

VIRGINIA

TANF

Administrative rules

[22 V.A.C. § 40-295-50](#)

Official Analysis

Economic Impact Analysis,
VA Dept. of Planning and Budget

Proposed Regulation Agency
Background Document

Implementation/Results

Asset Policy in VA PowerPoint,
Mark Golden, VA Dept. of Social
Services

E-mail re: implementation and training
sessions

Mark Golden, VA Dept. of Social
Services

FOOD STAMPS

Administrative rules

Food Stamp Manual,
Vol. V, Part IX



Economic Impact Analysis Virginia Department of Planning and Budget

22 VAC 40-295 – State Board of Social Services Temporary Assistance for Needy Families August 5, 2003

The Department of Planning and Budget (DPB) has analyzed the economic impact of this proposed regulation in accordance with Section 2.2-4007.G of the Administrative Process Act and Executive Order Number 21 (02). Section 2.2-4007.G requires that such economic impact analyses include, but need not be limited to, the projected number of businesses or other entities to whom the regulation would apply, the identity of any localities and types of businesses or other entities particularly affected, the projected number of persons and employment positions to be affected, the projected costs to affected businesses or entities to implement or comply with the regulation, and the impact on the use and value of private property. The analysis presented below represents DPB's best estimate of these economic impacts.

Summary of the Proposed Regulation

The Board of Social Services proposes to 1) eliminate all of the resource eligibility rules for the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, 2) increase the eligibility redetermination period from 6 months to 12 months, 3) treat nonrecurring payments as income rather than a resource, 4) disregard student earnings from countable income, 5) change the effective date of assistance to the date of the application rather than the date of approval, 6) increase the time period a child can be absent from home and continue to be eligible for benefits from 45 days to 60 days and expand the accepted reasons for absence, 7) require two and three month consistency in the child support payments prior to suspending benefits and closing a case respectively, 8) allow informing recipients for mass changes through non-specific notices, 9) eliminate the prescriptive requirements for the use of emergency funds, 10) simplify the method of determining self-employment income, 11) streamline the case processing with the food stamp program, 12) allow the department to change the rules for the purpose of conducting pilot projects, 13) allow hearing

requests to be made verbally, and 14) increase the limit of overpayments the local departments are authorized to waive the collection.

Estimated Economic Impact

These regulations apply to Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). TANF provides temporary cash assistance to eligible families with children to meet their basic needs. The program serves approximately 32,000 recipients. The federal government provides approximately \$158 million funding for this program through a federal block grant and the Commonwealth provides an additional \$125 million annually. Average assistance is currently about \$262 per month per family. Since the assistance is available to financially needy families, eligibility rules for TANF include resource and income criteria.

The Board of Social Services (the board) proposes to change a number of TANF rules. Each one of these changes is individually discussed below.

Resource eligibility rules: One of the proposed changes will eliminate the TANF resource eligibility rules. Currently, the assistance is provided to families with countable resources less than or equal to \$1,000. In addition, there are numerous resources that do not count toward the \$1,000 limit. Among these items are the exclusion of one vehicle and up to \$5,000 in an account for the purposes of “self-sufficiency.” Enforcement of resource rules requires the Department of Social Services (the department) to collect information from the applicant and then verify the reported cash resources, bank accounts, trust funds, stocks, bonds, mutual funds, or any other financial assets. According to the department, collection and verification of resource information are administratively expensive while the resource eligibility rules currently prevent only 40 people receiving assistance. Based on this information, the board proposes to eliminate all of the TANF resource eligibility criteria. It is estimated that this change will increase the assistance provided by \$127,200 for 40 families and provide \$323,050 savings in administrative staff time annually.

Although the department anticipates net fiscal benefits from this change, this expectation does not appear to be founded on reliable assumptions. The expected number of recipients who would be eligible when the resource rules are eliminated is based on the current available data. However, the use of current data for this estimation is statistically inappropriate, as it does not consider the behavioral response of rational potential recipients to this change. After the

resource rules are eliminated, a number of applicants with excessive resources will apply and qualify. The current data does not contain information on such cases because people with excessive resources would not apply while the resource rules are in place. Thus, the expected increase in the number of recipients and the costs may be significantly underestimated. In other words, the behavioral response of the potential recipients may be higher than the estimated 40 additional recipients because this estimate assumes that the effect of behavioral response will be zero. Also, this proposed change will provide incentives to people to convert their stream of income into a resource and gain eligibility for TANF benefits. Such transactions are often not very difficult to arrange. For example, a divorce settlement may provide for a cash settlement rather than a stream of support payments. Thus, there could be an additional increase in the TANF caseloads not accounted for in the department's estimated fiscal effect.

However, no data currently exists to make a reliable estimate of the magnitude of this effect. The department has argued that the behavioral response is likely to be small because i) there are not many poor enough people in Virginia to qualify; ii) the monthly average benefit is only \$254; iii) the average stay on the program is less than a year; and iv) there is a two-year time limit. Also, there is the possibility that the added incentives for asset accumulation may help some of the recipients move out of poverty.

In short, while there are a number of mitigating factors, the actual long-term costs of this proposed change may be greater than the estimated 40 additional TANF cases when potential recipients adjust their behaviors to maximize their benefits under the proposed rules with no resource criteria. Thus, eliminating all of the resource eligibility criteria may pose a fiscal risk for the Commonwealth of unknown magnitude.

An alternate and lower risk way of reducing costs associated with administration of resource rules could be conducting random verifications of reported resources. The main purpose of the proposed change is to reduce administrative costs. The random check approach is a cost effective and a sound practice utilized in many other regulatory programs. In this case, random check approach has the potential to provide significant administrative cost savings

without introducing significant fiscal risks. For example, randomly verifying 10% of the cases would reduce the administrative staff time by 72%.¹

Eligibility re-determinations: The proposed changes will replace the certification approach for eligibility. Currently, TANF recipients are certified to receive benefits for a 6-month fixed period of time. Thus, every six months local agencies receive new applications, conduct face-to-face interviews, and make necessary verifications. The board proposes to replace the current approach with a 12-month re-determination period. This is expected to reduce the number of case verifications by approximately 39,000 cases and estimated to save approximately \$2.1 million in staff time. Similarly, significant time savings for applicants are also expected. On the other hand, it is possible that less frequent re-determinations will hurt the ability of the department to receive updated information on cases and prevent non-eligible persons from receiving benefits in a timely fashion.

Nonrecurring payments: The proposed regulations will treat nonrecurring payments (lump sums) as income in the month of the receipt. Currently, the recipients are not provided benefits for the duration of the time it would take them to collect TANF benefits in the amount equal to the lump sum payment. For example, a \$5,000 received in insurance payments renders the recipient receiving \$262 per month ineligible for 19 months. However, the department indicates that in many cases the recipient spends the lump sum, reapplies for TANF benefits, and qualifies. With this change, the recipient will be ineligible in the month he receives the lump sum payment, but will continue to receive the benefits for the remaining 18 months. This change is expected to make about 171 families eligible for TANF assistance and increase payments by \$271,890. On the other hand, approximately \$3,157 savings in staff time is expected as a result of fewer reapplications.

Student income: The proposed regulations will disregard the earned income of a student who is not the head of household when determining income eligibility. Currently, this income is counted in the gross screening after six months. It is estimated that approximately 10 families will qualify for the assistance because of this change. While the assistance amount is expected to

¹ This is based on the following assumptions provided by the Department of Social Services: a) there are 70,000 affected cases, b) it takes 3 minutes staff time to collect resource information and 12 minutes to verify that information on average.

increase by \$31,800, approximately \$558 in staff time is expected to be saved. The proposed exemption is also expected to provide incentives for students to work.

Effective date of assistance: The proposed regulations will change the start of TANF assistance to the date of application from the date of approval. With this change, benefits will be provided to recipients for the time it takes to process applications. The average processing time is currently about 30 days. This change is estimated to increase the assistance provided by \$74,817.

Child absence: With the proposed changes, if the child is absent from home more than 60 consecutive days he/she will be ineligible for TANF. This time period is currently 45 days. Also, the specific reasons for absence that are acceptable will be changed to the more open ended good cause. As a result of both of these changes, fewer children will be found ineligible. Thus, TANF benefit payments are expected to increase by \$28,558. On the other hand, approximately \$2,012 in staff time is expected to be saved since there will be less administrative work associated with a lower number of ineligibility determinations.

Child support collections: It is proposed to suspend TANF payments when the child support collections in two consecutive months (if considered as income) make a family ineligible and to close the case when this amount continues the make the family ineligible in the month of the suspension. Currently, the department stops and starts payments every month depending on the change in the eligibility when the child support payments are taken into account. If the child support payments are \$50 higher than the TANF benefits, the case is closed. However, in many cases there is no consistency in the amount of child support received. Thus, the TANF case is closed and reopened very often. According the department, closing the case only after three consecutive months of receiving payments in excess of TANF benefits will prevent closing and reopening of many cases and provide consistency in receiving payments. This is expected to provide \$10,000 savings in staff time. The amount of assistance the beneficiaries receive will stay unchanged, but the funds will come from different programs of the agency's budget.

Mass change notices: The proposed changes will allow the department to send notices to recipients for the changes in benefits due to events affecting large populations such as cost of living adjustments without the specific information about the change in the benefit amount. This

change is estimated provide \$13,845 savings in staff time, but as a result recipients will no longer receive specific information about the change in the support amount.

Emergency assistance: The board proposes to eliminate prescriptive language on the provision of emergency assistance. This type of assistance is provided in the event of an emergency such as a fire. Current language is very specific about how this money can be spent. For example, it specifies what could be bought with these funds and requires many types of verifications prior to the purchase. Elimination of this prescriptive language is estimated to save about \$2,215 in staff time.

Standardized disregards: The proposed changes will standardize income disregards so that they do not fluctuate. Currently, the department applies \$90 income disregard for the earned income in the first month, \$30 disregard in next four months, and \$90 disregard thereafter. It is proposed to replace these disregards by a flat dollar amount plus 20% of the remainder of earned income. Although the proposed language does not specify the flat dollar amount, the department plans to use the amount used in the food stamp program and expects no significant change in benefits. However, this change is expected to simplify the calculation of income disregards and save approximately \$11,076 in administrative staff time.

Self-employment income: The board proposes to simplify the method of determining self-employment income. Currently, self-employment income is determined by subtracting business expenses from gross receipts. However, the determination of business expenses is administratively costly. The proposed changes will allow the department to establish a standard business expense ratio as a percent of gross revenues. This simplification is expected to provide \$1,154 savings in staff time. It is possible that this change may affect the eligibility determinations for some individuals, but is not expected to have a significant program wide fiscal impact.

Case processing: The board also proposes to streamline the TANF case processing with the food stamp program by making changes to processing time frames, reporting requirements, action on changes, and advance notice requirements. Since the same employees process the information on two programs, some administrative cost savings are anticipated.

Pilot programs: The proposed changes will provide authority to the department to change the TANF rules established in these regulations for research purposes. Such research projects

may be used to analyze the impact of a planned change in program rules, may provide useful information on the potential effects, and may reduce risks associated with the planned changes.

Hearings: The proposed changes will allow the recipients to request hearings orally. Currently, this must be done with a written request. The proposed change may provide some small administrative cost savings by reducing the paperwork involved in hearing requests. On the other hand, it may increase the number of hearing requests and consequently the administrative costs by removing a potential barrier. The net effect of this proposed change cannot be estimated at this time due to lack of data.

Collection of overpayments: The board proposes to increase the overpayment amount the local departments may suspend (when the collection is not cost effective) from \$35 to \$125. In most cases, the local departments deduct overpayments from the next TANF payments. Thus, this limit applies only when the recipient has received overpayments and stopped receiving TANF payments. Because such cases are not common, the department does not anticipate any significant change in the collections because of this change.

The main overall effects of the proposed changes include an anticipated increase in the TANF assistance provided and a decrease in the staff time required to administer this program. According to the department, there are no plans to reduce staffing. Instead, anticipated savings in staff time might be redirected to focus on the employment component of the Virginia welfare program, or other programs administered by the local departments such as the food stamp program.

Businesses and Entities Affected

The proposed changes will affect all TANF recipients. Currently, average monthly enrollment is about 32,000.

Localities Particularly Affected

No localities are particularly affected by the proposed regulations.

Projected Impact on Employment

The proposed regulations are expected to provide administrative timesavings amounting to approximately 2.5% of the total eligibility worker time used by the local departments to administer this program. However, there are no plans to reduce staff because caseloads for

benefits programs have been increasing. Caseloads across eligibility programs have risen more than 107,000 in FY 2002. Also, none of the changes are expected to have a direct effect on employment. Thus, no significant effect on employment is expected.

Effects on the Use and Value of Private Property

The proposed regulations are not anticipated to have a direct effect on the use and value of private property.

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Virginia
Regulatory
Town Hall

Proposed Regulation Agency Background Document

Agency Name:	Department of Social Services
VAC Chapter Number:	22VAC40-295-10
Regulation Title:	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
Action Title:	Establish Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.
Date:	June 18, 2003

This information is required pursuant to the Administrative Process Act (§ 9-6.14:9.1 *et seq.* of the *Code of Virginia*), Executive Order Twenty-Five (98), Executive Order Fifty-Eight (99), and the *Virginia Register Form, Style and Procedure Manual*. Please refer to these sources for more information and other materials required to be submitted in the regulatory review package.

Summary

Please provide a brief summary of the proposed new regulation, proposed amendments to an existing regulation, or the regulation proposed to be repealed. There is no need to state each provision or amendment or restate the purpose and intent of the regulation; instead give a summary of the regulatory action and alert the reader to all substantive matters or changes. If applicable, generally describe the existing regulation.

This regulation provides the rules for qualifying for TANF assistance. The regulation establishes rules pertaining to the assistance unit, income eligibility criteria, processing time frames, advance notice requirements, procedures for intentional program violations, the collection of overpaid TANF assistance, emergency assistance, and criteria for determining the availability of child care.

Basis

Please identify the state and/or federal source of legal authority to promulgate the regulation. The discussion of this statutory authority should: 1) describe its scope and the extent to which it is mandatory or discretionary; and 2) include a brief statement relating the content of the statutory authority to the specific regulation. In addition, where applicable, please describe the extent to which proposed changes exceed federal minimum requirements. Full citations of legal authority and, if available, web site addresses for locating the text of the cited authority must be provided. Please state that the Office of the Attorney General has certified that the agency has the statutory authority to promulgate the proposed regulation and that it comports with applicable state and/or federal law.

Pursuant to §63.2-217 of the Code of Virginia (<http://leg1.state.va.us/cgi-bin/legp504.exe?000+cod+63.1-25>), the State Board of Social Services has authority to promulgate rules and regulations necessary for operation of all assistance programs. The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) (<http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c104:H.R.3734.ENR:>) transformed the welfare system from a mandated system into a block grant with state flexibility. These regulations are necessary for the state to regulate its state TANF program.

Purpose

Please provide a statement explaining the need for the new or amended regulation. This statement must include the rationale or justification of the proposed regulatory action and detail the specific reasons it is essential to protect the health, safety or welfare of citizens. A statement of a general nature is not acceptable, particular rationales must be explicitly discussed. Please include a discussion of the goals of the proposal and the problems the proposal is intended to solve.

There are several different TANF regulations in Virginia. This regulation replaces them with one regulation, streamlining the TANF regulatory structure. This regulation will simplify the program rules and align many rules with other public assistance programs, leading to more efficient state and local administration and better customer service. These new procedures reduce the administrative burden on local agency personnel as well as applicants and recipients of public assistance. The regulation will serve as a comprehensive program regulation. Other existing TANF regulations will be repealed and included in the proposed regulation, as necessary.

Substance

Please identify and explain the new substantive provisions, the substantive changes to existing sections, or both where appropriate. Please note that a more detailed discussion is required under the statement providing detail of the regulatory action's changes.

In 22 VAC 40-295-20, the regulation specifies that a child is eligible if living with a relative. Currently, the child has to be related to the caretaker within the fifth degree of relationship.

The regulation sets the number of days a child can be absent from a home and still retain eligibility for TANF. (22 VAC 40-295-40).

In 22 VAC 40-295-60, the regulation excludes the earned income of students under 18. Currently this income is counted in the gross screening after six months. In the initial eligibility screening for all applicants and ongoing eligibility calculation for non-VIEW participants, a flat dollar amount plus 20 percent of the remainder will be deducted from earned income. The TANF payment shall be suspended if the amount of child support collected by the Division of Child Support Enforcement for two consecutive months, when treated like income, makes the family ineligible for TANF. The TANF case shall be closed if in the month of suspension, the amount of child support collected by the Division of Child Support Enforcement, when treated like income, makes the family ineligible.

In 22 VAC 40-295-70, the beginning date of assistance is set at the date of application. The application must be processed within 30 days.

In 22 VAC 40-295-80, the redetermination time frame is set at 12 months.

Hearings may be requested orally as well as in writing (22 VAC 40-295-120).

The TANF-Emergency Assistance (TANF-EA) (22 VAC 40-295-170) program is simplified by removing prescriptive policy on the use of funds. The old policy stated that only certain merchandise could be purchased, for example, one table, one chair, and one lamp. The \$500 maximum has been retained.

PRWORA forbids a state from sanctioning a TANF recipient for refusal to work if that recipient has a child under the age six and the recipient has a demonstrated inability to obtain needed child care. To this end, federal regulations at 45 C.F.R. 261.56 require states to define "appropriate child care," "reasonable distance," "unsuitability of informal care," and "affordable child care arrangements." This regulation contains these definitions. (22 VAC 40-295-180)

There are also administrative areas that will be altered to make case processing more efficient. Since the same eligibility worker is processing the same information for the same client, reporting requirements and action on changes (22 VAC 40-295-90), and advance notice requirements (22 VAC 40-295-100) have been aligned with other programs.

In 22 VAC 40-295-190, the regulations have been amended to grant the Department of Social Services authority to establish pilot projects to test future changes in program policy.

Issues

Please provide a statement identifying the issues associated with the proposed regulatory action. The term "issues" means: 1) the primary advantages and disadvantages to the public, such as individual private citizens or businesses, of implementing the new or amended provisions; 2) the primary advantages and disadvantages to the agency or the Commonwealth; and 3) other pertinent matters of interest to the regulated community, government officials, and the public. If there are no disadvantages to the public or the Commonwealth, please include a sentence to that effect.

These regulations are designed to make the TANF program more streamlined for ease of administration and better service to program applicants and participants. These regulations take advantage of the flexibility offered by the TANF block grant environment and the authority for states to establish program rules. The regulations have been simplified so they are more easily understood by the public. The primary advantages to the public and the Commonwealth will be a program that is more efficient. The public will have a streamlined and less bureaucratic process of accessing benefits. The regulations also address the issue of pilot programs. Establishing pilot programs will allow the Commonwealth to test the effects of changes prior to making the changes statewide. There are no disadvantages to the public or the Commonwealth.

Fiscal Impact

Please identify the anticipated fiscal impacts and at a minimum include: (a) the projected cost to the state to implement and enforce the proposed regulation, including (i) fund source / fund detail, (ii) budget activity with a cross-reference to program and subprogram, and (iii) a delineation of one-time versus on-going expenditures; (b) the projected cost of the regulation on localities; (c) a description of the individuals, businesses or other entities that are likely to be affected by the regulation; (d) the agency's best estimate of the number of such entities that will be affected; and e) the projected cost of the regulation for affected individuals, businesses, or other entities.

This regulation will increase the monthly TANF caseload. However, these increases are balanced with actual monetary savings and significant administrative savings. The overall impact of these regulations on applicants is to reduce administrative processes and rules, so that agencies can focus more on the goal of helping recipients obtain and maintain employment. No costs are expected to be borne by customers.

These regulations will reduce the workload for local departments. These regulations are aimed at simplifying the TANF program and streamlining administration. As such, the following changes will result in reduced time spent on the processing of cases: earned income disregards are simplified, student earnings are disregarded, the method of determining self-employment income is simplified, resources are disregarded, processing time frames, effective dates, and advance and adequate notice requirements have been changed to mirror the food stamp program, and cases are redetermined on an annual basis.

Disregarding student earnings will impact approximately 10 families and will increase costs by \$31,800.

Treating lump sums as income will effect 171 families and will increase costs by \$271,890.

The amended resource rules will effect approximately 40 families and will increase costs by \$127,200.

Changing the beginning date of assistance will increase costs by \$74,817.

Approximately 271 families will be affected by the change in considering support collections. However, there is no net cost for this change as the payment is totally paid by the support collection.

As a result of time savings and efficiencies, total administrative savings for these regulations is estimated at \$2,526,893.

Detail of Changes

Please detail any changes, other than strictly editorial changes, that are being proposed. Please detail new substantive provisions, all substantive changes to existing sections, or both where appropriate. This statement should provide a section-by-section description - or cross-walk - of changes implemented by the proposed regulatory action. Where applicable, include citations to the specific sections of an existing regulation being amended and explain the consequences of the proposed changes.

In 22 VAC 40-295-10, the definition of "affordable child care arrangements" was revised by omitting the volume number of the child care manual. The definition of "application" was revised so that it is not restricted to a written application. The definition of "beginning date of assistance" was removed as it is defined in the text of the regulation. The "caretaker" definition was revised by deleting the examples of relatives. Emancipated children was deleted from the definition of "dependent child." The definition of "intentional program violation" was amended to include TANF services. The words "lump sum" were removed from the definition of "lump sum" so that the definition is not circular. The definition of resource was removed from the regulation.

In 22 VAC 40-295-30, the words "or minor parent" were removed so that the minor parent is not included in the assistance unit of the minor parent's parent.

Section 22 VAC 40-295-40 was revised by changing the number of days a child can be absent from 30 to 60. Specific reasons for an absence were changed to the more open-ended "good cause." Also, special language was added regarding foster care.

Section 22 VAC 40-295-50 was deleted so that resources are disregarded as eligibility criteria for TANF.

In 22 VAC 40-295-60, the regulation has been amended to ensure that when counting income of a person that has been sanctioned, income disregards are available. The regulation also specifies the conditions under which disregards of income are withheld. Requirements for determining eligibility in regard to child support collections were added.

The beginning date of assistance (22 VAC 40-295-70) was revised to the date of application. Processing time frame revisions were made so that the regulation no longer references federal food stamp regulations.

The "certification approach" has been removed from the regulation at 22 VAC 40-295-80. Redeterminations will be conducted every 12 months.

In 22 VAC 40-295-90 and 22 VAC 40-295-100, the regulations no longer reference federal food stamp regulations. Additions were made to 22 VAC 40-295-100 on the required content of notices and additional detailed requirements.

In 22 VAC 40-295-120, the section was changed so that it addressed hearings and not just the request for hearings. Information was added on continuing benefits, client rights, and the content of hearings.

In 22 VAC 40-295-130, changes were made regarding the suspension of overpayment collections. Local departments of social services may suspend the pursuit of collections of overpayments less than \$125 when it is not cost effective. This is consistent with the food stamp program.

In 22 VAC 40-295-160, the sanction periods for clients committing intentional program violations were reduced so that they reflect the penalties that are currently in place. Originally, the regulation would have lengthened the penalties. Also, all allegations of intentional program violations will be addressed administratively prior to pursuing criminal penalties.

A new section was added (22 VAC 40-295-190) which permits the implementation of pilot projects with altered rules.

Alternatives

Please describe the specific alternatives to the proposal considered and the rationale used by the agency to select the least burdensome or intrusive alternative that meets the essential purpose of the action.

The regulation will set at 60 the number of days a child can be absent from a home and still retain eligibility for TANF (22 VAC 40-295-40). The current policy states that a child is ineligible if absent from the home for 45 consecutive days. Consideration was given to retaining current policy, retaining the 45 day requirement, lengthening the

requirement, or reducing the requirement. Since assistance is granted on a monthly basis, sixty days was chosen as this is consistent with a monthly measure.

The assistance unit (22 VAC 40-295-20) policy will include caretakers who are related and beyond the fifth degree of relationship. Consideration was given to retaining current policy, but the current method does not provide support to caretakers who are providing a home for a child but are not within the relationship requirements.

Several changes are being made with regard to counting income (22 VAC 40-295-60). The income disregard will be standardized so that it does not fluctuate as in current regulation. Income of students under 18 will be disregarded. Consideration was given to retaining current policy, to change it as proposed, or to adopt a standard percentage deduction. The current policy is overly complex for workers and clients because the disregarded amount fluctuates depending upon the length of time the participant has received assistance. Adopting a standard percentage deduction is much simpler, but there are unknown cost implications. The pilot project requirements included in this regulation will permit the Department of Social Services to truly determine the cost impact. The proposed change is consistent with other public assistance programs, is simpler to apply, and has limited fiscal impact.

Consideration was given to retaining current student earnings disregards, expanding them, or reducing them. The option chosen was to totally disregard student earnings. This encourages employment and the development of work skills for a child that is also in school. Due to the very small numbers of employed students, this will have a negligible cost impact while reducing the administrative burden.

The area of resources will be streamlined (22 VAC 40-295-50) by eliminating resource criteria. Consideration was given to retaining current policy, expanding resource disregards, or eliminating resource criteria. Resource criteria can be eliminated with little effect on the caseload, while significantly simplifying the program for the client and agency personnel.

The TANF-Emergency Assistance (TANF-EA) (22 VAC 40-295-170) program is simplified by removing prescriptive policy on the use of funds. The old policy stated that only certain merchandise could be purchased, for example, one table, one chair, and one lamp. The \$500 maximum has been retained. The maximum amount was retained so that there would be no costs to the program. Consideration was given to retaining all program rules for TANF-EA, but it was found to be overly cumbersome and prescriptive.

PRWORA forbids a state from sanctioning a TANF recipient for refusal to work if that recipient has a child under the age six and the recipient has a demonstrated inability to obtain needed child care. To this end, federal regulations at 45 C.F.R. 261.56 require states to define "appropriate child care," "reasonable distance," "unsuitability of informal care," and "affordable child care arrangements." This regulation contains these definitions (22 VAC 40-295-180). These definitions were adopted to reflect reasonable expectations for agencies and clients.

Advance notice requirements (22 VAC 40-295-100) are altered to allow a non-specific notice if the change is due to a mass change. Current policy requires a specific notice in these situations. The specific notice delays processing and adds an administrative burden to the agency. This change is consistent with other public assistance programs.

Hearing request requirements (22 VAC 40-295-120) have been altered to allow applicants and recipients to appeal actions either orally or in writing. Currently, appeals may be only filed in writing. The current method was rejected in favor of the changed method which allows easier access to hearings. It is consistent with other public assistance programs and is fairer to the client.

The regulations have been amended to grant the Department of Social Services to establish pilot projects (22 VAC 40-295-190) with deviations in program rules. This will allow the Department on Social Services to test alternative requirements on a limited basis. This method was chosen to allow an evaluation of changes prior to the imposition on a statewide basis.

Public Comment

Please summarize all public comment received during the NOIRA comment period and provide the agency response.

One comment was received during the NOIRA comment period which suggested that clients wishing to appeal an adverse action be allowed to request such an appeal verbally. Currently, TANF recipients must request appeals in writing. However, the food stamp program allows verbal requests. The agency agrees with this suggestion, and the proposed regulation permits verbal requests for appeals.

Additional comments were received during the proposed regulation public comment period.

Comment: The proposal to require the minor parent to be included in the assistance unit of the minor parent's parent should be rejected.

Agency response: The regulation has been changed so that it does not require the minor parent to be included in the assistance unit of the minor parent's parent.

Comment: The proposal to lengthen the sanction period for clients committing intentional program violations should be rejected.

Agency response: The regulation has been changed so that sanction periods have not been lengthened for clients committing intentional program violations

Comment: The proposed regulation could be interpreted to eliminate TANF benefits for caretakers whose only child is receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI). To clarify that this is not the case, the proposed regulations should be revised to treat caretakers of children receiving SSI like caretakers of children receiving foster care payments.

Agency response: The regulation has been amended.

Comment: By omitting any reference to motor vehicles, the proposed regulations actually make it more difficult for families entering the TANF program to retain ownership of a car.

Agency response: All resources are disregarded.

Comment: A child support disregard should be implemented which is phased out as the family income approaches the poverty line, paralleling the earned income disregard in the VIEW program.

Agency response: State code established a supplemental payment which allows recipients of TANF to receive a payment in the amount of current support paid. In effect, TANF recipients receive child support paid on their behalf.

Comment: Currently, when a sanctioned parent is excluded from an assistance unit, the parent's income and resources are taken into account in determining the eligibility and payment amount for the remaining members of the assistance unit; however, such income and resources are subject to the same exclusions and disregards that would have applied if the parent were included in the assistance unit.

Agency response: The regulation has been amended to ensure that when counting income of a person that has been sanctioned, income disregards are available. The regulation also specifies the conditions under which disregards of income are withheld.

Comment: The "certification approach" to eligibility redetermination used in the food stamp program has created many problems for both local agencies and recipients, including unnecessary paper work, increased opportunities for errors, and excessive time lost from the job by low wage workers. By establishing a fixed period for benefit eligibility, the "certification period" approach will deny children and their families who are dependent on TANF benefits for their basic subsistence any opportunity to receive assistance while the State Hearing Authority reviews a local agency's eligibility determination at the end of a "certification period." By establishing a fixed period for benefit eligibility, the "certification period" may violate existing welfare reform waivers and make thousands of VIEW participants ineligible for TANF.

Agency response: The "certification approach" has been removed from the regulation.

Comment: The proposed regulation providing that a parent otherwise required to work will not be sanctioned for failure to do so if child care is unavailable should be revised to provide for notice to parents as required by federal law.

Agency response: This is a federal requirement found at 45 CFR 261.56. As the state is already subject to this regulation, it is not necessary to repeat this in the state regulation.

Clarity of the Regulation

Please provide a statement indicating that the agency, through examination of the regulation and relevant public comments, has determined that the regulation is clearly written and easily understandable by the individuals and entities affected.

The Department of Social Services, through examination of the regulation and relevant public comments, has determined that the regulation is clearly written and easily understandable by the individuals and entities affected.

Periodic Review

Please supply a schedule setting forth when the agency will initiate a review and re-evaluation to determine if the regulation should be continued, amended, or terminated. The specific and measurable regulatory goals should be outlined with this schedule. The review shall take place no later than three years after the proposed regulation is expected to be effective.

The Department of Social Services will review the regulation to determine if it should be continued, amended, or terminated. These regulations are aimed at streamlining and simplifying the TANF Program as well as focusing on strengthening the family and encouraging self-sufficiency. These regulations will be reviewed to determine if further simplification is needed and if any changes are necessary that will strengthen TANF families. Such review will be initiated by October 1, 2007, or four years after the effective date of this regulation, whichever is earlier.

Asset Policy in Virginia

Mark Golden
Manager, Economic Assistance and Employment
Virginia Department of Social Services

History

- AFDC - \$1,000 countable resource limit
- Virginia Independence Program -
Virginia's welfare reform program was implemented in July 1995 and included changes to resource policies.
 - Allowed \$5,000 in savings for education, purchasing a home, or starting a business
 - Allowed a vehicle of up to \$7,500 FMV for employment program participants

Secretary's Advisory Committee

- Upon passage of PRWORA, the Virginia Secretary of Health and Human Resources established a TANF Advisory Committee
- The Committee recommended:
 - Raising the resource limit to \$2,000
 - Exempting a \$5,000 savings accounts for any reason, a car, real property, burial plots, and life insurance policies
- The report was published in November 1997.
- A new governor took office in January 1998.

State Laws Implemented with Resource Exclusions

- Exempt one vehicle
- Allow savings account of \$5,000 for any reason
- Effective 7/03

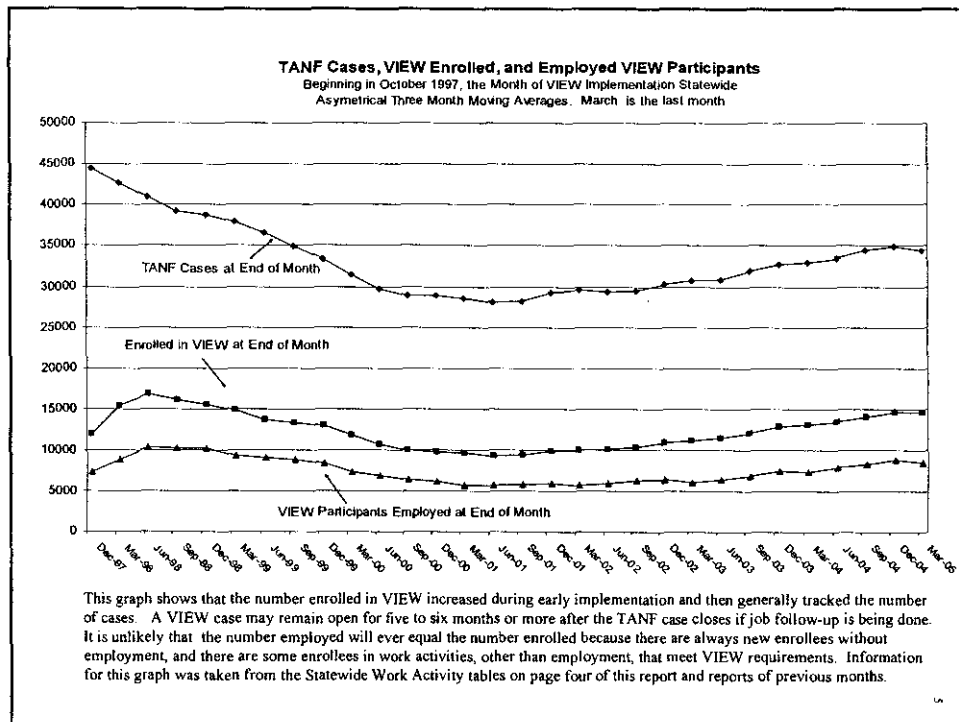
New Policy in TANF/Food Stamps/F&C Medicaid

- Eliminated resource criteria in TANF and Families and Children Medicaid
- For Food Stamps – evaluate liquid resources only
- TANF - Eliminated the Lump Sum Rule
- Effective 12/1/03

*1/2 of 60,000 - 1200 of
60,000 of 60,000
were denied
due to
resources +
only 40 were
other than
+ savings on
\$5,000*

Rationale for eliminating resource criteria

- A holdover from AFDC policy - with time limits and work requirements it is no longer necessary.
- There is no need for this type of rule because people are already using their resources prior to applying
- Simplifies complicated eligibility criteria for clients and staff
- Counterproductive to make people get rid of resources then assist them to build them
- Allows greater emphasis on employment and self-sufficiency
- Will have little impact on the caseload.
 - Only 1,200 applications (out of 60,000) were denied due to excess resources.



Other Initiatives

- Financial literacy – Money Smart
- IDA Accounts with the Department of Housing and Community Development
- Car loan programs
- Direct Deposit of TANF checks

Subject: RE: Shriver Center Asset Limit Toolkit
From: "Golden, Mark (VDSS)" <mark.golden@dss.virginia.gov>
Date: Tue, 26 Jun 2007 09:01:29 -0400
To: "Maria Citino" <mariacitino@povertylaw.org>

They were policy training sessions for the TANF eligibility workers in the state. We went over the content of the various policy changes that were going into effect, including the elimination of resource criteria. The sessions were probably about 3 hours long.

-----Original Message-----

From: Maria Citino [mailto:mariacitino@povertylaw.org]
Sent: Monday, June 25, 2007 3:43 PM
To: Golden, Mark (VDSS)
Subject: Shriver Center Asset Limit Toolkit

Mr. Golden:

Dory Rand suggested I contact you in regard to a project I'm working on for her at the Shriver Center. We are working to put together an asset limit reform toolkit for advocates. I am specifically interested in learning more about the regional training sessions that were held for eligibility workers in VA after the rule changes went into effect. Could you tell me approximately how long the sessions lasted and a basic

overview of the content? If my questions would be better directed elsewhere, I would greatly appreciate the referral. Thanks so much for your time.

Maria Citino
Law Intern
Sargent Shriver National Center on Poverty Law
Chicago, IL

PART IX

RESOURCES

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7/07

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A. RESOURCES (7 CFR 273.8)

Only liquid assets will count in determining the eligibility of households. Households must report all countable resources held by its members at the time of application and any the members expect to receive during the certification period. The eligibility worker must document the assets in sufficient detail to permit verification, if needed. The household's resources at the time of the interview will determine whether or not the assets are below the maximum allowable resource limit.

B. RESOURCE LIMITS

The household's total nonexempt resources may not exceed:

- \$3,000 if the household has at least one member who is 60 years of age or older or a member who is disabled, as defined in Definitions.
- \$2,000 if the household does not have a member who is 60 years of age or older or one who is disabled, as defined in Definitions.

The resource limits do not apply to categorically eligible PA households or members. See [Part II.H.3.](#)

C. NONEXEMPT RESOURCES

Resources used to determine eligibility include:

1. Liquid assets, such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Cash on hand.
 - b. Money in accounts. "Account" means a contract of deposit of funds between a depositor and a financial institution. This includes checking accounts, savings accounts, certificates of deposit, share accounts (i.e., credit union accounts), or like arrangements.
 - c. Stocks or bonds.
 - d. Lump sum payments, such as income tax refunds, rebates or credits, lump sum insurance settlements, refunds of security deposits on rental property or utilities, retroactive lump sum SSA, Public Assistance, Railroad Retirement benefits, or other payments.

Lump sum payments also include gambling winnings, and accumulated vacation or sick pay of terminated employees received in one installment.

- e. Funds in a trust or transferred to a trust except as stated in [Part IX.D.9.d.](#)
- f. Funds held in individual retirement accounts (IRA), Simplified Employer Pension Plans (SEP) or KEOGH plans that do not involve the household member in a contractual relationship with individuals who are not household members. The countable amount of the IRA, SEP or includable KEOGH plan will be the total cash value of the account or plan, minus the amount of penalty (if any) that would be exacted for the early withdrawal of the entire amount in the account or plan.

KEOGH plans that involve more than one person will normally not count as a resource because they involve a contractual relationship with someone else. However, if the KEOGH plan will allow individual participants to make withdrawals without affecting the other parties in any way, then the household member's funds in the KEOGH will count as a resource. Also, if all parties in this type of KEOGH plan are members of the same food stamp household then the KEOGH will count as a resource.

- g. Earned income tax credits count two months after the month of receipt regardless of whether the payments were received as a tax refund or periodically throughout the year. Earned income tax credits are excluded as a resource for the month of receipt and the following month.

NOTE: When determining the amount of nonexempt liquid resources to count, especially bank accounts, do not consider any amount that would count as income for the same month.

Example

An applicant deposited his Social Security check into a checking account. The bank statement lists a deposit equal to the applicant's check. The resource amount of the checking account would be the account balance minus the amount of the deposit.

Presume that joint bank accounts belong to the parties in proportion to their net contributions during the lifetime of all parties. A joint account between persons married to each other belongs to each party equally (half and half) however.

Except for persons married to each other, each party's net contribution to the account may be established by signed statements from all parties.

If the parties can establish that they intended a different ownership arrangement, then that ownership arrangement prevails over the above presumption.

Example

A food stamp client's name is listed on her elderly mother's savings account. Both the client and her mother sign statements that the client has not contributed any money to the account. The account is not a resource to the client.

If parties married to each other are divorced by final decree, ownership of a joint account is proportional to their net contributions unless the divorce decree specifies otherwise.

2. That portion of the liquid resources of an alien's sponsor and the sponsor's spouse (if living with the sponsor) deemed to be those of the alien according to procedures established in [Part XII.C.2](#).

D. EXEMPT RESOURCES

Resources that will not count in determining eligibility include:

1. Real property, regardless of acreage.
2. Mobile homes, regardless of lot ownership.
3. Vehicles.
4. Household goods, such as furniture and appliances, and personal effects, such as clothing and jewelry. All tools are exempt, whether or not they are essential to the employment or self-employment of a household member.
5. Burial plots. In addition, the value of bona fide funeral agreements is exempt.
6. Cash value of life insurance policies.
7. Funds in pension or retirement plans, as long as the funds are not withdrawn. These plans may include 401(k), 403(b), 501(c)(18) and KEOGH plans that involve an obligation with someone outside of the

food stamp household. Funds withdrawn at the time of **or after** retirement **or other job termination will** count as income **upon receipt.**

The following plans are not exempted from consideration; they are countable resources: KEOGH Plans where there is no contractual relationship with individuals outside of the food stamp household; Individual Retirement Accounts (IRA); and Simplified Employer Pension Plans (SEP). See [Part IX.C.1.f](#) to determine the countable value.

8. The contract amount for land, buildings, and vehicles, sold on an installment basis.

Examples

- a. An applicant sells a piece of land for \$3,000. The applicant continues to hold the deed while the buyer pays \$100 per month. The \$3,000 selling price is exempt, but the \$100-payment counts as income.
 - b. An applicant sells a car for \$1,900 (which is its "Blue Book" value), but continues to hold title to the car while the buyer pays \$75 per month. The monthly payment of \$75 will count as income.
9. Resources whose cash value is not accessible to the household, such as, but not limited to:
- a. Security deposits on rental property or utilities.
 - b. Property in probate. For example, any property inaccessible to the household until there is a judicial determination concerning the validity of a will.
 - c. Some profit sharing programs. For example, a program that makes money available to the employee only when necessary to allow the employee to pay excessive medical expenses is exempt.
 - d. Irrevocable trust funds. These are any funds in a trust or transferred to a trust, and the income produced by that trust to the extent that it is not available to the household provided that the following four criteria are met:
 - 1) The trust arrangement is not likely to cease during the certification period and no household member has the power to revoke the trust arrangement or change the name of the beneficiary during the certification period;

- 2) The trustee administering the fund is either:
 - a) A court, or an institution, corporation, or organization which is not under the direction or ownership of any household member; or,
 - b) An individual appointed by the court who has court imposed limitations placed on the use of the funds which meet the requirements of this chapter;
- 3) Trust investments made on behalf of the trust do not directly involve or assist any business or corporation under the control, direction, or influence of a household member; and,
- 4) The funds held in irrevocable trust are either:
 - a) Established from the household's own funds, if the trustee uses the funds solely to make investments on behalf of the trust or to pay the educational or medical expenses of any person named by the household creating the trust, or
 - b) Established with funds of a person outside the household.

If the trust arrangement does not meet the four conditions listed above, the household must initiate court action to establish inaccessibility within the application processing timeframes for determining eligibility. Until the court renders a decision, the trust is available to the household.

10. Governmental payments designated for the restoration of a home damaged in a disaster, if the household is subject to legal sanctions in the event the funds are not used as intended. These types of payments include:
 - a. The Department of Housing and Urban Development or through the Individual and Family Grant Program.
 - b. The Small Business Administration as disaster loans or grants.
11. Resources that have been prorated as income for self-employed persons will not count as a resource. This includes profits from the annual sale of crops.

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12. Resources of nonhousehold members, including ineligible students. See Part VI.C.1 for a list of these persons. The resources of disqualified household members will count however. (See [Parts VI.C.2 and XII.E.](#))
13. Resources excluded by law. (Admin. Notice A-39-97). This includes:
 - a. Benefits received from the supplemental food program for Women, Infants and Children, commonly known as the WIC program (P.L. 100-435).
 - b. Reimbursements from Title II of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policy Act of 1970. (P.L. 91-646, Section 216).
 - c. Earned income tax credits excluded as follows:
 1. Federal earned income tax credits received as a lump sum or as payment for the month of receipt and the next month.
 2. Federal, state or local earned income tax credits for 12 months from receipt if the individual receiving the tax credit was participating in the Food Stamp Program when the tax credit was received and provided that the household continuously participates during the 12-month period. In determining the 12-month period, temporary breaks of one month or less will not be considered as nonparticipation.
 - d. Payments for meals for children or adults on whose behalf the payment is made through the Child and Adult Care Food Program, Section 12(3) of the School Lunch Act.
 - e. Energy Assistance payments, including payments from the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (i.e., the Virginia Fuel Assistance Program), CSA payments, HUD and FmHA utility reimbursements. (P.L. 99-425).
 - f. Financial assistance from a program funded in whole or in part under Title IV of the Higher Education Act and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, as amended. Exclude also any money incurred or issued through the U.S. Department of Education or received under the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act (P.L. 99-498 and 100-50).
 - g. Payments to certain U.S. citizens of Japanese ancestry and resident Japanese aliens and certain Aleuts, under the Wartime Relocation of Civilians Act (P.L. 100-383).

- h. Payments from the Agent Orange Settlement Fund or any other fund established for settlement of Agent Orange product liability litigation. (P.L. 101-201 and 101-239).
- i. All compensation from the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and amendments (P.L. 92-203 and 100-241).
- j. Payments authorized under the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 100-707) and the Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance amendments of 1988. The President must declare the disaster or emergency. This exclusion applies to federal payments and comparable disaster assistance provided by States, local governments and disaster assistance organizations.

Payments through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to property owners under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 to reduce risks of flood damage are excluded.

Most funds from FEMA are excluded, but payments made when there is no declared disaster or emergency, such as rent assistance for a homeless household, are not excluded.

- k. The following payments to or land of Indian tribes:
 - Indian land held jointly with the tribe or land that can be sold only with the approval of the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs.
 - Payments under the SAC and Fox Indian claims agreement (P.L. 94-189).
 - Payments received by certain Indian tribal members for submarginal land held in trust by the United States (P.L. 94-114, Section 6).
 - Payments received from the disposition of funds to the Grand River Band of Ottawa Indians (P.L. 94-540).
 - Payments received by the Confederate Tribes and Bands of Yakima Indian Nation and the Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation from the Indian Claims Commission (P.L. 95-433, Section 2).
 - Payments from the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980 to the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Penobscot Nation, and the Houlton Band of Maliseet (P.L. 96-420, Section 9c).
 - Payments of relocation assistance to members of the Navajo and Hopi Tribes (P.L. 93-531, Section 22).

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- Per capita interests in trust or restricted lands under the Indian Tribal Judgment Fund Use (P.L. 93-134 and 97-458).
 - Payments to the Chippewa Tribes: Turtle Mountain, Red Lake, Mississippi, Lake Superior, Saginaw or White Earth (P.L. 97-403, 98-123, 99-146, 99-264, 99-346, and 99-377).
 - Payment to the Blackfeet, Grosventre, and Papago Tribes (P.L. 97-408).
 - Payments to the Assiniboine Tribes (P.L. 98-124, Section 5 and 97-408).
 - Payments to the Seneca Nation (P.L. 101-503).
 - Payments to the Puyallup Tribe (P.L. 101-41).
 - Payments, except for per capita payments over \$2000, to the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, the Seminole Tribe of Florida, and the Miccosukee Tribe of Florida and the independent Seminole Tribe of Florida (P.L. 101-277).
 - Payments made under the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation Grand Coulee Dam Settlement Act (P.L. 103-436).
- l. Resources of SSI recipients. The agency does not need to make a separate evaluation for resources for food stamps for a household in which all members are SSI recipients. The agency must evaluate the resources of household members who do not receive SSI.
- Resources of TANF recipients. The agency does not need to make a separate evaluation for resources for food stamps for a household in which all members receive TANF income or any member receives a TANF-funded service. See PA Case in Definitions for the TANF Program requirements.
- m. Amounts paid to individuals under the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act for injuries or death resulting from exposure to radiation from nuclear testing and uranium mining in Arizona, Nevada and Utah (P.L. 101-426).
- n. Payments to individuals because of their status as victims of Nazi persecution (P.L. 103-286).

months from the date they are commingled with the nonexempt funds. Therefore, if the funds are commingled in January, the total amount in the account as of July will count towards the resource level.

3. Funds exempted under [Part IX.D.11](#) will retain the exemption as a resource for the full period over which they have been prorated as income, even if commingled with nonexempt funds.

Example

A self-employed farmer receives a \$1,000 payment that is prorated as income over 10 months. This money is deposited in the household's regular checking account with other nonexempt funds. Any portion of the payment that remains in the checking account will be exempt as a resource for the full 10-month period over which the income is prorated. After the 10-month period, any part of the payment remaining in the account with the nonexempt funds will count a resource.

4. Where a resource is exempt because of its use by or for a household member, the exemption will also apply when the resource is used by or for a disqualified person whose resources count as part of the household's resources. This could include the work-related equipment essential to the employment of an ineligible alien household member or disqualified person, as allowed under [Part IX.D.4](#), or burial plots for ineligible alien or disqualified household members, as allowed under [Part IX.D.5](#).

F. TRANSFER OF RESOURCES (7 CFR 273.8(i))

At the time of application, households must provide information about any resources transferred during the three-month period immediately preceding the date of application. The EW must assess any resource transfer by a household member or disqualified person whose resources count to the household. If resources have knowingly been transferred during this period in order to qualify or attempt to qualify for food stamp benefits, the household will be disqualified from participation in the program for up to one year from the date of discovery of the transfer.

Example

A client transferred resources on November 20 to be eligible for food stamps. The household filed an application the following February 21. Since the transfer occurred more than three months before the application date, there would be no disqualification because of the transfer.

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Disqualification will also apply if the household acquires resources after being certified and then knowingly transfers the resources to avoid going over the maximum resource limit.

The following transfers will not affect eligibility:

1. Resources that would not affect eligibility; e.g., exempt personal property such as furniture, or nonexempt funds, such as money that, when added to other household nonexempt resources, totals less at the time of transfer than the resource limit.
2. Resources transferred between members of the same food stamp household, including ineligible aliens and disqualified persons whose resources count to the household.
3. Resources transferred for reasons other than qualifying for Food Stamp benefits. For example, a parent placing funds into an educational trust fund.

If the local agency establishes that an applicant household knowingly transferred resources to qualify for or to attempt to qualify for food stamp benefits, the EW must send the household the Notice of Action to deny the application. The notice must explain the reason for denial and the length of the disqualification. The disqualification period will begin in the month of application. If the household is participating at the time the transfer is discovered, the EW must send an Advance Notice of Proposed Action or Notice of Action to explain the reason for closure and length of disqualification. The disqualification period will be effective with the first allotment to be issued after the advance notice period has expired, unless the household has requested a fair hearing and continued benefits.

If the agency learns that the person who transferred the resources that resulted in disqualification left the household, eligibility for remaining household members can be determined without regard to the rest of the disqualification period. The disqualification period will follow the member who improperly transferred the resources however.

Example

A nine-month disqualification is imposed on January 3 for the period January through September. The household reapplies June 12, and the member who transferred a bank account is no longer a household member. Eligibility for the rest of the household can be evaluated from the date of the reapplication on June 12.

The length of the disqualification is based on the amount by which nonexempt transferred resources, when added to other nonexempt resources, exceed the allowable resource limit.

Example

A household has **\$3,400** in a savings account. In an attempt to become eligible for food stamps, the household transferred **\$1,500 from the bank account to someone outside the food stamp household.** The resource limit for this household is \$2,000; therefore, the amount of the transferred resource used in determining the length of the disqualification period will be **\$1,400.00.**

The following chart will be used to determine the disqualification period:

Amount in Excess of the Resource Limit	Period of Disqualification
\$.01 to \$249.99	1 month
\$250 to \$999.99	3 months
\$1000 to \$2999.99	6 months
\$3000 to \$4999.99	9 months
\$5000 or over	12 months