
Item 02-07-01F**ACL 02-33 May 1, 2002 (Synopsis): 60-Month Time Limit Regulations**

New 60-month time limit regulations became effective March 1, 2002. These new regulations include the following:

- “ Sections 40-107.14 through .143 require counties to inform recipients of their time on aid at the time aid is authorized, at redetermination, at the 54th month, the 58th month and upon a recipient's request.
- “ Section 42-302.114 adds provisions for criteria to determine if a recipient is eligible for an exception to the 60-month time limit based on a history of participation and cooperation with WTW requirements, but is unable to maintain employment or to participate in WTW activities.
- “ Section 44-133.8 explains how to treat the income and needs of timed-out adults.

*California Department of Social Services - State Hearings Division
Notes from the Training Bureau - July 3, 2002*

Item 02-07-01E**ACL 02-31 April 2, 2002 (Synopsis): WTW Participation Requirements for Two-Parent Assistance Units**

In a two-parent assistance unit, if both parents have reached the 18 or 24-month time limit, and one parent meets the 35-hour weekly requirement for participating in community service, the other parent does not need to participate in any WTW activity. Thus if the mother meets the 35 hour time limit, the father is not required to participate in Welfare to Work, but he may voluntarily do so.

If the mother is unemployed and has reached the 18 or 24-month time limit, and is the parent who has agreed to participate in WTW activities, she must participate 35 hours in an allowable WTW activity such as community service. The county must use the Simplified Food Stamp Program (SFSP) minimum wage calculation, to determine the maximum hours of required community service.

Assume the county calculates that the mother must participate in 31 hours of unpaid community service. She must participate in four hours in another allowable WTW activity. She may not participate for 35 hours in community service even if she chooses to do so.

*California Department of Social Services - State Hearings Division
Notes from the Training Bureau - July 3, 2002*

Item 02-07-01D**ACL 02-26 March 5, 2002 (Synopsis): Special Circumstances Program (SCP)**

Reference: Welfare and Institutions Code (W&IC) §§12250 and 12601

Counties are not required to accept applications or send notices of action if administrative and benefit funding for the SCP has been exhausted in a fiscal year. Funding for the SCP is limited by W&IC §12601 to the amount provided in the annual State Budget Act. Thus, if funding provided by the State Budget Act is exhausted in a fiscal year, the program, in essence, is suspended until further appropriation by the legislature.

*California Department of Social Services - State Hearings Division
Notes from the Training Bureau - July 3, 2002*

Item 02-07-01C

ACL 02-21 February 25, 2002 (Synopsis): *Lomeli v. Saenz*

The first sentence of MPP §63-801.222 effective January 14, 2002 says: "CDSS does not compromise overissuances with the exception of administrative error overissuances in which allotment reduction began on or after March 1, 2002."

Only one claim may be established for an overissuance resulting from a single administrative error.

*California Department of Social Services - State Hearings Division
Notes from the Training Bureau - July 3, 2002*

Item 02-07-01B

ACL 02-20 February 25, 2002 (Synopsis): Improper Welfare to Work Program Assignments

Reference: 02-03

ACL 02-03 identified several CalWORKs policies in county WTW programs that were inconsistent with state statutes and regulations. ACL 02-03 provided clarification on the appropriate application of relevant CalWORKs regulations.

Among the improper CalWORKs WTW policies were the following:

- Limiting participation in non-self-initiated programs to an across-the-board timeframe shorter than the 18 or 24-month WTW time period.
- Limiting participation in educational programs needed for employment only to WTW participants who lacked a high school diploma or GED.
- Limiting participation in education and training programs needed for employment to WTW participants who are employed.
- Imposing across-the-board mandatory WTW participation requirement after assessment.
- Not automatically referring participants who disagreed with their CalWORKs assessment to a third party assessment.