
Item 02-11-01C**ACIN I-70-02 September 23, 2002 (Synopsis): Treatment of Americorps and Vista Payments in CalWORKs**

MPP §44-111.61(f) exempts Vista (now called Americorps*Vista) payments from consideration as income in CalWORKs. However, there are no exemptions for other types of Americorps payments (e.g., Americorps*State/*National, Americorps*National Civilian Community Corps, etc). For food stamp purposes, Americorps*Vista payments are exempt and not counted as income for eligibility or allotment amount determinations.

*California Department of Social Services - State Hearings Division
Notes from the Training Bureau - November 4, 2002*

Item 02-11-01B**ACIN I-52-02 July 22, 2002 (Synopsis): Food Stamp Questions and Answers**

Answers to some of the questions in this ACIN are as follows:

" The three-year time frame in which the county is permitted to establish an overissuance, begins with the date the overissuance occurred, not the date of discovery or the date the case is referred to investigations.

" MPP §63-801.311(b) instructs counties to calculate an overissuance claim for a six-year period. The county may recoup an overissuance going back six years as long as one month of the overissuance occurs within three years of the time the county established the claim. It does not matter that part of the overissuance occurred more than three years prior to the establishment of the claim as long as a portion of overissuance occurred within the three-year time frame.

" Food stamp eligibility is determined on a monthly basis and household composition is an eligibility factor. In order to be included in a food stamp household in a given month, a person must be living with the household and purchasing and preparing meals with the household in that month. If a person was not residing with a household at any time during a month, that person may not be considered part of the food stamp household, but his/her income that is made available to the household is countable income in that month.

" Lawful permanent residents do not lose lawful permanent resident status because their I-551 card has expired. Even if the I-551 has expired, it is an acceptable form of documentation. However, the county should institute a SAVE verification for a noncitizen who provides an expired I-551 card. Food stamps should not be denied based on the expired I-551 card.

*California Department of Social Services - State Hearings Division
Notes from the Training Bureau - November 4, 2002*

Item 02-11-01A**ACIN I-46-02 June 28, 2002 (Synopsis): Food Stamp Work Requirement and Sanction Questions and Answers**

This ACIN provides questions and answers on topics such as the Able Bodied Adult Without Dependents (ABAWD) work requirement exemption, overissuance requirements, and food stamp sanctions.

Answers to some of the questions in this ACIN are as follows:

" A statement from a chiropractor may verify the exemption from work registration for a person who is unfit for employment (MPP §63-407.21(b)).

" In a two-parent CalWORKs assistance unit, both parents may be sanctioned for failing to meet WTW participation requirements. Per MPP §§63-407.54 and .542, a food stamp sanction is also imposed on both parents unless one qualifies for a work exemption listed at MPP §63-407.21. One of the exemptions is to provide care for a dependent child under age six (MPP §63-407.21(d)). Only one parent may qualify for this exemption regardless of the number of children in the household.

" If an individual can verify that he/she has a physical or mental condition that is expected to last at least 30 days, he/she meets the work registration exemption listed at MPP §63-407.21(b). If the person becomes physically unfit in the middle of November and the unfitness continues through the middle of December, he/she would be exempt from work registration in both months.

" Voluntary job quit requirements at MPP §63-408 apply to an individual who causes himself to be fired because of misconduct. The employment must involve at least 20 hours a week of work or provide weekly earnings equal to the federal minimum wage multiplied by 20 hours.

*California Department of Social Services - State Hearings Division
Notes from the Training Bureau - October 30, 2002*

Item 02-10-01H

ACL 02-70 September 20, 2002 (Synopsis): CalWORKs 60-Month Time Limit Notices of Action

Reference: Welfare and Institutions Code (W&IC) § 11454; ACLs 99-90, 03-01, and 02-33; ACIN I-47-02

There are 60-month time limit regulations currently undergoing modifications that should be issued shortly. One of those modifications requires counties to issue at least one time-on-aid notice of action in addition to the notice of action that advises the CalWORKs recipient that time-on-aid has expired at the end of the 60th month. Counties that chose to issue an informing notice in the 54th month of aid rather than a notice of action as permitted by ACIN I-47-02, must take all necessary steps to provide a notice of action to each recipient in one month during the 54th to 58th month on aid.

*California Department of Social Services - State Hearings Division
Notes from the Training Bureau - October 30, 2002*

Item 02-10-01G