activities (30 hours core/5 hours of core or non-core). One parent in a qualifying two-parent household could opt out of participation as long as the participating parent is engaged in at least 35 hours per week. Effective December 1, an additional option was added to allow both parents in a qualifying family to split the 35 hour per week requirement.
  - e. AREN Change  
Additional Requirements (AREN) - Rules for AREN did not change but reinforced. In accordance with

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WAC 388-436-0002, prior to issuance of funds for utility assistance, a client must apply for local community resources and submit written verification from the community provider that utility assistance is not available.

For the link to LIHEAP funds available in local communities, please refer to:  
<http://www.liheapwa.org/Page.aspx?nid=12>

As of October 2010, AREN requests beyond \$500 and up to the \$750 program limit now require referral to a supervisor or designee for approval.

2. *Elkins v. Dreyfus* – Disability Lifeline time limits are stopped.
  - a. A lawsuit was filed in August 2010 against the Department regarding the implementation of the time limits for the Disability Lifeline (DL) program. The plaintiffs sought an injunction to stop any termination of benefits and to reinstate October benefits for those terminated from the program. On October 13, 2010, a federal District Court judge issued a temporary restraining order, prohibiting the Department from terminating Disability Lifeline clients due to time limits and ordering the Department to reinstate benefits for persons previously terminated for time limits. The court found that plaintiffs were likely to succeed in their claims that they did not receive adequate notice of termination and that the Department's disability review process did not determine whether the plaintiffs met the SSI disability standard prior to termination, as required under the statute. It was determined that the Department did not have the resources to complete the full five-step sequential evaluation process for SSI disability for all clients subject to the time limits and was unable to implement the policy under the current statutory language. Therefore, the Department reinstated benefits for all affected clients and did not implement time limits before the disability lifeline program was eliminated in October 2011.
  - b. The Department revised the estimated ratable reduction that was scheduled to take effect January 1, 2011. The revised reduction was increased from approximately 11.83% to grant payment standards for Disability Lifeline clients (formerly General Assistance) to 23.85% due to the effect of the TRO. About 41,000 clients, who were eligible for the program due to a temporary incapacity, would be affected by the reduction.

### September 2010

1. Governor Gregoire announced that all state agencies had to reduce their budgets by 6.3%. ESA must achieve a reduction target of about \$36.56 million in General Fund-State savings between October 1, 2010 and June 30, 2011.
2. Disability Lifeline – time limits took effect. By September, case reviews had to occur for all clients who had been on assistance for at least 12-19 months. A client could be terminated, due to the time limits, unless the case had been reviewed to determine whether client is likely to be eligible for SSI.

### July 2010

1. CEAP eligibility was expanded to include families who had been terminated due to NCS and who were participating for 4 consecutive weeks before they could qualify for TANF/SFA.
2. Disability Lifeline (DL) changes mandated by E2SHB 2782 began July 6:
  - a. Chemical dependency treatment is a condition of eligibility for all DL recipients who are assessed as chemically dependent;
  - b. Training for chemical dependency treatment, vocational rehabilitation services and sanction policy becomes available;

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- c. Case reviews must be completed by July, 2010 when a client has been on assistance for at least 20 months; and
  - d. Early SSI Transition Project began in King, Pierce and Spokane counties – the Department contracted with a managed health care system, Community Health Plan of Washington (CHPW), to operate a project intended to quickly transition Disability Lifeline recipients to Medicaid and SSI. Under the project, CHPW would:
    - i. Starting 09/01/2010, help recipients identified as potentially disabled to file and pursue applications for Supplemental Security Income (SSI).
    - ii. Starting 11/01/2010, schedule and perform incapacity evaluations when medical evidence was not already available.
3. NCS Termination Policy was changed so that families were terminated after four consecutive months of sanction. Prior policy was to terminate after six months of sanction. In addition:
- a. Parents who are terminated for non-compliance sanction must comply with program requirements for four consecutive weeks before they can receive a TANF grant, regardless of the length of time between termination and reapplication.
  - b. All parents who exited TANF while they were in sanction status must come back in sanction when they reapply, regardless of the length of time they have been off TANF.
  - c. The process was streamlined by eliminating one case staffing, giving parents one comprehensive case staffing before sanction occurred, and effective October 1, 2010, eliminating the panel that reviewed cases prior to termination.
4. Career Services Program (CSP) eligibility changes took effect. In response to budget reductions, CSP no longer enrolled Basic Food Assistance parents. Basic Food Assistance parents enrolled in CSP prior to July 1, 2010, continued to receive services and assistance for the duration of their 6 months enrollment as long as they maintained their program eligibility.
5. Effective July 1, 2010, DCS adopted rules to provide that collections from federal tax refund offset were to be applied only to support arrears, and first to arrears assigned to the state; this rule change was based on budgetary needs.

### May 2010

1. General Assistance, now Disability Lifeline, medical evidence rule changes took effect:
  - a. diagnoses of impairments based on examinations performed within 12 months of the application were now accepted.
  - b. Rules clarified that the department would use only diagnoses of impairments that were independent of addiction or chemical dependency, defined as expected to persist after 90 days of abstinence, to determine incapacity.
  - c. Medical evidence request letter for physical impairments (Form 14-150) was revised to support these changes.

### April 2010

1. The WorkFirst procedures for approving deferrals and exemptions for WorkFirst parents who are needed in the home to care for children and adult relatives with physical, mental or emotional disorders were changed:
  - a. Limited Children with Special Needs Public Health Nurse evaluations to an initial evaluation unless a supervisor approved a follow-up evaluation.

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- b. Condensed and consolidated two Public Health Nurse Evaluation forms into a new DSHS 10-255, Special Needs Evaluation and Engagement Recommendations form. The revised form focused on the child's care requirements, the parent's ability to participate and how long the parent was expected to be needed in the home to care for the child.
- c. Eliminated the case staffing and set new criteria for approving ZB and ZC exemptions.

### March 2010

- 1. Effective March 29, the state legislature enacted E2SHB 2782 which replaced the General Assistance (GA) program with the Disability Lifeline (DL) program. Major changes to the program included:
  - a. time limits of 24 months out of 60 months, effective September 1, 2010 through June 13, 2013;
  - b. adding of participation in a chemical dependency treatment or vocational rehabilitation services as conditions of eligibility;
  - c. creation of a housing voucher program that would be administered by the Department of Commerce;
  - d. development and use of a new assessment tool which must be used to determine whether Division of Vocational Rehabilitation programs could assist Disability Lifeline recipients in returning to work;
  - e. as part of the application process, the department must ask if the applicant has ever served in the U.S. military. If yes, the department must then confer with the state of federal Department of Veterans Affairs or contracted veteran's affairs service officer to determine whether the applicant is eligible for any benefits or programs offered to veterans; and
  - f. the department must contract with a managed health care system or other qualified entity to operate a project aimed at screening and quickly transitioning individuals with a disability who are likely to qualify for federal disability benefits into the Disability Lifeline Expedited Programs, known as GA-X. The pilot was set to begin in King, Pierce and Spokane counties by July 1, 2010 and be expanded statewide by October 1, 2011.

### November 2009

- 1. Most GA-U recipients began access to Medical Care Services (MCS) benefits through Community Health Plan of Washington (CHP). CHP was providing medical benefits to GA-U recipients in King and Pierce Counties since January 2005 through a managed care pilot project. A mental health component was added to the pilot in December 2007.

### October 2009

- 1. Income rules for employed General Assistance recipients changed to a 50% earned income disregard.
- 2. A new Washington State Child Support Schedule was implemented. Changes included:
  - a. The presumptive minimum child support order increases to \$50 per month per child
  - b. The need standard is replaced by a "self support reserve" set at 125% of the federal poverty level
  - c. The schedule is now presumptive from the \$1,000 to \$12,000 income levels
  - d. Income from second jobs is excluded from the gross income calculation
  - e. New rules for imputing income
- 3. Based on requirements in the federal regulations, Child Support orders entered in Washington State must have language requiring medical support from both parents and allow for a collection of a medical premium share against one or both parents when that parent is not providing insurance. If the obligated parent is not providing health insurance for the child and the order contains a provision for allowing collection of the medical premium share, that share may be collected upon request. Each parent is responsible for a

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proportionate share of uninsured medical costs. Upon proof of expense, DCS will enforce uninsured medical costs.

4. Annual federally required standards updates for Basic Food and WASHCAP.

### September 2009

1. WorkFirst participation requirements for dependent teens were eliminated.
2. Standardized WorkFirst policies and procedures were established to help parents with physical, mental and emotional conditions become employable, and for those with severe and chronic health conditions, to access federal disability benefits.

### July 2009

1. General Assistance (GA) program changes were implemented as required by the 2009-2010 Operating Budget, including:
  - a. Worked with the Department of Veteran Affairs to establish a referral process to facilitate applications for veteran's services.
  - b. Implemented a plan to evaluate General Assistance Unemployable (GA-U) cases that have been on assistance for over 12 months to determine if the available medical and incapacity related evidence indicates the recipient should remain on GA-U or be referred to General Assistance Expedited Medicaid (GA-X).
  - c. Referred appropriate GA recipients to Naturalization Services.
  - d. Referred appropriate GA recipients to Workforce Development Councils in King, Pierce, Snohomish and Spokane Counties for worker retraining or development services.

### April 2009

1. Suspended support services for parents enrolled in Career Services due to Diversion Cash Assistance.
2. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) provided a 13.6 percent increase in the maximum Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits (Basic Food). This equated to a \$24 increase for a one person household.

### February 2009

1. Expanded the Career Services program to include Non-Assistance Food Stamps (NAFS) parents who were working 30 hours per week.
2. Provided \$1 payments under the Low Income Home Energy Program (LIHEAP) to all households receiving Basic Food benefits. This joint effort between DSHS and the Department of Commerce leveraged federal LIHEAP funds to confer the highest utility deduction for Basic Food available, resulting in increased benefits for many households. The payment also reduced administrative effort related to verifying household utility costs. Washington's issuance of federal SNAP benefits increased by approximately \$3.6 million monthly or \$43.4 million on an annual basis as a result of this initiative.



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### October 2008

1. Effective October 1 the Gross Income Standard for the Basic Food Program (BFP) was raised from 130% to 200% of the Federal Poverty Level for Categorically Eligible (CE) households (under BFP rules, most households are CE). An extensive marketing and outreach campaign was implemented to inform potentially eligible households of the new rules. An additional 23,300 households were expected to qualify for BFP as a result of this change.
2. The Division of Child Support (DCS) began paying pass-through payments to TANF recipients beginning October 1. Recipients received up to \$100 a month of support collected for one child, and up to \$200 a month of support collected for two or more children. The pass-through payment did not affect TANF grants.
3. Effective October 1, the final federal regulations for the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 went into effect. The Division of Child Support (DCS) now applied Funds intercepted from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to current support.
4. Effective October 1 the final federal regulations for the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 went into effect. These final regulations expanded the types of activities that count towards participation, changed the methodology for counting job search and excused absences towards participation, and relaxed some of the participation documentation requirements.
5. Effective Oct. 1 provisions of the 2008 Farm Bill went into effect. These provisions included an increase in the standard income deduction, an increase in the minimum benefit for one and two-person households, and removal of the cap on the dependent care expense deduction.

### August 2008

1. Effective August 1 ESA implemented policy changes to promote family reunification and supporting temporary placement of children with relatives. The primary changes included:
  - a. Extending eligibility for TANF cash and medical benefits from 90 to 180 days when a child is temporarily absent and is expected to return to the home within 180 days.
  - b. Providing concurrent TANF benefits for the child for up to 180 days to both the parent and another adult caregiver with whom the Division of Children and Family Services has placed the TANF child.
  - c. Allowing a child who is temporarily out of the home due to hospitalization to be added to the TANF grant.

### July 2008

1. Effective July 1, the TANF, SFA, CEAP and RCA payments standards were increased by three percent.

### February 2008

1. On February 12 the Division of Assistance Programs restructuring of headquarters staff was completed. The division was renamed the Community Services Division.

### December 2007

1. Local Community Services Offices began referring parents in long-term WorkFirst sanction or who lost TANF benefits due to non-compliance sanction to Pathway-to Engagement contractors. These contractors helped parents re-engage with the WorkFirst program or develop exit plans for supporting themselves

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without a monthly cash grant. Pathway-to-Engagement services were mandated and funded under a proviso in the 2007-09 Biennial Operating Budget.

2. On December 10 ESA began implementing the federal Disaster Food Stamp Program (DFSP) in Grays Harbor and Lewis counties to provide emergency food benefits for storm and flood victims. Under the DFSP, the USDA Food and Nutrition Service allowed States to waive regular Food Stamp Program eligibility rules for persons in federally declared disaster areas. On December 18, the DFSP was expanded to Thurston, Mason and Pacific counties. On December 21, the program was expanded to Clallam and Kitsap counties. By January 7, over \$5.2 million in DFSP benefits had been issued to over 16,000 households. In addition, regular Basic Food Program (BFP) recipients were authorized replacement issuances for food lost during the disaster.

### July 2007

1. Effective July 1 ESA and the Employment Security Department implemented a new WorkFirst Career Services program to provide services to families who left TANF and who were employed at least 30 hours per week. The program was administered primarily by ESD and provides cash payments and employment services for up to six months for eligible parents who choose to enroll. The Career Services program was a post-TANF work transition program funded under the WorkFirst program budget.
2. Effective July 1 ESA, the WorkFirst Partner agencies, and WorkFirst contractors began implementing procedures for verifying actual hours of client participation in activities that are used to determine the federal TANF participation rate. These included job search and job readiness activities, community service and work experience, and some education and training activities. Verification of actual hours of participation in these activities was required under the federal Deficit Reduction Act of 2005.
3. Effective July 22 ESA began implementing Second Substitute Senate Bill 6016, which changed the WorkFirst infant exemption by allowing parents to be exempt from participation for up to 12 months in the parent's lifetime.
4. Effective October 1 the federal Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 required state child support agencies to charge a \$25 annual fee on each case when:
  - a. The custodian has never received Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Tribal TANF or Aid to Dependent Families (AFDC) funds as a custodian of minor children and
  - b. The support agency has paid \$500 in collections to the custodian on the case during the federal fiscal year (October through September).

### April 2007

1. On April 16, 2007, two divisions in the DSHS Economic Services Administration – the Community Services Division and the Division of Employment and Assistance Programs – were merged into a single division: the newly defined Community Services Division. This merging brings public assistance policy development, program management, service delivery and field operations in our regional offices and Community Services Offices (CSO) all together under a single “roof”.

### July 2006

1. The Department of Early Learning (DEL) came into existence July 1, 2006 as a result of Second Substitute House Bill 2964. This legislation was requested by Governor Christine Gregoire and was passed by the 2006 Washington State Legislature. The Department was formerly known as the Division of Child Care and

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Early Learning (DCCEL) and was housed within the Economic Services Administration. The newly formed Department enveloped other programs such as the Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program, also known as ECEAP, which was once part of the Department of Community Trade and Economic Development, as well as the Early Reading Initiative, formerly part of the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. DEL's data site can be viewed at [www.del.wa.gov/data/data.shtml](http://www.del.wa.gov/data/data.shtml).

### June 2006

1. WorkFirst parents began going through a new Comprehensive Evaluation (CE) process (see WorkFirst changes outlined in December 2005 below). The Comprehensive Evaluation was 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 included:
  - 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 were 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 would 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 began September 1, 2006.
3. Sanctioned WorkFirst parents were no longer automatically assigned protective payees. Protective payees continued to be available for teen parents and to help those families who had difficulty managing their cash grants.
4. Child Safety Net Payments for parents who had been on WorkFirst over 60 months and were not in compliance with WorkFirst work requirements were 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 went into effect.

### May 2006

1. Education and training changes for WorkFirst went into effect (see WorkFirst changes outlined in December 2005 below). These changes allowed 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) changed to partially offset the increase in energy costs.
2. Positive prevention strategies for WorkFirst went into effect (see WorkFirst changes outlined in December 2005 below). WorkFirst parents and applicants were informed about alternatives to WorkFirst cash assistance and linked to other services that can meet their needs, including:
  - a. Child Support;

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- 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 required 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 directed 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 contained significant changes that would impact the state's TANF program, WorkFirst, and child support enforcement. Interim final federal regulations for TANF were issued in July 2006 with an October 1, 2006 effective date. Changes to TANF and child support included:
  - 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.
  - 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. A court order from the WASHCAP lawsuit (*Chamberlain v. DSHS*) was implemented. Approximately 41,500 low-income aged, blind, and disabled residents who participated in WASHCAP were to share \$2.7 million in food benefits to comply with the Thurston County Superior Court ruling.

## Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

2. In accordance with Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 1290 (passed by the 2005 Legislature), new expedited medical determinations procedures were 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) were 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 make recommendations to improve the WorkFirst program and achieve financial sustainability, presented its final recommendations which were endorsed by the Governor. The Governor issued 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**.

### November 2005

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

## **Appendix 8**

### **Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month**

#### **September 2005**

1. Felons with drug convictions could now receive TANF. Senate Bill (E2SSB) 5213 (Chapter 714, Laws of 2005) exercised 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) was eliminated after WorkFirst budget reductions mandate changes to client services that are provided by ESD.
2. New EBT (Electronic Benefit Transfer) features allowed 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 was modified to record actual hours of work participation replacing the time-block model in use.

#### **March 2005**

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

#### **February 2005**

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

#### **January 2005**

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

#### **October 2004**

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

## Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

2. Simplified reporting changes went into effect for cash, medical and Basic Food. Senate Bill 6411 (Chapter 54, Laws of 2004) required 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 were in effect until July, 2005.
2. Basic Food eligibility restrictions for persons convicted of a drug-related felony were removed as mandated by Senate Bill 6411 (Chapter 24, Laws of 2004). The fleeing felons provisions still applied to Basic Food.

### May 2004

1. Categorical Eligibility (CE) was expanded to eliminate resource requirements for most Basic Food applicants and recipients. Changes in federal regulations now allowed 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 were categorically eligible for Basic Food did not have to meet the resource or net income requirement for Basic Food.
  - a. Households that currently had CE status would not be affected by the change. Most AUs who met *any* of the following criteria were 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 went 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 were filed.

### April 2004

1. AREN payment policy was revised to allow multiple payments within a 12-month period but are capped at a total of \$750. Exception to rules were still granted at state-office level and had to be related to health and safety.

## Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

2. New background checks not needed for WCCC when the results were less than 90 days old and the BCCU letter stated "No Record".

### January 2004

1. Changes to WorkFirst Post-60-Month policies took effect:
  - a. "Playing by the Rules" is changed to "Full-Time Participation": after 60 months, participation consisted 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 reached 60 months on TANF and beyond who were unable to participate in full-time work-related activities might meet the criteria for a TANF Hardship Extension and be exempt from participation. The criteria for a hardship extension approval were 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 had the opportunity to return to full-time participation and full grant status, but had to fully participate for 12 weeks before the CSN status could be lifted.
2. Need Standards for Cash Assistance were 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 went into effect:
  - a. Striker eligibility—the definition of strike now included expiration of a collective bargaining agreement and eligibility was 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 could be eligible if they worked at least 20 hours a week and earned at least as much as they would earn working 20 hours a week at the federal minimum wage; students had to be responsible for *more than half* of a dependent's care; and a student was eligible for Basic Food based entirely on work study, only while they were 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 went into effect:
  - a. Change Reporting/Income Budgeting—the threshold for reporting changes in unearned income increased from \$25 to \$50; job changes only needed to be reported if there was a change in income; and changes in income that were expected to last at least 1 month beyond the date reported required an adjustment to the AU income estimate.
  - b. Verification—clients no longer needed to verify income when the change was \$50 or less; medical expenses if they changed by \$25 or less; and unchanged child support paid to someone outside the AU.
  - c. Interview Requirements—clients could have a telephone interview if they had trouble attending an in-office interview; interviews were required at initial application and every 12 months; and staff could 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, began receiving State Supplemental Payments (SSP). These two groups of SSI recipients increased the number receiving the ESA SSP to about 30,000.



## **Appendix 8**

### **Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month**

#### **October 2003**

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

#### **September 2003**

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

#### **August 2003**

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

#### **July 2003**

1. Post-employment services for post-TANF families were reduced from 24 months to 12 months.
2. Support services changed:
  - 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. Employment supports paid for by GA program funds, known as the WorkPlus program were discontinued. This use of program funds was authorized by the legislature in July 2001.
4. Community Service Voice Mail (CSVM), a component of WTAP, became effective. DSHS began the 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 to provide homeless individuals with a community service voice mail box.

#### **June 2003**

1. WTAP rate changes went into effect limiting the amount a telephone company could be reimbursed out of the WTAP fund for monthly services to a maximum of \$19.
2. Completed background checks were 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 was 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 was expanded to include

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### **Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month**

Community Service Voice Mail (CSVM) as a component. DSHS was 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) were reinstated on a limited basis and must be approved at the state-office level. Only those relating to health and safety were granted.

#### **April 2003**

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

#### **March 2003**

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

#### **February 2003**

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

#### **January 2003**

1. Supplemental Security Income (SSI) COLA increased 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.

## Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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.
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 conducted case staffings and extended 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 refused to participate in WorkFirst after 60 months on TANF did not receive money. To ensure that children were not penalized for their parents' choices, ESA provided 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 increased 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 failed to participate in WorkFirst activities without good cause. Clients graduated to the next sanction level by remaining in sanction status or by returning to sanction status. After three months of sanction, it would take four weeks (instead of two) to cure the sanction. WorkFirst sanctions had three levels:
  - a. remove the person(s) share of the grant;
  - b. the reduced grant in the 1<sup>st</sup>-level sanction was to be sent to a protective payee every month until the client cooperated and left sanction status; and
  - c. the grant was reduced by the person(s) share or forty percent, whichever was more. The grant continued to be sent to a protective payee until the client participates in WorkFirst activities.

## Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

### 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 paid 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 varied 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.

### June 2002

1. With the passing of HB-1144, a one-time exemption from full-time participation was allowed in the WorkFirst program. Recipients who had a child between the ages of four months and 12-months may be exempt only once from full-time participation, however, part-time participation was required, up to 20 hours, until the child reached 12 months. Full-time participation was 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 were 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 were 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 were not participating in WorkFirst activities received a child safety net payment for only the children's needs. The department assigned 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 retained right to provide information from other sources if they disagreed with the value of the vehicle.

### April 2002

1. The income eligibility level for Working Connections Child Care Program (WCCC) was decreased from 225% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) to 200%.

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### **Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month**

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.

#### **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 expanded 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. New federal regulations were implemented replacing income received under Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) income with the new Workforce Investment Act (WIA). WIA income was treated the same as JTPA income.
2. New rules for the earned income of a child were implemented. For food assistance and medical programs for families, children, and pregnant women, the new rule does not count the earnings of a child if the child was in school, age seventeen or younger, not married, and not emancipated. For cash assistance, the rule does not count the earnings of a child if the child was in school and met 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 integrated services through coordinated agency efforts and a single decision point. The start-up sites included one primary site in Seattle, and two volunteer sites in Puyallup and Spokane. All sites focused on long-term TANF recipients (30-60 months on TANF). ESA began expanding NWD to be incorporated into all community services offices by November 2003.

## Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

2. New federal regulations were implemented for Assistance Unit (AU) composition for Food Stamps. "Spouse" is now defined as a husband or wife through a legally recognized marriage. We no longer considered unmarried people as spouses when they presented themselves to the community as married. Ineligible ABAWDs were now considered ineligible AU members instead of non-household members. Live-in attendants were now optional members of the AU.
  
3. Child care subsidy rates were set at the 58<sup>th</sup> percentile of the 2000 Market Rate Survey.

### December 2001

1. Washington State Combined Application Project (WASHCAP) was implemented on a statewide basis. WASHCAP was a 5-year demonstration project approved by FNS and partnered with SSA.
  - a. Clients had to 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 was re-determined;
    - (4) all changes must be reported to SSA;
    - (5) SSA had to notify DSHS of client changes via the State Data Exchange System in an overnight reporting process.

Program administration was 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. New federal regulations for Food Stamps were implemented for the treatment of the income and resources of certain ineligible members. For drug-related and fleeing felons, all of the client's income, expenses, and resources to the eligible members of the AU should now be counted. For ineligible ABAWDs, ineligible aliens, and clients ineligible for not providing their social security numbers, all of the client's resources should also be counted, as well as a prorated share of the client's income and expenses.

### October 2001

1. A new standard deduction for households with self-employment income was implemented. These households were now automatically eligible to receive a business expense deduction of \$100. If the household had expenses greater than \$100, they were required to itemize and verify these expenses to receive a deduction equal to their expenses.

### August 2001

1. New federal regulations for Food Stamps were implemented for the recoupment of overpayments. With this change administrative overpayments would 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 would not have an overpayment established if the claim is less than \$125 unless discovered through federal

## Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

quality control review; and all overpayments had to 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. New federal regulations added flexibility to interview requirements for all programs. A face-to-face interview would only be required once every 12 months. This face-to-face requirement could be waived if the household applied for medical only or if they met the hardship criteria.
3. New federal regulations for Food Stamps for the recertification process were implemented. In the new regulations, households had up to 30 days after their certification period ends to complete the recertification process. Benefits could be prorated in the first month of the new certification period if the household was late in reapplying for benefits.
4. New federal regulations for Food Stamps were implemented that excluded any vehicle that had an equity value less than \$1,500.

### July 2001

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

### March 2001

1. In settlement of the *Hagen v. DSHS* lawsuit, the Department used TANF funds for the costs of providing income assistance to children living with adults who were standing in *loco parentis*. Under Washington state law, children living with adults who stood in *loco parentis* constituted 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 were 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 lost eligibility for TANF due to excess earnings (for 24 months after grant termination) and households that received Diversion Cash Assistance (month of receipt and following 3 months). For these cases, categorical eligibility meant that the household was 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.

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### **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 was folded into the TANF program and ceased to exist as a separate program.
2. Effective July 14, aliens who were Permanently Residing (in the USA) Under Color of Law (PRUCOL) were eligible for the state-funded food assistance program (FAP).

#### **June 2000**

1. Employment and training requirements were increased for Food Stamp recipients who were able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWD). Enhanced tracking mechanisms were implemented to better monitor each of these clients' job search progress.
2. Changes in federal law were implemented to 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 was operational.
2. Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) was implemented statewide. Clients who have a bank account now had the option of having their monthly cash assistance benefits deposited directly into their account.

#### **April 2000**

1. Virtual Integrated Employability Worksheet (VIEW) was created and implemented. VIEW was 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, was 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 were reinstated as of May 1, 2000.

#### **March 2000**

1. TANF Early Exit Bonuses were 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 was paid to cover work expenses and allow clients to "bank" months of TANF use for times of greater need.

#### **January 2000**

1. TANF intensive services were implemented statewide.



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### **Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month**

2. Implemented “prospective” income budgeting policy for cash and food assistance. Eligibility was now to be determined based on anticipated income, rather than income received in past months (“retrospective” budgeting).
3. SSI/SSA cost of living adjustment (COLA) increased benefits by 2.4%.
4. Overpayments occurring due to reconciliation of retrospectively budgeted income were eliminated.
5. Upper limit for eligibility for child care subsidies were changed 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. Authorized an overall child care eligibility increase to families with gross incomes at or below 225% of the Federal Poverty Level.
2. Began phasing in the intensive services model, which provided DSHS social worker assessments, collaboratively developed Individual Responsibility Plans (IRP) and bundled services for the harder-to-employ. The model required more frequent use of employability evaluations to determine which participants might benefit from intensive services.
3. Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) was implemented statewide. Cash and food assistance benefits were now issued using the Quest card.

#### **October 1999**

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

#### **September 1999**

1. The General Assistance Supported Employment Project added a pilot site at the King Eastside CSO.
2. The Division of Child Support (DCS) was awarded a federal grant to develop Internet-based lien registry. State and local government agencies and private businesses would 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 was eliminated by ESB 5798, effective July 25. Associated qualifying parent requirements were eliminated.
2. The 185% of Need test was eliminated.
3. The Striker provision (a person on strike on the last day of the month was retroactively ineligible to the first of the month and an overpayment established) was 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. Age limits were expanded for children receiving TANF/SFA/GAH based on school participation.
7. SFA eligibility was expanded 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. The Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) client threshold was reduced from \$7.50 to \$4.00.
2. State law changed WorkFirst participation exemption criteria from parents with a child under 12 months of age to parents with a child under three months of age. It established the Pregnancy-to-Employment pathway to meet the parenting and employment needs of parents with infants, who were no longer exempt from WorkFirst participation, and former GA-S participants, who had 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.

## **Appendix 8**

### **Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month**

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 was completed.
8. Working Connections Child Care began 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.

#### **June 1999**

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

#### **May 1999**

1. Face-to-face contact with WorkFirst participants in sanction status for more than three months was now required.
2. Region 5 SSI Facilitation Project started 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 became effective.
4. GA-S clients were 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. Hourly requirements for college work study were changed from 20 to 16 hours a week for a deferral from job search.
7. New regulations clarified that mandatory WorkFirst participants might 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 became operational.

## **Appendix 8**

### **Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month**

#### **April 1999**

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

#### **March 1999**

1. The 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. The "Most Wanted" Internet website began posting photos of selected persons owing child support debt.

#### **February 1999**

1. The Re-employ Washington Workers program was established, administered by the Employment Security Department. The program offered 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. Eligibility for the community jobs program was changed 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, eligibility for federal Food Stamps to certain minor, elderly, or disabled non-citizens was expanded.

#### **October 1998**

1. The Tribal TANF agreement with the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe was finalized.

#### **September 1998**

1. The Tribal TANF agreement with the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe was finalized.
2. An overall child care rate increase was authorized.
3. Special rates for non-standard hour child care were established.
4. A \$250 one-time bonus for licensed child care providers who agree to provide infant care was authorized.

## **Appendix 8**

### **Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month**

#### **July 1998**

1. The Legislature renewed authorization for Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) for five years (through June 30, 2003).
2. Fleeing felon disqualification was applied to General Assistance programs. A 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 was begun.

#### **March 1998**

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

#### **February 1998**

1. Due to a court injunction, DSHS 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 went into effect for those applying for WorkFirst. Payment was to be made at the previous state of residence level for the first twelve months
2. WorkFirst Individual Responsibility Plan was implemented.
3. TANF recipients were allowed to establish "Individual Development Accounts."
4. Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) became available for TANF-eligible applicants.
5. Under the Consolidated Assistance Units rules, non-sibling children living with the same caretaker were to be placed in the same assistance unit.
6. WorkFirst self-employment was implemented.
7. Phase-in of four programs into the Integrated Child Care System began.
8. Quality Assurance TANF data reporting requirements began.
9. Pilot program was 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 were ineligible for TANF if department determines living situation is inappropriate.

## Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

11. Child care subsidy rates were set at 59<sup>th</sup> percentile of the 1996 Market Rate Survey.

### October 1997

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

### September 1997

1. As of September 1, certain legal immigrants were 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 were the same as for the federal food stamp program.
2. General Assistance-Unemployable Pilot (GAP) project in Region 3 ended.

### 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 a 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 were 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 were denied TANF benefits.

## Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

2. State-funded cash aid, State Family Assistance (SFA), program for legal immigrants was implemented.
3. AREN component of TANF was 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 was implemented.
2. Quality Assurance began Phase I implementation of TANF payment accuracy evaluation.
3. 100-hour rule permanently eliminated for TANF recipients.

### 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 replaced the Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. The STEP Waiver 48 of 60-Month Time Limit was 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

## Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

*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.
  - (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 were 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 was increased from \$247 to \$250.
3. The following Food Stamp Program changes were 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 were 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 was 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 was now being counted as income. The grant remained the same, but each cash assistance household would lose between \$25 and \$30 in food stamp benefits.



## Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

5. Food stamp households that are late reapplying for food stamp benefits (after the certification period expired), would have the food stamp benefits prorated from the date of application.
6. High school students age 18 and over would have their earnings counted as income when calculating food stamp benefits.
7. Food stamp benefits would not increase when income is decreased because of failure to take an action required by a public assistance program.
8. New penalties were required for the Food Stamp Employment and Training Program and for voluntary quit. They were:
  - 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 became stiffer. People who knowingly broke a food stamp rule would be barred from the food stamp program for 12 months for the first offense and 24 months for the second offense.
10. People found guilty of buying, selling or trading food stamps for illegal drugs would be barred for two years. People convicted of buying, selling or trading food stamps of \$500 or more would be barred for life.
11. People found guilty of giving false information about their identity or where they live to get duplicate benefits would be barred for 10 years.
12. Able bodied adults without dependents (ABAWD) were 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 was revised to limit homelessness to 90 days while temporarily residing in the home of another.
14. The homeless shelter standard was 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 were now available electronically to all ACES users.

## Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

### October 1996

1. The one-year General Assistance-Unemployable (GA-U) pilot (GAP) project began. The Alderwood, Smokey Point, Sky Valley and Everett CSOs established 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 was raised from \$4,600 to \$4,650.
3. The standard deduction was 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 was 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 ended, states received block grants and were given flexibility to design their own assistance programs. A five-year lifetime limit on receipt of public assistance was established along with stringent work participation requirements.

### July 1996

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

### May 1996

1. The definition of student was 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 was to be 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, provided for the termination of disability benefits to persons receiving Title II benefits when disability is based on drug addiction or alcoholism. Disability benefits were denied to any person filing for benefits based on drug addiction or alcoholism or whose case was adjudicated on or after March 29, 1996.

## Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

### December 1995

1. Washington Administrative Code (WAC) was 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 were offered the opportunity to sign paternity affidavits at the time of financial interview. Those applicants choosing not to complete an affidavit were then to be referred to the Division of Child Support for paternity establishment.
3. The Food Stamp Standard Deduction was 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.

### 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 were increased.
  - c. Standard deduction was increased to \$138.
  - d. Homeless shelter deduction was increased to \$143.
  - e. The maximum shelter deduction was 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) was 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 were 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 were 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 suspended 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.

## Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

### July 1995

1. The Department added a non-heating/non-cooling limited utility allowance.
2. Mandatory verification for household composition, shelter, and utility costs was added.
3. The Washington Administrative Code (WAC) was 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 nonparent relative. The parent also must be informed of the availability of Family Reconciliation Services and that they have the right to request their child's address. The Department was 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 exempted 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 were disregarded.
6. Bank accounts jointly owned by AFDC recipients and SI recipients could be excluded as a resource for AFDC if the account was considered by Social Security Administration Disability Office (SSADO) in determining SSI eligibility.