

NEVADA STATE WELFARE DIVISION



STATE FISCAL YEAR 2003 FACT BOOK

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FOREWORD

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2003 Nevada State Welfare Division Fact Book provides a comprehensive description of division services, eligibility criteria and program statistics. This document represents the agency motto, "Working for the Welfare of ALL Nevadans."

During FY 2003, the Welfare Division continued to deal with the aftereffects of September 11, 2001 and its impact on the economy. The tragic events of September 11, 2001 exacerbated caseload growth, contributing toward a 59 percent increase in the TANF caseload from FY 2001 to FY 2002 and an additional 8 percent growth in FY 2003. However, despite this growth trend, the TANF caseload as of June 2003 is 35 percent less than it was when it reached an all time high in March 1995.

Additionally, the Food Stamp Program attained a new historical peak of 117,829 participating persons in June 2003. The number of Medicaid eligibles continued to increase, growing 22 percent in FY 2002 and 15 percent in FY 2003. Child support collections increased from \$115 million in FY 2002 to \$122.5 million in FY 2003.

The 2003 Legislature approved a significant increase in new positions over the 2003-2005 biennium to address both current and anticipated caseload growth. A staffing plan was approved to accelerate the hiring of the new positions to immediately address the processing of public assistance applications.

There were many activities that occurred in FY 2003 to further the cause of moving people from welfare to self-sufficiency. Staff and I believe the Fact Book provides valuable information to assess the progress made and what remains to be accomplished. Users of the document should pay particular attention to footnotes on individual tables and graphs.

Any comments or suggestions are welcome so we can improve future editions.

Nancy Kathryn Ford
Administrator

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OVERVIEW OF THE STATE WELFARE DIVISION

The mission of the Nevada State Welfare Division is to provide quality, timely and temporary services enabling Nevada families, the disabled and elderly to achieve their highest levels of self-sufficiency.

MAJOR PROGRAMS

- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- Child Support Enforcement Program (CSEP)
- Employment and Training (E&T)
 - New Employees of Nevada (NEON)
 - Food Stamp Employment & Training
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- Medicaid Eligibility to include:
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 - Qualified Disabled Working Individuals (QDWIs)

Note: Medicare Beneficiaries do not receive the full scope of Medicaid services.

- Food Stamps
- Energy Assistance Program (EAP)

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Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

TANF provides assistance to needy families so children may be cared for in their homes or in the homes of relatives, and provides parents/caretakers with job preparation, work opportunities and support services to enable them to leave the program and become self-sufficient.

TANF is a time-limited cash assistance program. Federal law allows a five-year lifetime limit. In Nevada, recipients may receive 24 months of assistance, after which they must remain off for 12 consecutive months, unless they meet hardship criteria. Receipt of benefits may continue within these time limits until the lifetime limit of five years is reached.

TANF is federally funded through a block grant from the Department of Health and Human Services. In addition, through the maintenance of effort (MOE) provision in the federal regulations, states are required to contribute money equal to 80% of the amount spent on the former Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and AFDC-related programs during federal fiscal year 1994. The 80% MOE can be reduced to 75% for each year the work participation rates are met.

Individuals must complete an application and submit it to their local welfare office. The TANF application is also a Medicaid application; Medicaid eligibility is determined in conjunction with TANF and a decision on the application is made within forty-five (45) days.

Program success is measured by the number of households which leave the TANF program due to employment.

In FY 03, the average number of recipients receiving cash benefits each month was 31,034; another 58,692 received medical assistance only. The total cash grant expenditure for TANF in FY 03 was \$46,468,562 with an average monthly grant of \$124.91 per recipient. The average TANF grant household size was 2.55 people.

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Child Support Enforcement Program (CSEP)

Nevada's CSEP program provides five basic services to both TANF and non-TANF families. They are 1) locating parents; 2) establishing paternity for children born outside of marriage; 3) establishing financial and medical support orders; 4) enforcing support orders; and 5) collecting and distributing support payments. In providing these services, the birthrights of children are established, support is secured for children missing one or both parents, and the burden on Nevada taxpayers is reduced by offsetting the need for public assistance.

Federal Financial Participation (FFP) in the program is available at the rate of 66% for most necessary and approved expenditures. FFP is 90% for the cost of genetic testing to determine parentage. The state and counties contribute 34% (or 10% for paternity testing) toward the cost of the program. State and county contributions are reduced by incentives paid by the federal government on collections. The majority of incentives are passed on to the district attorneys to encourage increased collection performance.

Individuals applying for TANF are automatically served by CSEP. In fact, cooperation with CSEP is a condition of eligibility. The county district attorneys provide CSEP services to all non-TANF clients.

In state fiscal year (SFY) 03, the Nevada Child Support Enforcement Program collected \$122,489,779 in child support. This represents a significant increase from the \$59.3 million collected in SFY 94.

Nevada's program also collected \$24,553,655 in child support for caretakers residing in another state in federal fiscal year (FFY) 03. Collections for out-of-state households represent 20% of Nevada's total collections, which clearly exceeds the 10% national average.

In FFY 03, the number of CSEP cases served was 121,729.

CSEP assists families in moving from public assistance to self-sufficiency. In FFY 03, the program passed on \$365,271 in child support to families receiving TANF benefits. These payments were totally funded by the state since Congress no longer mandates the disregard payment and eliminated federal participation in FFY 98. Previously, the federal government contributed 50% towards these payments. During FFY 03, the program also collected and distributed \$19,837,685 in child support payments to families who had previously left the welfare rolls in Nevada.

In SFY 2000 the Nevada Child Support Enforcement Program implemented the centralized State Collections and Disbursement Unit (SCaDU), which was required under the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA). This unit provides a single, automated location for collections and disbursements, allowing for greater efficiencies and getting payments to families faster. In addition SCaDU makes the task of withholding child support wages easier for employers because there is only one location to send payments to, rather than a multitude of county locations.

The *Non-Custodial Parent Employment and Training Program* serves the employment needs of parents unable to support their children because they do not have a job. Child support staff refers the individuals to an employment specialist to assess their employability and refers them to suitable jobs or training programs.

In SFY 00, the program completed converting all child support cases to the integrated management system known as NOMADS (Nevada Operations of Multi-Automated Data Systems). The system allows the program to expand and improve the exchange of information with other state and federal systems. The system was instrumental in increasing collections through IRS Intercepts from \$8,039,495 in SFY 01 to \$9,067,260 in SFY 02 and \$8,452,508 in SFY 03 and Unemployment Benefits increasing from \$2,974,017 to \$4,558,017 and \$4,177,893 during the same period.

In SFY 01, Nevada was notified by the Office of Child Support Enforcement that the system had received certification for Family Support and PRWORA requirements. As of July 2001, Nevada was one of six states to receive PRWORA certification.

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Employment and Training (E&T)

The Welfare Division provides education and training to individuals via the New Employees of Nevada (NEON), the Food Stamp Employment and Training, and the Non-Custodial Parent Employment and Training programs. Clients are further assisted with social services to help them become self-sufficient.

NEON

NEON provides Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) recipients a means to acquire basic and vocational skills and overcome barriers to achieve economic independence through employment. With few exceptions, a TANF applicant begins participation in the NEON program at the same time their eligibility is determined. A TANF applicant is assessed to determine employability and what services are necessary (i.e., child care, transportation, work clothing, etc.) to facilitate a rapid transition into the workforce. For those TANF applicants unsuccessful in obtaining employment in the Applicant Job Search (AJS) activity, or determined not ready to enter the workforce, services are provided to enhance their future success. As a TANF participant, further assessment and/or evaluation occurs to determine vocational abilities and interests. Recipients are screened to determine if personal issues such as domestic violence, parenting, substance abuse, etc., are inhibiting a successful transition to productive employment. After completing the assessment, the participant enters into a Personal Responsibility Plan (PRP) with the Welfare Division. The PRP specifies the services the participant will receive from the agency and identifies what the participant must do to achieve goals. The period of time to fulfill the expectations of the contract is limited to 24 months with few exceptions. Services are determined based on the individual's needs and can range from short-term classroom training to placements in public or nonprofit settings where job skills are gained through practical experience.

Workshops, support groups and individual counseling offer participants the opportunity to address issues such as drug/alcohol addiction, domestic violence and parenting. Supporting Teens Achieving Real-Life Success (STARS) offers workshops, support groups, and mentoring aimed at reducing welfare dependency among teens by promoting education and employment.

The NEON program collaborates with the public school system, community colleges, the Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation, public health agencies and community-based nonprofit organizations to obtain many of the services provided to NEON participants.

The NEON program receives funding through the TANF Block Grant and State General Fund. Funding to provide child care services to NEON participants is obtained from the Child Care Development Fund.

Food Stamp Employment & Training

Nevada operates a Food Stamp Employment & Training (FS E&T) program statewide to provide employment, education, training and support services to food stamp recipients required to participate in a work activity as a condition of eligibility for food coupons. Each mandatory participant is invited to attend an orientation workshop. After a group orientation is completed, an individual assessment is performed to determine the appropriate FS E&T activity for the individual (i.e., job search, job readiness or workfare). Support services such as transportation, child care reimbursement and money for work-related costs are available to participants. Food stamp eligibility is approved or denied within 30 days of application for benefits. At approval, the eligibility worker determines each household member's FS E&T participation status. Exemptions from participation include being elderly, disabled, employed at least 30 hours per week, or being temporarily laid off from a job.

Each fiscal year, Nevada receives a 100% federal grant administered through Food and Nutrition Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to operate the program. Each state agency's grant is comprised of FS E&T grant funds and participant reimbursable expenses. Administration and operation of the Food Stamp E&T program is 100% federally funded. Participant expenses are funded with 50% federal and 50% state funds.

The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 includes several provisions that affect the Food Stamp Employment & Training program. Two of these provisions affect work requirements for Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWDs) and Food Stamp E&T funding. Additional federal funding has been allocated as of FFY 98 to encourage states to create work opportunities for ABAWDs. Eighty percent of the federal funds must be used to serve ABAWDs. Special work requirements and time limits have been established for ABAWDs; they must work at least 20 hours a week (averaged monthly) or participate in a workfare or educational employment program. Nevada no longer

offers a workfare component. Nevada tracks the number of participants who obtain employment from participating in a work component. In SFY 03, participants who obtained employment averaged 34 hours per week with an average hourly wage of \$7.91.

Social Services

The challenge of working with the “hardest to employ” (HtE) participants, who are also facing cash assistance time limits, are addressed by Welfare Division social workers. The HtE families experience a multitude of barriers/issues preventing them from being both emotionally and economically self-sufficient. Some issues addressed by social workers with the HtE family are domestic violence, substance abuse, mental health, health and/or caring for children with severe medical or emotional problems. Services provided to TANF participants requiring social worker intervention may include:

- Completing psycho-social assessments on participants, including home visits to determine the home environment, to ensure a comprehensive picture of the participant and his/her family is gathered before a detailed Personal Responsibility Plan (PRP) is developed with the participant. Social workers provide intensive services and follow up with the families on a monthly basis until the issues are alleviated or resolved. Social workers utilize an array of assessments to identify client issues, such as South Oaks Gambling Screen, Learning Disability Screen, Domestic Violence Screen, ecomaps and genograms. Social workers also provide intensive services and follow up with the families on a monthly basis until the issues are alleviated or resolved.
- Social workers administer the Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory (SASSI) to TANF participants when substance abuse is suspected. Social workers then coordinate with the Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse (BADA) to provide further evaluation and treatment for TANF participants in need of substance abuse services.
- Social workers evaluate and approve alternative living situations for minor parents when the minor parent is not living with their parents, legal guardians or in an approved adult-supervised setting and apply for cash assistance.
- Social workers participate in Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDTs) in their communities to help coordinate a continuum of services for participants (for example, a participant is receiving a housing subsidy, training and Vocational Rehabilitation services; each entity requires a service plan and the MDT team ensures the plans are coordinated).
- Social workers provide guidance and field supervision to UNLV/UNR social work interns assigned to the division’s Supporting Teens Achieving Real-Life Success (STARS) Program.

Social service programs are funded through the TANF Block Grant and the State General Fund. During SFY 03, service contracts included:

<u>Service</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Non-medical Substance Abuse Treatment	\$568,875
Domestic Violence	\$545,625

The Welfare Division also developed a protocol with the Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services, and Vocational Rehabilitation to effectively address mental health and vocational rehabilitation issues with TANF clients serviced by these agencies.

Additionally, protocol was established with child welfare agencies statewide to ensure reasonable efforts are made to preserve families being served by both systems. The collaboration will result in effective integration of services between agencies, thus promoting economic self-sufficiency for families and a stable family life for children.

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Child Care Development Fund

The Child Care Development Fund assists Nevada's low-income families with their child care needs so they can become employed and exit or avoid the welfare system. Nevada's child care program has grown from approximately \$29 million in state fiscal year (SFY) 2000 to over \$34 million in SFY 03. The state's welfare reform efforts have benefited from the child care program.

The Welfare Division contracts with two nonprofit agencies which manage the child care program: the Children's Cabinet in northern Nevada and Economic Opportunity Board, Child Care Assistance Division, in southern Nevada. These entities outstation staff in Welfare Division field offices throughout the state to provide resource and referral services as well as child care subsidy services to our clientele needing those services to become self-sufficient.

The Welfare Division, through its contractors, provided child care subsidies to an average of 10,667 children per month and an average of 6,275 Nevada families per month. Currently, there is a waiting list for the higher income tiers.

To establish priorities and gain statewide input concerning Nevada's child care needs, the Statewide Child Care Advisory Committee meets on a regular basis. In FY 00, the committee was restructured to include representatives from a variety of disciplines including the medical, gaming and insurance fields, a major corporation, consumers and providers.

The Welfare Division continues to support quality child care activities including scholarships for early childhood education at the community colleges and Universities and training activities provided by our contractors. Additionally, the division contracted with the University of Nevada, Reno, to conduct a statewide study of child care to determine the income and education level of Nevada's child care workforce.

The Child Care Apprenticeship program begun in FY99 has exceeded its goals since implementation. As of September 2003, over 233 apprentices and 176 mentors have signed up and approximately 122 child care centers have agreed to participate in the apprenticeship program.

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Medicaid Eligibility

TANF-Related Medical Only

There are several groups related to the TANF program which receive medical assistance only (no cash) referred to as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families - Related Medical Only cases. These groups are: 1) Medicaid coverage for persons who are eligible to receive cash assistance but choose to receive medical benefits only, or who are ineligible to receive cash assistance due to TANF time limits or failure to cooperate with a cash-only eligibility requirement; 2) Medicaid coverage for persons who cannot receive cash assistance (TANF) or assistance through the Child Health Assurance Program (CHAP) due to income from an individual who is not their parent or spouse. This includes: a) children ages 0-18 who cannot receive cash assistance due to stepparent income; b) children ages 0-18 of a minor parent (under age 18) not eligible to receive cash assistance due to the grandparents' income; and c) parents or children ages 0-18 ineligible for TANF/CHAP due to income of another child in the household; 3) Medicaid on a month-by-month basis for all illegal or other non-citizens not covered in other eligible categories for emergency medical assistance. These applicants must meet TANF or CHAP requirements except for citizenship; 4) Medicaid for any pregnant woman eligible for the program in any month of her pregnancy continues for pregnancy-related and postpartum coverage during the course of her pregnancy regardless of changes in her income; 5) Medicaid for the first year of life for any newborn of a Medicaid eligible pregnant woman regardless of income or resource changes; 6) TANF prior medical coverage is available up to three (3) months prior to the TANF application month if the client/family received medical services during this time. Eligibility is determined on a month-by-month basis; and, 7) TANF post-medical assistance is available for the following groups: a) Medicaid assistance continues for up to six (6) months for households which become ineligible for TANF cash assistance due to the increased earned income of the caretaker OR loss of a disregard (exclusion) in the budgeting process; and b) Medicaid assistance continues for up to four (4) months for households which become ineligible for TANF cash assistance due to child support collected through the agency.

Certain child welfare cases are eligible for medical-only coverage because they are eligible by income standards (Title IV-E or Foster and Institutional Care [FIC]). Consequently, medical coverage is provided to children in foster care, children receiving adoption subsidies who are Title IV-E and FIC eligible, and children for whom a public agency is assuming full or partial financial responsibility.

Child Health Assurance Program (CHAP)

The Child Health Assurance Program provides Medicaid coverage to pregnant women and children under age six, including unborns, with income below 133% of poverty; and to children age six or older born after September 30, 1983 with income below 100% of poverty. It provides necessary medical assistance to these individuals who have no health insurance coverage and meet poverty limits, yet are ineligible to receive TANF cash benefits or TANF-related Medicaid.

Those requesting assistance must complete an application for medical services and submit it to the local welfare office for processing. A decision is made within 45 days. Medicaid may be requested and granted when certain criteria are met, for up to three months prior to the application month.

CHAP funding is 50% federal and 50% state funding for medical services, staff and administrative costs. The federal Medicaid funds are administered through the Division of Health Care Financing and Policy. Program success is measured by Division of Health Care Financing and Policy statistics on reductions in low birth weights and infant mortality.

In SFY 03, an average of 24,655 pregnant women and children were medically assisted each month. The households served averaged 1.78 people.

Medical Assistance for the Aged, Blind and Disabled (MAABD)

Medical Assistance for the Aged, Blind and Disabled (MAABD) is a medical services only program. Frequently, many applicants are already on Medicare; thus, Medicaid supplements their Medicare coverage. Additionally, others are eligible for Medicaid coverage as a result of being eligible for a means-tested public assistance program, (i.e., Supplemental Security Income [SSI]).

The various categories of eligible persons who may qualify for Medicare, Medicaid or both are:

- Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients;
- Nursing facility residents with gross monthly income up to 300% of the SSI payment level (State Institutional Cases);

Under an agreement with the Welfare Division, Nevada counties pay the non-federal share of costs for institutionalized persons whose monthly income is between \$799 and 300% of the SSI payment level. These cases are known as County Match cases.

- Individuals can receive medical coverage for up to three months prior to their application if they apply for or would be eligible for any of the Medicaid categories (Prior Medical Cases);
- Certain individuals who have lost SSI eligibility, but would still be eligible if some of their income were disregarded (Public Law Cases);
- Disabled children who require medical facility care but can appropriately be cared for at home (Katie Beckett Cases);
- Aged or physically disabled individuals who require medical facility care but can appropriately be cared for at home and aged individuals who have been residing in nursing facilities who can appropriately be cared for in adult group care facilities (Home and Community-Based Waivers); and
- Non-citizens who do not meet citizenship eligibility criteria who have emergency medical services may qualify for some (not all) Medicaid services.

Applications are required for all of the aforementioned benefits; they are processed as follows:

- SSI cases: 10 working days following receipt of the eligibility determination made by the Social Security Administration.
- Aged cases: Within 45 days of application.
- Disabled and Blind cases: Within 90 days of application.

Medicare Savings Program

The Medicare Savings Programs are different from other coverage groups in that they do not receive the full scope of Medicaid benefits. The five groups described below comprise the Medicare Savings Program population. Application for benefits must be made and a decision rendered within forty-five (45) days. Success in the Medicare Savings Program is assessed by the fact there are program expenditures meaning: if the state can pay for a low-income individual's Medicare premium, it saves state dollars by ensuring Medicare coverage of medical services. For example, a medical service costing \$100 is incurred by a client with dual coverage. Approximately 80% of the charge, or \$80, is paid by Medicare. The remaining \$20 is paid on a 50/50 basis by the state and federal government.

The eligible groups are:

1. **Qualified Medicare Beneficiaries (QMBs)** are Medicare recipients who have income at or below 100% of the federal poverty level. Medicaid pays for their Medicare premiums, co-insurance and deductibles. Eligibility begins the month following the month the decision is made.
2. **Special Low Income Medicare Beneficiaries (SLMBs)** are Medicare recipients with income between 100% - 120% of federal poverty level. Medicaid pays their Medicare Part B medical insurance premiums. Eligibility begins with the application month with three months of prior medical coverage available.
3. **Qualifying Individuals 1 (QIs-1)** are Medicare recipients with income of at least 120% but less than 135% of federal poverty level. Medicaid pays their Medicare Part B medical insurance premiums. Funding is 100% federal up to the state allocation. Eligibility begins with the application month with three months of prior medical coverage available.
4. **Qualifying Individuals 2 (QIs-2)** are Medicare recipients with income of at least 135% but less than 175% of federal poverty level. Medicaid will pay the recipient for the portion of Medicare Part B premium that is attributable to the shift of some home health benefits from Medicare Part A to Part B. Payments will be made in December for the calendar year. Funding is 100% federal up to the state allocation. Eligibility begins with the application month with three months of prior medical coverage available.
5. **Qualified Disabled Working Individuals (QDWIs)** have their Medicare Part A hospital insurance premiums paid by Medicaid. Eligibility begins with the application month with three months of prior medical coverage available.

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Food Stamps (FS)

The purpose of the Food Stamp Program is to raise the nutritional level among low income households whose limited food purchasing power contributes to hunger and malnutrition among members of these households. Food Stamps is an entitlement program; however, effective November 22, 1996, some individuals aged 18 through 49 may be classified as Able-bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWDs) and limited to receiving Food Stamps for three months in a 36-month period, if they are not meeting work requirements.

Food Stamps are funded with 100% federal monies. Administrative costs for the Food Stamp Program are 50% federal and 50% state supported.

Food Stamp application requests may be made verbally, in writing, in person or through another individual. Each household applying must submit an application including, at a minimum, the applicant's name, address and signature. Households in which members are applying for TANF and Food Stamps or in which all members are applying for SSI and Food Stamps may complete one application and interview.

All applications are screened for expedited service. A household which has less than \$100 in income and/or \$150 in resources, or has shelter expenses which exceed its income, may be entitled to expedited service. If eligible for expedited services, food stamps are made available no later than the seventh (7th) day which includes the date of application; otherwise, a case decision is made within thirty (30) days of application.

Food Stamp regulations require continued performance reviews to ensure benefit accuracy and contractor compliance with inventory, safeguards and issuance practices. Two federally required monitoring systems are state quality control case reviews and management evaluation office reviews.

The monthly average number of persons participating in the Food Stamp Program in SFY 03 was 106,966. The total amount of food stamps issued to Nevadans in SFY 03 was \$109,047,479, which averaged \$84.96 per month per individual.

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Energy Assistance Program (EAP)

The Energy Assistance Program (EAP) assists low-income Nevadans with the high cost of home energy. Funding is provided from the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) block grant through the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and from Universal Energy Charge (UEC) monies distributed through the Nevada Fund for Energy Assistance and Conservation.

Persons seeking assistance may apply for and be awarded a benefit once each program year. The program year begins July 1st and applications are accepted through June 30th of the following year. Applications are submitted to, and processed by, staff at two EAP offices, one located in Las Vegas and the other in Carson City. Prior year recipients may not reapply for energy assistance until approximately 12 months after they received their last benefit. Application packets are mailed to prior year recipients when its time for them to apply.

Applications are generally processed in the order in which they are received. Processing may take up to 4 weeks. Applicants are mailed an eligibility/benefit notice on the next regular working day following certification. Applicants who meet specific criteria may have their applications/payments expedited to alleviate their energy-related crisis.

In SFY 2003, EAP expended \$7.5 million serving 15,144 households and providing an average benefit payment of \$500.

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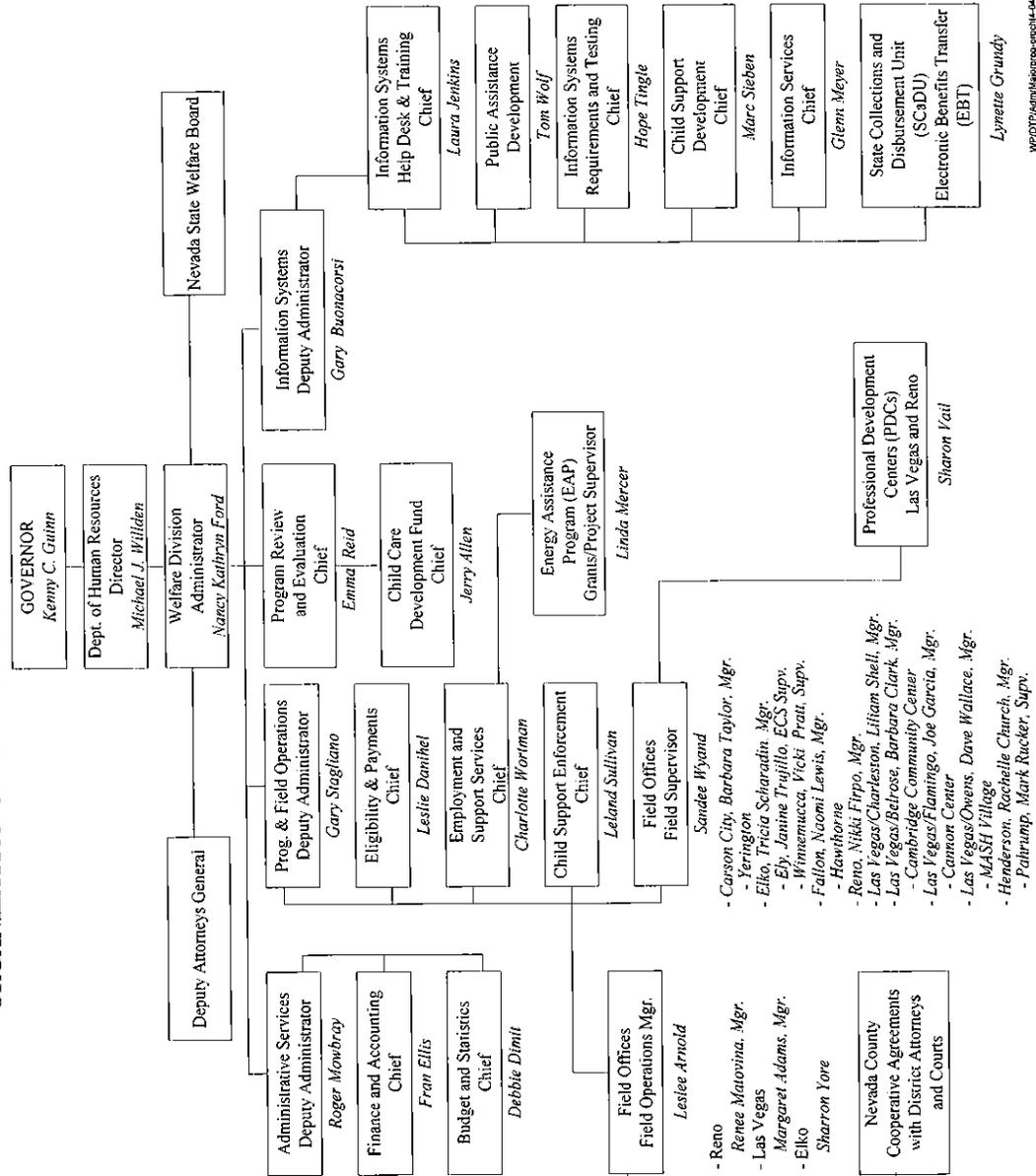
Professional Development Center

In 1998, the Welfare Division opened the Professional Development Center (PDC) in Las Vegas, and in 1999, the Northern Nevada Professional Development Center (NNPDC) in Reno. Both PDCs serve three important purposes. The first is providing an adequate training facility and available classrooms needed to help welfare recipients develop the skills and abilities necessary for them to become financially independent of the welfare system; the second is providing a training environment for staff, both Welfare Division staff and other agencies wishing to use the facility. A third, is the planned on-site location of licensed child care facilities for use by welfare recipients' children while the household head attends classes or work activities.

Nevada has been successful in its welfare reform efforts to date having experienced a significant drop in its TANF caseload in recent years. However, as we continue moving recipients into the work force, the more difficult to employ remain to be served. Though the PDCs serve all recipients, staff remain dedicated to providing the critical training to our clientele. Lecture halls and computer labs are available for client use with the intent to provide such courses as adult basic education, personal and financial management, vocational skills and customized job training programs.

The PDC in Las Vegas houses training staff, quality control and hearing staff as well as a centralized mail area for southern Nevada agency staff. The NNPDC in Reno includes a second Reno area district office as well as training and information systems staff. Both PDCs also provide standardized training for the eligibility, child support and employment and training workers employed in all Nevada field offices. More is planned for these state-of-the-art facilities. They are a by-product of the Welfare Division's cultural change with the advent of welfare reform and continuing efforts in "Working for the Welfare of ALL Nevadans."

ORGANIZATION OF MAJOR PROGRAMS WITHIN THE WELFARE DIVISION



WELFARE DIVISION OFFICES

Carson City - Central Office	1470 East College Parkway, 89706-7924	(775) 684-0500 FAX 684-0646
Carson City – EAP <i>(Energy Assistance Program)</i>	559 South Saliman Road, #101, 89701-5040	(775) 687-4420 FAX 687-1272
Carson City District Office	755 North Roop Street, Ste. 201, 89701-3198	(775) 684-0800 FAX 684-0844
Elko District Office	850 Elm Street, 89801-3349	(775) 753-1233 FAX 777-1601
<i>(Child Support Enforcement)</i> <i>(Investigations & Recovery)</i>		(775) 753-1187 FAX 753-1228
Ely Office	725 Avenue K, 89301-2796	(775) 753-1234 FAX 289-1650
Fallon District Office	111 Industrial Way, 89406-3116	(775) 289-1645 FAX 423-3161
Hawthorne Office	1000 "C" Street, P.O. Box 1508, 89415-1508	(775) 423-1450 FAX 945-3602
Henderson District Office	538-A South Boulder Highway, 89015-7516	FAX 945-4439 (702) 486-1001
Las Vegas - Belrose	700 Belrose Street, 89107-2235	FAX 486-1270 (702) 486-1675
Las Vegas - Cambridge Community Ctr.	3900 Cambridge Street, Ste. 202, 89119-7439	FAX 486-1633 (702) 486-8770
Las Vegas - Charleston	3700 East Charleston Blvd., 89104-2320	FAX 486-8790 (702) 486-4828
Las Vegas - Desert Inn <i>(Child Support Enforcement)</i> <i>(SCaDU)</i> <i>(Investigations & Recovery)</i>	3120 East Desert Inn Road, 89121-3857	FAX 486-4827 (702) 486-8500 FAX 486-8511 (702) 486-8534 FAX 486-8592 (702) 486-8546 FAX 486-8556
Las Vegas – Flamingo District Office <i>(Senior Services Center)</i>	3330 East Flamingo Road, 89121-4397	(702) 486-9400 FAX 486-9401 (702) 486-9500 FAX 486-9525
Las Vegas - Owens	1040 West Owens Avenue, 89106-2520 (MASH Village – 702-387-2201)	(702) 486-1899 FAX 486-1802
Las Vegas - Southern Professional Development Center <i>(EAP)</i> <i>(Hearings & Quality Control)</i>	701 North Rancho Drive, 89106-3704	(702) 486-1429 FAX 486-1430 (702) 486-1441 FAX 486-1441 (702) 486-1437 FAX 486-1438
Pahrump Office	1316 East Calvada Blvd., 89048-5692	(775) 751-7400 FAX 751-7404
Reno - Northern Professional Development Center	680-690 South Rock Blvd., 89502-4113	(775) 448-5238 FAX 448-5246
Reno District Office	3697-D Kings Row, 89503-1963	(775) 448-5000 FAX 448-5094
Reno Child Support <i>(Child Support Enforcement)</i>	300 East Second Street, Ste. 1310, 89501-1586	(775) 448-5150 FAX 448-5199
Reno – Investigations & Recovery	1030 Bible Way, 89502-2125	(775) 688-2261 FAX 688-2815
Winnemucca	475 West Haskell Street, #6, 89445-6702	(775) 623-6557 FAX 623-6566
Yerington Office	215 West Bridge Street, #6, 89447-2544	(775) 463-3028 FAX 463-7735



ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF LISTING

Nancy Kathryn Ford, Administrator	684-0504
Gary Stagliano, Deputy Administrator Program and Field Operations	684-0574
Roger Mowbray, Deputy Administrator Administrative Services	684-0657
Gary Buonacorsi, Deputy Administrator Information Systems	684-0500

WORKING FOR
THE WELFARE OF
ALL NEVADANS...



JURISDICTION



JURISDICTION BY DISTRICT

<p><u>CARSON CITY</u> Carson City Dayton Gardnerville Genoa Glenbrook Gold Hill Minden Silver City Stagecoach Stateline Stewart Topaz Topaz Ranch Estates Virginia City Zephyr Cove</p> <p><u>ELKO</u> Battle Mountain Beowawe Carlin Cobre Contact Crescent Valley Deeth Elko Gold Creek Hadley Ranch Halleck Independence Valley Jack Creek Jackpot Jarbidge Jiggs Lamoille Lee Mary's River Ranch Metropolis Montello Mountain City North Fork Oasis O'Neil Basin Osino Owyhee Palisade Petan Rowland Ruby Valley Ryndon Shantytown Spring Creek Starr Valley Taylor Canyon Thousand Springs</p>	<p><u>ELKO, Cont'd</u> Tuscarora Wells Wendover Wild Horse Reservoir</p> <p><u>ELY</u> Adaven Alamo Baker Caliente Carp Caselton Cherry Creek Cross Timbers Currant Currie Duck Creek Duckwater Elgin Ely Eureka Hamilton Hiko Kimberly Lage's Lund Major's Place McGill Nyala Panaca Pioche Pleasant Valley Preston Rachel Ruth Schelbourne Shoshone Smith Valley Spring Valley Ursine</p> <p><u>FALLON</u> Austin Cold Springs Dixie Valley East Gate Fallon Fort Churchill Gillman Springs Hazen Kingston Lovelock Middle Gate Salt Wells</p>	<p><u>FALLON, Cont'd</u> Schurz Silver Springs Stillwater Trinity Truck Stop</p> <p><u>HAWTHORNE</u> Gabbs Hawthorne Ione Luning Mina</p> <p><u>HENDERSON</u> Alunite Arden Blue Diamond Boulder City Cal-Nev-Ari Callville Bay Cottonwood Cove East Las Vegas Good Springs Henderson Jean Laughlin Nelson Pittman Sandy Valley Searchlight Sloan Stateline</p> <p><u>LAS VEGAS</u> Bunkerville Cactus Springs Charleston Park Glendale Indian Springs Las Vegas Lathrop Wells Lee Canyon Logandale Mercury Mesquite Moapa Mt. Charleston North Las Vegas Overton</p> <p><u>RENO</u> Crystal Bay Empire Fernley Gerlach</p>	<p><u>RENO, Cont'd</u> Lockwood Nixon Reno Sparks Sutcliffe Verdi Wadsworth Washoe Valley</p> <p><u>PAHRUMP</u> Amargosa Valley Crystal Pahrump Beatty Belmont Coaldale Dyer Fish Lake Valley Goldfield Gold Point Lida Manhattan Rhyolite Round Mountain Scotty's Junction Silver Peak Tonopah Warm Springs</p> <p><u>WINNEMUCCA</u> Denio/Denio Jct. Golconda Imlay McDermitt Midas Mill City Orovada Oreana Paradise Valley Sulphur Unionville Valmy</p> <p><u>YERINGTON</u> Mason Smith Wabuska Weed Heights Wellington Yerington</p>
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**JURISDICTION
STATEWIDE
ALPHABETICAL**

AREA	COUNTY	RESPONSIBLE DISTRICT OFFICE
Adaven	Nye	ELY
Alamo	Lincoln	ELY
Alunite	Clark	HENDERSON
Amargosa Valley	Nye	PAHRUMP
Arden	Clark	HENDERSON
Austin	Lander	FALLON
Baker	White Pine	ELY
Battle Mountain	Lander	ELKO
Beatty	Nye	PAHRUMP
Belmont	Nye	PAHRUMP
Beowawe	Eureka	ELKO
Blue Diamond	Clark	HENDERSON
Boulder City	Clark	HENDERSON
Bunkerville	Clark	LAS VEGAS
Cactus Springs	Clark	LAS VEGAS
Caliente	Lincoln	ELY
Cal-Nev-Ari	Clark	HENDERSON
Callville Bay	Clark	HENDERSON
Carlin	Elko	ELKO
Carp	Lincoln	ELY
Carson City	Carson City	CARSON CITY
Carver's	Nye	PAHRUMP
Caselton	Lincoln	ELY
Charleston Peak	Clark	LAS VEGAS
Cherry Creek	White Pine	ELY
Coaldale	Nye	PAHRUMP
Cobre	Elko	ELKO
Cold Springs	Churchill	FALLON
Contact	Elko	ELKO
Cottonwood Cove	Clark	HENDERSON
Crescent Valley	Eureka	ELKO
Cross Timbers	White Pine	ELY
Crystal	Nye	PAHRUMP
Crystal Bay	Washoe	RENO
Currant	Nye	ELY
Currie	Elko	ELKO
Dayton	Lyon	CARSON CITY
Deeth	Elko	ELKO
Denio/Denio Jct.	Humboldt	WINNEMUCCA
Diamond Valley	Eureka	ELY
Dixie Valley	Churchill	FALLON
Duck Creek	White Pine	FALLON
Duckwater	White Pine/Nye	ELY
Dyer	Esmeralda	PAHRUMP
East Gate	Churchill	FALLON
East Las Vegas	Clark	HENDERSON
Elko	Elko	ELKO
Ely	White Pine	ELY
Empire	Washoe	RENO

**JURISDICTION
STATEWIDE
ALPHABETICAL**

AREA	COUNTY	RESPONSIBLE DISTRICT OFFICE
Eureka	Eureka	ELY
Fallon	Churchill	FALLON
Fernley	Lyon	RENO
Fish Valley	Nye	PAHRUMP
Fort Churchill	Lyon	FALLON
Gabbs	Nye	HAWTHORNE
Gardnerville	Douglas	CARSON CITY
Genoa	Douglas	CARSON CITY
Gerlach	Washoe	RENO
Gilman Springs	Lander	FALLON
Glenbrook	Douglas	CARSON CITY
Glendale	Clark	LAS VEGAS
Golconda	Humboldt	WINNEMUCCA
Gold Creek	Elko	ELKO
Goldfield	Esmeralda	PAHRUMP
Gold Hill	Storey	CARSON CITY
Gold Point	Esmeralda	PAHRUMP
Goodsprings	Clark	HENDERSON
Goshute Reservation	White Pine	ELY
Hadley Ranch	Elko	ELKO
Halleck	Elko	ELKO
Hamilton	White Pine	ELY
Hawthorne	Mineral	HAWTHORNE
Hazen	Churchill	FALLON
Henderson	Clark	HENDERSON
Hiko	Lincoln	ELY
Imlay	Pershing	WINNEMUCCA
Incline Village	Washoe	RENO
Independence Valley	Elko	ELKO
Indian Springs	Clark	LAS VEGAS
lone	Nye	HAWTHORNE
Jack Creek	Elko	ELKO
Jackpot	Elko	ELKO
Jarbidge	Elko	ELKO
Jean	Clark	HENDERSON
Jiggs	Elko	ELKO
Johnnie	Nye	PAHRUMP
Kingston	Lander	FALLON
Lage's	White Pine	ELY
Lamoille	Elko	ELKO
Las Vegas	Clark	LAS VEGAS
Lathrop Wells	Nye	LAS VEGAS
Laughlin	Clark	HENDERSON
Lee	Elko	ELKO
Lee Canyon	Clark	LAS VEGAS
Lida	Esmeralda	PAHRUMP
Locke's Ranch	Nye	ELY
Lockwood	Washoe/Storey	RENO
Logandale	Clark	LAS VEGAS
Lovelock	Pershing	FALLON

**JURISDICTION
STATEWIDE
ALPHABETICAL**

AREA	COUNTY	RESPONSIBLE DISTRICT OFFICE
Lund	White Pine	ELY
Luning	Mineral	HAWTHORNE
Major's Place	White Pine	ELY
Manhattan	Nye	PAHRUMP
Mary's River Ranch	Elko	ELKO
Mason	Lyon	CARSON CITY
McDermitt	Humboldt	WINNEMUCCA
McGill	White Pine	ELY
Mercury	Clark	LAS VEGAS
Mesquite	Clark	LAS VEGAS
Metropolis	Elko	ELKO
Midas	Elko	WINNEMUCCA
Middle Gate	Churchill	FALLON
Mill City	Pershing	WINNEMUCCA
Mina	Mineral	HAWTHORNE
Minden	Douglas	CARSON CITY
Moapa	Clark	LAS VEGAS
Montello	Elko	ELKO
Mt. Charleston	Clark	LAS VEGAS
Nelson	Clark	HENDERSON
Nixon	Washoe	RENO
North Fork	Elko	ELKO
North Las Vegas	Clark	LAS VEGAS
Nyala	Nye	ELY
Oasis	Elko	ELKO
O'Neil Basin	Elko	ELKO
Oreana	Pershing	WINNEMUCCA
Orovada	Humboldt	WINNEMUCCA
Osino	Elko	ELKO
Overton	Clark	LAS VEGAS
Owyhee	Elko	ELKO
Pahrump	Nye	PAHRUMP
Palisade	Eureka	ELKO
Panaca	Lincoln	ELY
Paradise Valley	Humboldt	WINNEMUCCA
Petan	Elko	ELKO
Pioche	Lincoln	ELY
Pittman	Clark	HENDERSON
Pleasant Valley	White Pine	ELY
Preston	White Pine	ELY
Rachel	Lincoln	ELY
Railroad Valley	Nye	ELY
Reno	Washoe	RENO
Rhyolite	Nye	PAHRUMP
Round Mountain	Nye	PAHRUMP
Rowland	Elko	ELKO
Ruby Valley	Elko	ELKO
Ruth	White Pine	ELY
Ryndon	Elko	ELKO

**JURISDICTION
STATEWIDE
ALPHABETICAL**

AREA	COUNTY	RESPONSIBLE DISTRICT OFFICE
Salt Wells	Churchill	FALLON
Sandy Valley	Clark	HENDERSON
Schelbourne	White Pine	ELY
Schurz	Mineral	FALLON
Scotty's Junction	Nye	PAHRUMP
Searchlight	Clark	HENDERSON
Shantytown	Elko	ELKO
Sheolite	Mineral	PAHRUMP
Shoshone	White Pine	ELY
Silver City	Lyon	CARSON CITY
Silver Peak	Esmeralda	PAHRUMP
Silver Springs	Lyon	FALLON
Sloan	Clark	HENDERSON
Smith	Lyon	YERINGTON
Smith Valley	White Pine	ELY
Sparks	Washoe	RENO
Spring Creek	Elko	ELKO
Spring Valley	White Pine/Lincoln	ELY
Stagecoach	Lyon	CARSON CITY
Starr Valley	Elko	ELKO
Stateline	Douglas	CARSON CITY
Stateline	Clark	HENDERSON
Stewart	Carson City	CARSON CITY
Stillwater	Churchill	FALLON
Sulphur	Pershing	WINNEMUCCA
Sutcliffe	Washoe	RENO
Taylor Canyon	Elko	ELKO
Thousand Springs	Elko	ELKO
Tonopah	Nye	PAHRUMP
Topaz	Douglas	CARSON CITY
Topaz Ranch Estates	Douglas	CARSON CITY
Trinity Truck Stop	Churchill	FALLON
Tuscarora	Elko	ELKO
Unionville	Pershing	WINNEMUCCA
Ursine	Lincoln	ELY
Valmy	Humboldt	WINNEMUCCA
Verdi	Washoe	RENO
Virginia City	Storey	CARSON CITY
Wabuska	Lyon	YERINGTON
Wadsworth	Washoe	RENO
Warm Springs	Nye	PAHRUMP
Washoe Valley	Washoe	RENO
Weed Heights	Lyon	YERINGTON
Wellington	Lyon	YERINGTON
Wells	Elko	ELKO
Wendover	Elko	ELKO
Wild Horse Reservoir	Elko	ELKO
Winnemucca	Humboldt	WINNEMUCCA
Yerington	Lyon	YERINGTON
Zephyr Cove	Douglas	CARSON CITY

REGIONAL DISTRICT OFFICE JURISDICTION BY ZIP CODE

BELROSE DISTRICT OFFICE						(702) 486-1675
BARBARA CLARK, SOCIAL SERVICES MANAGER						Fax (702) 486-1633
89007	89033	89111	89130	89144	89155	89177
89018	89040	89114	89131	89145	89158	89180
89021	89070	89116*	89132	89149	89159	89185
89023	89084	89124*	89133	89150	89160	89193
89024	89086	89126	89134	89151	89163	89195
89025	89105	89127*	89137	89152	89164	89199
89027	89107	89128	89138	89153	89170	
89031	89108	89129	89143	89154	89173	

CAMBRIDGE DISTRICT OFFICE		(702) 486-8770
ROXANNA GONZALEZ, SUPERVISOR		Fax (702) 486-8790
89109		

CHARLESTON DISTRICT OFFICE		(702) 486-4828
LILIAM SHELL, SOCIAL SERVICES MANAGER		Fax (702) 486-4827
89101	89125*	
89104	89127*	
89110	89142	
89116*		

FLAMINGO DISTRICT OFFICE				(702) 486-9400
JOE GARCIA, SOCIAL SERVICES MANAGER				Fax (702) 486-9401 or 486-9540
89102	89117	89119	89121	89146
89103	89118	89120	89135	89147

HENDERSON DISTRICT OFFICE						(702) 486-1001
ROCHELLE CHURCH, SOCIAL SERVICES MANAGER						Fax (702) 486-1270
89002	89011	89019	89044	89116*	89141	
89004	89012	89026	89046	89122	89148	
89005	89014	89028	89052	89123	89053	
89006	89015	89029	89112	89124*	89074	
89009	89016	89039	89113	89139		

OWENS DISTRICT OFFICE (702) 486-1899
DAVE WALLACE, SOCIAL SERVICES MANAGER Fax (702) 486-1802

89030	89036	89115	89125*	89156
89032	89106	89116*	89127*	89191

PAHRUMP DISTRICT OFFICE (775) 751-7400
MARK RUCKER, SUPERVISOR/MANAGER Fax (775) 751-7404

89003	89013	89022	89045	89048	89060
89010	89020	89041	89047	89049	89061

SENIOR SERVICES CENTER Chip cases and clients over 65 yrs old only (702) 486-9500
LUCY PERES, SUPERVISOR Fax (702) 486-9525

89007	89070	89109	89125	89135	89151	89170
89018	89084	89110	89126	89137	89152	89173
89021	89086	89111	89127	89142	89153	89177
89023	89101	89116	89128	89143	89154	89180
89024	89102	89117	89129	89144	89155	89185
89025	89103	89118	89130	89145	89158	89193
89027	89104	89119	89131	89146	89159	89199
89031	89105	89120	89132	89147	89160	
89033	89107	89121	89133	89149	89163	
89040	89108	89124	89134	89150	89164	

UMC/WELFARE DISTRICT OFFICE (702) 383-2646
HOLLY ROOT, SUPERVISOR/BELROSE DISTRICT OFFICE Fax (702) 671-6576

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SOUTHERN PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER
 EMPLOYEE DEVELOPMENT MANAGER, SHARON VAIL (702) 486-1443
 NORTHERN PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER..... 89502
 (775) 448-5200

* Shared Jurisdiction - P. O. Boxes

**PROGRAM
INCOME
LIMITS**



PROGRAM INCOME LIMITS

PROGRAM	INCOME LIMIT
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	Approx. 39% of Federal Poverty Level
Child Health Assurance Program (CHAP) Children age 6 and older Pregnant Women and Children under age 6	100% of Federal Poverty Level 133% of Federal Poverty Level
State Institutional, Katie Beckett and Home Based Waiver	300% of SSI (\$1,590)
Medicare Beneficiaries: Qualified Medicare Beneficiaries (QMBs) Special Low Income Medicare Beneficiaries (SLMBs) Qualified Individuals 1 (QIs-1) Qualified Individuals 2 (QIs-2)	100% of Federal Poverty Level 100% - 120% of Federal Poverty Level 120% - 135% of Federal Poverty Level 135% - 175% of Federal Poverty Level
Food Stamps Gross Income Limit Net Income Limit	130% of Federal Poverty Level 100% of Federal Poverty Level
New Employees of Nevada (NEON)	TANF Eligible
Food Stamp Employment and Training	Food Stamp Eligible
Child Care	75% of State Median Income
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEA)	150% of Federal Poverty Level
Energy Crisis Intervention Program (ECIP)	150% of Federal Poverty Level

TANF AND POVERTY LEVEL AMOUNTS

HH SIZE	TANF	100%	120%	130%	133%	135%	150%	175%
1	\$230	\$ 738	\$ 886	\$ 959	\$ 982	\$ 996	\$1,107	\$1,292
2	289	995	1,194	1,294	1,323	1,343	1,493	1,741
3	348	1,252	1,502	1,628	1,665	1,690	1,878	2,191
4	407	1,508	1,810	1,960	2,006	2,036	2,262	2,639
5	466	1,765	2,118	2,295	2,347	2,383	2,648	3,089
6	525	2,022	2,426	2,629	2,689	2,730	3,033	3,539
7	584	2,278	2,734	2,961	3,030	3,075	3,417	3,987
8	643	2,535	3,042	3,296	3,372	3,422	3,803	4,436

DEVELOPMENT OF WELFARE IN THE UNITED STATES



DEVELOPMENT OF WELFARE IN THE UNITED STATES

COLONIAL AMERICA

In colonial America each town was responsible for maintaining its needy citizens and relief was provided by private charities through in-kind benefits such as food and clothing, and through a poor tax. Emphasis was placed on local and family responsibility for the poor and this continued as the dominant theme into the 20th century.

18TH AND 19TH CENTURIES

During the 18th and 19th centuries, relief for the poor was increasingly provided by private charity groups. Organizations such as the New York Society for the Prevention of Pauperism, the Charity Organization Societies and Hull House, together with individuals like Dorthea Dix, Jane Addams and Joseph Tuckerman helped aid the poor, the aged and the mentally disabled. Private charity organizations and city and county governments provided the bulk of the relief to the poor until the end of the century. The chronically poor have been part of every generation. In 1815, New York City was giving public aid to fifteen percent of its population.

20TH CENTURY

The beginning of the 20th century, however, marked an end to exclusive local control over social welfare programs. The trend throughout the present century has been to consider social problems on a national scale and develop national programs using the experience of state and local governments and private charity organizations. Mickey Kaus, author of "The End of Equality" and a senior editor for the New Republic, points out there have been roughly seven phases of government welfare reform in this century. Kaus divides the century into the following time periods:

1911-1935 - One of the first significant events marking this era occurred in 1909 when President Theodore Roosevelt called the first "White House Conference on the Care of Dependent Children." What to do about the destitute single mother? One obvious solution was for the government to recognize that being a mother is an important job---and to simply pay single mothers for doing that job. The conference adopted a platform which opposed the removal of children from their home for reasons of poverty. It also called for each state to enact a mother's pension law for widows and deserted women and their children. This recommendation is important because it helped lay the foundation for the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program. Initially designed to assist widows and deserted women in supporting themselves and their children, this program had become one of the largest welfare programs in the United States by the 1980 and 1990s. By 1926, eight states had set up a "mother's aid" program. One interesting fact about the mother's aid programs is the assistance was typically restricted aid to "suitable homes" which concurred with the Victorian attitudes of society at the time.

1935 - The next significant event marking a change in the principles and administration of the American welfare system occurred with the crash of the New York Stock Exchange in October 1929. The Great Depression resulted in significantly large numbers of unemployed Americans. In the spring of 1929, 2.8 million people were unemployed. Two years later, 8 million people were unemployed, and by 1932 over 750,000 farmers were bankrupt. President Herbert Hoover felt the depression was a temporary problem which private charities, supported by voluntary donations, would resolve. By 1932, 15 million Americans were unemployed. Because of high unemployment, attitudes concerning poverty and unemployment changed dramatically. People standing in unemployment lines were no longer viewed as idle and unproductive, and poverty during the Great Depression was something many people could not avoid. Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR) spent \$2 billion trying to help the poor during his first two years in office. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration handed out money to the states, most of which chose to spend it on "direct relief" --- a cash dole. In FDR's second term, he shifted toward public works and away from direct cash relief. FDR replaced federal cash payments for the able-bodied with a massive program of public work jobs, the Work Progress Administration. Believing the federal government should play a significant role in giving America a "New Deal," some of the programs aimed at eliminating poverty were: the Civil Works Administration, the Works Project Administration and several youth work programs, most notably the Civilian Conservation Corps.

On August 14, 1935, Roosevelt signed into law the most important and far-reaching piece of social welfare legislation in U.S. history--the Social Security Act. The Act established three types of programs: 1) a program of social insurance consisting of a federal old-age insurance system and a federal-state unemployment compensation system, 2) a program of public categorical assistance supported by federal grants-in-aid for certain groups including old-age assistance, aid to the needy blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and aid to dependent children, and 3) a program of health and welfare services providing for maternal and child health services, services for crippled children, child welfare services, vocational rehabilitation and public health services. The Social Security Act set the character for American welfare policy for six decades.

1935-1960 - From its inconspicuous beginning, Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) developed into a program that was almost solely directed at supporting the children of desertion, illegitimacy and divorce, rather than for widows as was its original intent. The "suitable homes" mentality was dropped in 1939 when the federal government supported aiding families where the children were born without benefit of marriage. By 1940, 30% of the ADC caseload consisted of families with "absent fathers." In the New Deal theory, as more and more widows qualified for Social Security, ADC (renamed Aid to Families with Dependent Children [AFDC]) was supposed to wither away. In practice, Social Security siphoned off the "deserving" elements of the single mother population (the widows), and left those who had divorced or been deserted on AFDC. By 1960, 64% of AFDC families were "absent father" cases.

1960-1968 - Faced with rising caseloads, states tried to reassert "suitable home"-type restrictions, especially when the number of people on welfare were there because of an absent parent. Some states implemented strict investigative measures to catch welfare mothers in the act of receiving "male callers." But the heavy handed enforcement of many of these restrictions made removing them a cause of the civil-rights movement. A few court decisions later, it was clear any poor single mother with a child was entitled to aid, whether or not she had married the child's father. In the early 1960s, public officials began viewing the possibility of welfare becoming a generational phenomena and the nation became concerned about AFDC. To stem the tide of rising caseloads, the 1962 Public Welfare Amendments were passed to reduce the welfare rolls through a massive infusion of social work. Hailed as a momentous piece of legislation, the states scrambled for federal dollars to institute "preventive" or "consultative services" for the poor.

During this segment of the century, President Lyndon B. Johnson launched the "War on Poverty." Johnson wanted America to become a "Great Society" and the elimination of poverty was essential in creating that society. Under the Great Society, several programs in the areas of housing, education, health and employment were enacted including: The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, the Job Corps, Head Start, Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), Food Stamps, Medicare, Medicaid and college work-study programs. The War on Poverty also underscored the court decisions previously mentioned; there was an important shift in the public perception of welfare. What had been seen as public aid began to be viewed as public entitlement. And while the programs still invoked self-reliance as an ideal, they introduced rules that undermined it in practice. Millions more Americans became eligible for welfare and spending soared from \$21 billion (in constant 1985 dollars) in 1960 to \$62.2 billion a decade later; \$121.8 billion in 1976, and \$132.2 billion in 1985. A revolution also occurred in the nature of public assistance; cash benefits began to be replaced by food, medical care, housing and other forms of non-cash benefits. In 1960, three quarters of all welfare came in the form of cash; by 1985 only 24 percent did. This shift is important because non-cash benefits diminish personal choice and self-responsibility among welfare recipients. A welfare recipient can spend cash to meet his needs as he sees them, but with non-cash benefits he becomes more dependent on the rules and decisions of others.

1968-1978 - Because AFDC was available only to single mothers, it seemed to offer a perverse incentive for poor fathers to desert their families. Political leaders debated giving assistance to families that stayed together. This was the idea of guaranteed income proposed by President Nixon in 1969. George McGovern promised \$1,000 a person in 1972. All these schemes failed, in part, because the numbers never added up, but mainly because the public at large never bought the idea of giving people money whether they worked or not. The main effect of this thinking seems to have helped remove the stigma associated with welfare. In the early 1960s only about a third of those eligible actually signed up for AFDC. By 1971, the percentage had risen to 90%. This was the

welfare explosion--between 1960 and 1974 AFDC rolls more than tripled to almost 11 million from 3.1 million.

This period also brought into being the Child Support Enforcement Program. In 1950 when a small number of children were in female-headed families, the federal government took its first steps at initiating child support collection. Congress added to the Aid to Families with Dependent Children law a provision requiring state welfare agencies to notify law enforcement officials when benefits were furnished to a child abandoned by one of his parents. For the subsequent 25 years, the federal government confined its efforts to welfare children; it generally thought establishing child support and collecting it was a domestic relations issue to be dealt with at the state level by the courts. By the early 1970s, Congress recognized that the composition of the AFDC caseload had changed. In earlier years, the majority of children needed financial assistance because their fathers had died; by the 1970s, the majority needed aid because their parents were separated, divorced or never married. The Child Support Enforcement program, enacted in 1975, was a response by Congress to 1) reduce public expenditures on welfare by obtaining child support from non-custodial parents and by helping non-welfare families get support so they could stay off public assistance; and 2) establish paternity for children born outside of marriage so child support could be obtained for them. From 1975 to 1984 most states focused their child support activities on AFDC families primarily because of an incentive formula beneficial to the states. In 1984 Congress amended the program because of a groundswell of public support in favor of tougher Child Support Enforcement Program efforts. Women's groups believed the program could assist the growing number of single-parent families disassociated with the public welfare system. In the late 1980s, Child Support Enforcement (CSE) was promoted as a major component in the triage of welfare reform - that being moving CSE and employment and training activities into the forefront with less emphasis on cash entitlements. The point is to secure child support in adequate amounts for families enabling them to exit the welfare system or avoid entering it.

1980-1992 - During the eight years of the Reagan administration, the welfare debate settled into a familiar configuration: Conservatives supported tough work requirements; Liberals defended the AFDC program and were less zealous in the "toughness" of the work requirements imposed. Congress did not authorize an authentic workfare regime, but did pass enabling legislation allowing states to experiment with milder approaches that reduced welfare checks if recipients did not attend training or work experience. This approach was extended nationwide in the 1988 Family Support Act.

In his 1986 State of the Union Address, President Reagan drew attention to the problems of poverty and welfare in America and asked the White House Domestic Council for an evaluation of the then current welfare system and a new strategy. In response to the President's charge, one year of extensive study produced a document entitled "Up From Dependency" which outlined the ills of the public welfare system. About the same time, the American Public Welfare

Association published "One Child in Four." This document cited the fact one child in four is born into poverty and one child in five spends his or her youth in poverty. Like "Up From Dependency," it laid the blueprints for improving the welfare system.

In the spring of 1986, the nation's governors formed a ten-state task force to develop a welfare reform policy that would enable the governors to shape the course of the welfare reform debate in Congress. In February 1987, the governors endorsed a policy that would turn the welfare payments system with a minor work component into one that is first and foremost a jobs system backed up by an income assistance component. The governors' policy also stressed the importance of strengthening the nation's Child Support Enforcement system and creating a new national education, training and employment program to provide critical services to welfare clients enabling them to become self-sufficient, economically independent citizens. All interested groups and organizations worked with Congress in 1986 and 1987 to produce a consensus on welfare reform legislation. What emerged was the Family Support Act of 1988 signed by President Reagan on October 13, 1988. The Family Support Act implemented the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (JOBS) program for AFDC recipients, which superseded the Work Incentive Program (WIN), and established transitional benefits such as child care and medical benefits for families exiting the welfare system.

1992 - Building on the concepts of the Family Support Act of 1988, President Clinton campaigned in 1992 on the idea to "end welfare as we know it." Noted sociologists, researchers and others offered many thoughts on the welfare human condition...what caused it, how to stem the tide, the fact AFDC didn't create the underclass--its policies sustained it. David Ellwood, a Harvard researcher, came up with a radical idea: Instead of first sending checks, and then trying to make recipients work them off, why not end the checks after a certain fixed period of time? In 1988, he proposed a time limit of 18-36 months, after which ex-recipients would be offered a low-paying WPA-like job. President Clinton picked up Mr. Ellwood's idea and proposed the Work and Responsibility Act.

Though President Clinton was very interested in welfare reform, reforming the nation's health care system overshadowed this activity in the first half of his administration in 1993 and 1994. By November 1994, the Republican Party had successfully campaigned on the ten-point "Contract With America." When the Republicans seized control of the Congress in January 1995, they wanted to overhaul the welfare system in the first 100 days.

A quick review of congressional activity between January 1995 and the actual signing of a new welfare reform law in August 1996 reveals a number of bills introduced for consideration, countless committee hearings, two presidential vetoes and considerable rhetoric. In January 1995, HR 4, the Personal Responsibility Act, was introduced; by March 1995, there was HR 1135 (Food

Stamp Reform Bill), HR 999 (Welfare Reform Consolidation Bill) and HR 1214 (the Personal Responsibility Act of 1995). In June 1995, the Senate was deliberating the Family Self-Sufficiency Act, followed by S 1120, the Work Opportunity Act, in August. By September 1995, HR 4 was the "bill of choice" in both houses; it ultimately passed and was vetoed by President Clinton on January 9, 1996. In vetoing HR 4, President Clinton made it clear that in addition to his objections to certain provisions of the bill, "welfare reform must be considered in the context of congressional efforts to reform Medicaid and the Earned Income Tax Credit as well."

On February 1, 1996, the National Governors' Association met and endorsed their welfare reform package---one that considered both Medicaid and welfare reform together. By March 1996, Congress was considering the "combined" bill. By May 1996, a Republican welfare reform-Medicaid bill was being considered; it was HR 3507, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996. HR 3507 had a companion bill in the Senate, S 1795. Within a month, then presidential hopeful, Senator Bob Dole, introduced S 1823, a "stand alone" welfare reform bill identical to the welfare reform section of S 1795. After continued Congressional activity, the House of Representatives and the Senate agreed to split welfare reform and Medicaid because President Clinton vowed to veto the bills, HR 3507 or S 1709--whichever one may have passed, due to his objections to the Medicaid provisions.

In July 1996, the leadership of both houses stated their intent to pass welfare reform legislation and send it to President Clinton during the August recess. The conference agreement for HR 3437, a budget reconciliation package containing a modified version of HR 3507, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, was passed by the House on July 31st and by the Senate on August 1st. Prior to the House vote, President Clinton announced his intention to sign the bills, thus "ending welfare as we know it," his 1992 campaign pledge. On August 22, 1996, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) was signed into law.

PRWORA set detailed national goals. It limited the time (to five years) that a family head can receive cash assistance under the renamed program called Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). TANF set up work requirements that increased over time so that when fully implemented, half of all single parents and 90 percent of at least one parent in all two-parent assisted families must be working. Work activities were tightly defined in the law as were the way caseload calculations are to be made for fulfilling these and other goals and requirements. The law required unwed teen parents to live at home or in another adult-supervised setting and to be in school to receive benefits. PRWORA contained numerous child support requirements as well, among them the suspension of driver's and occupational licenses of persons overdue in their child support payments. PRWORA and TANF replaced the old Aid to Families with Dependent Children "entitlement" system with one focused on work and responsibility. Likewise, it also provided states with the flexibility to create the

best approaches for their individual circumstances. Children's needs did not go unnoticed: funds were provided to pay for child care, and children's access to Medicaid was protected.

Overall, between August 1996 and June 2003, there has been a 59.5 percent decrease in the number of recipients on the national rolls. From its peak of 14.4 million in March 1994, the number of recipients dropped by 65.6 percent to 5 million in June 2003. These are the largest caseload declines in the history of U.S. public assistance programs. The 5 million persons receiving TANF in FFY 2003 was the smallest number since 1966. An August 1999 report by the Council of Economic Advisers found implementation of welfare reform is the single most important factor contributing to the widespread and continuous caseload declines from 1996 to 1998. The strong economy has also played an important role, accounting for approximately 10 percent of the decline during this same time period. National data show that one in three families who received welfare in 1996---1.7 million people---were working in March 1997. In 1992, when President Clinton pledged to "end welfare as we know it," only one in five families who received welfare the previous year moved to work so quickly. Since welfare reform there has been a dramatic increase in employment among welfare recipients. The percentage of TANF adults reached an all time high in FY99 and FFY00 at 33 percent, compared to less than 7 percent in 1992 and 11 percent in 1996.

Welfare reform has shown promising results among those most vulnerable to welfare dependency in a continuing rise of employed single mothers. In 1998, according to the Census Bureau, almost three-fifths (57%) of single mothers with incomes under 200 percent of poverty were employed as compared to 44% in 1992. In FFY 2000, this number increased to 60.8%.

The child poverty rate, as measured by the Census Bureau's official poverty measure, was 16.2% in 2000, the lowest rate since 1978. This is a 21% decrease from the 1996 rate of 20.5%.

Also of note nationally, is the state and federal child support enforcement program collected a record \$20.1 billion for FFY 02. This is a 6.2 percent increase in collections over the \$19 billion collected for FFY 01. Paternity was established for over 1.5 million children for FFY 02 and over 16 million total cases were reported nationally for FFY 02.

Most states changed their policies to support working families. For example, forty-two states changed the way they count income under TANF, most of them to enable working recipients to keep more of their check. Thirty-eight states amended their policies about how much recipients can have in a savings account to help families save and move to self-sufficiency. Forty-seven states allow more flexibility in recipients having a car and still being eligible for assistance.

The next steps in welfare reform are to invest in all families, including those who have the hardest time finding employment, and to ensure families have the support systems they need---such as affordable, quality child care---to hold onto a job, reach self-sufficiency, and avoid the need to return to welfare. The job of welfare reform is not yet done and everyone---states, employers, local communities, families, the faith and nonprofit communities---must continue their commitment. Early information also suggests as caseloads drop, the proportion of long-stay families on state welfare caseloads is increasing. State welfare evaluations show that while some state welfare policies have strong effects on the employment of families with more barriers to employment, others mostly have effects on those who are the easiest to employ. There must be a continued investment in families to build on the early progress and to ensure welfare reform that works over the long haul. Investments must be made in all families, not just those who have the easiest time moving into the workforce. And, the nation must invest in the critical support systems families need to hold onto that first job and succeed at work, supports such as child care, transportation, child support and ongoing training and mentoring.

DEVELOPMENT OF WELFARE IN NEVADA



DEVELOPMENT OF WELFARE IN NEVADA

Nevada was rushed into statehood by the pressure of national politics in Abraham Lincoln's administration. On October 31, 1864, a sparsely settled, but vast area of the west with only one truly urban area, Virginia City, became a state. Since agriculture was relatively unimportant, the population tended to cluster in certain towns which were currently booming mining camps. Life in early Nevada was harsh even when the Comstock and other areas were enjoying boom times. Mining was hard, dangerous work.

In the haste to establish Nevada as a state after only three years as a territory, there was no time to build a governmental structure to provide social services. Nevada borrowed heavily from California, its larger neighbor to the west, and California had borrowed from Iowa and New York. This borrowing from older, more settled regions of the country did not always fit Nevada's needs. One particular difficulty was people came to Nevada to work in the mines for only a short period of time. Residency is a matter of intent, and most intended to make money, then return to California or the East to retire. As a result, most saw no reason to erect complex governmental structures for social services.

Against this background, assistance was provided only to the "worthy poor" which included widows, orphans, and sick and disabled miners. From the beginning of the Nevada Territory it was thought private organizations should provide for these kinds of needs. In the very beginning of Nevada, an organization was carried from the California gold fields called E. Clampus Vitus. This shadowy organization about whom hard facts are scarce, provided relief for miners, widows and orphans. In the 1850s, the charitable activities of E. Clampus Vitus were replaced by more staid and usual fraternal organizations like the Masons, Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythius and the Improved Order of Redmen. These groups had a charitable as well as a social side; and, many restricted who they would and wouldn't help. A classic example might be the regulations of the Improved Order of Redmen. Their 19th century bylaws provided benefits of \$3 to \$7 a week to sick members, depending on their rank in the order, with the stipulation "such sickness or disability does not proceed from an immoral conduct on his part: and provided further, that the same did not exist prior to his admission to this Tribe..." Benefits were also limited to a maximum period of six months. After 1900 these earlier organizations were joined in numbers by others such as the Shriners, Elks, Rotarians and the Kiwanians.

The Nevada churches also played an important role in charitable works. The more highly organized churches, the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints and the Catholic Church provided the widest spectrum of aid for the sick, needy and aged. The Catholic Church started St. Mary's Orphanage and School for Girls in Virginia City in the 1860s. In 1876, St. Mary's Hospital was also opened in Virginia City to care for all indigents.

Miners not affiliated with a church, and not belonging to a social organization, turned to their unions for assistance when needed. The Virginia City suburb of Gold Hill had a union local organized as early as December 1866. In 1878, its bylaws show it paid a sick benefit to its members as follows: "Any person who has been a member of this Union for two months, and is in good standing, who by sickness or accident may be rendered incapable of following his usual vocation, shall receive from the funds of this Union the sum of eight dollars per week for a period not to exceed ten weeks in any year..."

In times of natural disaster, such as large mining accidents resulting in numerous deaths and the October 1875 "great fire," the citizens of Virginia City and Carson City were known to be very generous in terms of rushing food, clothing, blankets and such to the victims; however, such occasions as these were out of the ordinary. Private charity was seldom available to the drifters, the homeless, and those whose life-styles were offensive to Victorian standards of morality. As a result, there were some needy people for whom there was no private charity.

As early as the first territorial legislature of 1861, a support-of-the-indigent measure passed providing the county commissioners were "vested with entire and exclusive superintendence of the poor in their respective counties." Interestingly enough, this law did not mean the poor were necessarily provided for from public money. The law provided that poor persons unable to work because of "bodily infirmity, idiocy, lunacy or other cause" were to be supported by relatives. Only if a poor person's relatives did not live in Nevada was the county obligated to support the indigent. If a relative living in Nevada failed to support a poor person, the relative might be compelled by court action to contribute \$30 per month to the county poor fund.

When Nevada became a state in 1864, the constitution vested responsibility for the care of the poor with the counties; in 1867, the state legislature required all indigents, otherwise eligible for relief, to be Nevada citizens for six months before filing an application.

In 1867, the legislature also provided statutory basis for a state orphans home, though this was no more than a paper exercise. In practice, all orphans were sent at state expense to the institution in Virginia City run by the Catholic Sisters of Charity. In the early 1870s, a wooden structure costing \$20,000 was constructed for the purpose of serving as an orphan home on sixteen acres of land located southwest of the built up area of Carson City. On February 16, 1871, with the building complete, the first child, John Hines, enrolled. This wooden building served as the main structure of the orphanage until it was destroyed by fire in 1899. A stone building replaced it in 1902. By 1906, 694 children had found shelter at the institution. Something of their care is revealed by a statement in the 1905-1906 Biennial Report which said of the children: "They have all been taught proper manners, and educated sufficiently to place them on equal terms with all."

Three years after statehood, Nevada officially began the practice of sending certain social service clients out of state for treatment. The secretary of state was authorized by the legislature to make arrangements with the California Insane Asylum at Stockton to have "indigent insane persons" sent there for custody. Two years later, the legislature empowered the Nevada Superintendent of Public Instruction to conclude arrangements with the director of the California Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind to care for these individuals in this out-of-state facility. After ten years of sending the state's mentally disturbed patients to California for treatment, the 1877 Legislature passed a law to treat afflicted Nevadans within the state. Nothing was accomplished until 1879 when acreage on the Truckee River east of Reno, which had been purchased as a site for a state prison, had been redesignated for this purpose. The first patients were admitted in 1882.

By 1905, the number of the deaf, dumb and blind became too great for any one California institution to serve. As a result, the Nevada Superintendent of Public Instruction obtained permission to send them to any California institution which would receive them. Two years later the legislature agreed to send them to any Utah or California institution which would take them.

In 1910, a nonsectarian private organization began operation in Nevada, the last state in the union to have a home of this type. It was the Florence Crittenden Mission, established in Reno as a place of refuge for unwed or abandoned mothers and their children. In addition to the mothers and children who lived there, for many years it also operated as a day care center for the small children of working mothers. The state paid a small amount of public money to this institution, but most of its funds came from private sources.

By the early 1900s, the United States entered its "progressive era." Many new laws were passed both at the state and federal level bringing new responsibilities and functions to government. In 1913, the Nevada Industrial Commission was created to compensate workmen injured on the job and pay a death benefit to the workers' families when they had been accidentally killed on the job. In that same year, the legislature passed a law allowing children with parents or guardians who could not properly care for them to be admitted to the Nevada State Orphans Home. In 1915, Nevada adopted the forerunner to the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program, the Mothers' Pension. This program served women and their children under age fifteen, whose husbands and fathers were deceased, had deserted them or were incarcerated. Under county administration (the counties had to raise the money and administer it), the program provided for a basic pension of \$25 for a mother or child, with the possibility of an additional \$15 for each additional child up to a maximum of \$55 a family. Six years later, the family maximum was raised to \$75 dollars; and, the dependent age was raised to sixteen. Although a small program, the Mothers' Pension was widely used compared to other states. The program's payments were liberal and Nevada was one of only six states that did not restrict eligibility to widows or wives of the disabled; aid was available to any mother with dependent children. In Nevada, aid was provided to 10 out of every 1000 children under 16, at a rate of 25% higher than the national median of 8 of every 1000. In 1926, Nevada's rate of compensation for a family with one child was exceeded

by only two states; and, in payments for a second child, Nevada tied for first place with Minnesota and Illinois.

In June 1915, the Nevada School of Industry for "delinquent" boys opened in Elko. Legislative archives are somewhat ambiguous on what was to be done with delinquent girls and time passed with makeshift facilities, like four beds in the home of a woman staff member being set aside for females committed to the school. Due to the limited need for female beds, wayward girls were often sent to a Catholic girls' home in Montana. This practice continued until a facility was opened in Caliente in the mid-1960s.

For the first time in 1923, Nevada passed a law authorizing old age pensions. It was another two years before the program became operational. The pensions were not to exceed one dollar a day including income from any sources the pensioner possessed. The eligibility requirement was a stringent ten year residency period in the state. To qualify, a recipient could own no property worth more than \$3,000. Also, the county, which administered the program, was authorized to attach the estate of any deceased pensioner for the amount of old age assistance granted. No record could be labeled confidential and any taxpayer could appeal the granting or non-granting of an old age pension to himself or any other person.

In 1925, a third major welfare program was initiated---aid to the blind. The county commissioners were empowered by the state legislature to levy special taxes for the "needy blind." The residence requirement was one year. After four years experience with the program, the tax rate had to be more than doubled over the original amount to provide sufficient revenue for this type of assistance.

By the time of the Great Depression from 1929-1933, the Nevada social services were essentially county run with minimum state involvement. The federal government played no direct role in bringing these services to needy Nevadans.

In 1933 when Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal was set in motion, it had an influence on the provision of social services in Nevada, as it did in most other states. Since the federal government wished to deal with states rather than counties, the Nevada state government was forced to take a more active role in social services. Therefore, the Nevada Emergency Relief Administration was created in April 1934 to coordinate the various federal relief agencies operating in the state. New Deal relief work programs in Nevada experienced some delay when the Nevada Industrial Commission refused to provide industrial insurance to cover relief workers injured or killed on the job. In 1935, the Emergency Relief Administration was succeeded by the State Board of Relief, Work Planning, and Pension Control which consisted of seven members with overlapping terms serving without compensation.

In 1937, the state constitutional provision giving the counties exclusive control over poor relief was repealed so the state would be eligible for federal funding for the public welfare programs enacted by the 1935 Social Security Act. Also, a state welfare department was created in 1937 to operate under the Board of Relief, Work Planning,

and Pension Control. Originally this department was only concerned with child welfare services and old age assistance. Four years later, services to the blind were added to its mission. In 1943, the Nevada State Orphans Home was placed under the jurisdiction of the welfare department. By 1944, despite wartime prosperity, over 500 needy children constituted a caseload for the state welfare department. Under the existing regulations, the state welfare department continued to operate under the Mothers' Pension. Other categories of persons on public assistance were still cared for by the counties with grocery, fuel and rent assistance. In a few counties, small cash payments were made whereby the recipient provided for his own needs. There was no objective standard of need and payments were not uniform among the various counties. The non-salaried secretary of the state Board of Relief, Work Planning, and Pensions Control served as the executive officer of the state welfare department. In practice, this meant the professional heads of the Division of Old Age Assistance and the Division of Child Welfare Services reported directly to the full board.

As the years went by, the Board of Relief, Work Planning, and Pension Control realized it had too many functions and was not equipped to provide supervision for all its activities and asked for reorganization. In the resultant changes, the board was abolished and replaced with a revised state department of welfare. Exerting control over the department was a welfare advisory board of citizens which consisted of three members appointed by the governor and four representatives elected by the seventeen boards of county commissioners. The state board then selected the professional welfare director. Although the board began to operate as early as July 1949, it was not until six months later that the new department of welfare began to function. The original agency headquarters was in Reno; ten years later the main office moved to Carson City. As the department began operations, it had district offices in Elko, Ely, Fallon, Winnemucca, Tonopah and Las Vegas. Pioche was one of the original offices in 1950, but it was downgraded to the role of a sub-district office in 1963. Over the years, additional offices were added in Yerington, Carson City, Hawthorne and Lovelock.

The first administrator of the state welfare department was Barbara C. Coughlin. Her tenure lasted from October 1949 until April 1963, and was both long and controversial. In time, Ms. Coughlin became caught in crossfire between dissatisfied staff members, disgruntled relief clients, and conservative members of the legislature. The statutes creating her office provided the chief administrator must have formal training in either public or business administration and Ms. Coughlin had neither. As a result, when the entire Nevada social services administrative apparatus was again reorganized in 1963, she lost her post. In 1963, the state welfare department became a division within a large umbrella agency created to handle a wide variety of social services. Nonetheless, between 1950 and 1963, when under Ms. Coughlin's control, great strides were made in the services provided to Nevada's indigent by the state welfare department. The number of employees increased from about fifty to well over one hundred; its budget quintupled from \$1.1 million to \$5.5 million dollars.

In September 1950, the state welfare department studied the county operations which had continued under the Mothers' Pension Law of 1915, and other poor relief statutes in force. It discovered that by the month of September all counties had expended \$9,719

for relief, supplemented by a payment of \$960 from the state. These funds had assisted a total of 340 persons. The counties granted an average of \$14 per month per dependent child and a mean of approximately \$40 per family. The average payment made to a blind person was \$56.49. Those persons on general assistance averaged \$14.07 each. Once the study was completed, the state welfare department concluded Nevada should participate in the federal programs available since over 82% of the recipients met federal eligibility criteria and state expenditures could be reduced. Another study in the same year revealed Nevada paid an average of thirty-nine cents per citizen for the support of fatherless families, whereas neighboring states such as Colorado paid \$8.19, California \$6.99, Arizona \$5.04, Idaho \$4.96, Utah \$5.55, and New Mexico \$5.45.

In part due to these studies, Nevada joined in the federal program to aid the blind in 1953 to replace the "state-county" plan with a "federal-state" plan. In May 1953, the 41 persons receiving aid to the blind in Nevada moved to the new plan.

In 1955, the legislature voted to replace the state-county assistance program to mothers with dependent children with the federal-state plan. At every legislative session since 1937, a bill to adopt the Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) program was put forth and defeated. In 1955, Governor Charles Russell, a long time supporter of the program, was successful in getting the bill passed. In the summer of 1954, he had organized a statewide committee to study the ADC program. Who would be served, who would pay, and the cost to Nevada government were among the questions asked. In part, the report stated 1,425 children would be served at a total state cost of \$10,808 with the federal government paying \$33,663 and the counties \$5,404. The benefit payment for one child was \$30 per month with an additional \$21 for each child thereafter. ADC became effective July 1, 1955 after considerable debate.

One deciding factor was over \$500,000 dollars per year went from Nevada to the federal government, some of which supported other states' ADC programs. Since Nevada had no ADC program, no ADC dollars would return to the state.¹

In 1957, the department of welfare established the Bureau of Services to the Blind. And for the first time that year, the department licensed group care facilities for the aged, handicapped and the infirmed. As of June 30, 1958, there were 2,560 Old Age Assistance recipients receiving \$4,079,000 in funds; 2,244 Aid to Dependent Children recipients drawing \$1,454,000 in benefits; and 125 blind persons obtaining \$266,000 annually in Nevada. In 1960, the census revealed an important fact. Nevada was one of the most urbanized states in the country with a strong majority of its population residing in either the Reno-Sparks or Las Vegas Metropolitan areas. Nevada's social service agencies set up for an earlier, more simple time, needed drastic changes to cope successfully with the complex problems of the state's urban problems.

¹Diane E. Nassir, "Nevada - Adults Only? A Demographic Inquiry into the Formation of Public Policy," in Studies In Applied Demography, 1995, K.V. Rao (ed.) (Bowling Green, Ohio: Bowling Green State University, 1994), 383.

In 1962, the department of welfare sought to determine the characteristics of average families on the Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) program. In that year a typical white family on ADC consisted of a mother, aged 32, with two children ages 6-8, living in a rented house of four rooms. This family had typically been on ADC for over a year. A typical black family on ADC consisted of a 28-year old mother with three children, aged 4-6, who lived in a rented three room residence. The black family had been receiving aid about the same length of time as the white family. The average Indian family consisted of a mother, aged 28, with one seven year old child, living in a two-room house often owned by a close blood relative who also usually occupied the dwelling with the dependent family.

In 1963, as part of a general reorganization by the legislature, all state health and welfare activities were concentrated in the one umbrella agency previously mentioned, the Department of Health and Welfare. This new department consisted of seven divisions---Alcoholism, Children's Home, Health, Girls Training Center, Nevada State Hospital, Nevada Youth Training Center and Welfare. The first director of the newly formed department was Michael O'Callaghan who later went on to become the state's governor. Upon taking the office, Mr. O'Callaghan and his secretary, Mrs. Jean H. Clark, found the department director's office furnished with two telephones, two chairs, two desks and one typewriter.

A new policy-making board was created for the Welfare Division to consist of seven members all appointed by the governor for four year overlapping terms. The board members were appointed on a geographical basis with no more than two members from the same county. Also, no more than four board members could be from one political party.

During the years 1966-68, the average number of persons receiving Old Age Assistance was 2,381, Aid to Dependent Children 7,070 and Aid to the Blind 155. In those years only 35% of Nevadans officially classified as poor sought public assistance. In addition, from Nevada's personal income of more than 1.8 billion dollars, less than 1% was allotted to public assistance programs.

Thirty-five cents of Nevada's public assistance funding came from state funds, fourteen cents from county funds and fifty-three cents from the federal government. The money was distributed as follows: one cent for Indian General Assistance, 16.9 cents for Old Age Assistance, 1.2 cents on Aid to the Blind, 21.7 cents for Aid to Dependent Children, 4.5 cents for Child Welfare, 0.7 for Indian Foster Care, 41.1 cents for Medicaid and 12.9 for administration.

In the 1960s, federal programs shifted toward direct provision of services rather than cash benefits. These include major programs such as Medicare, Medicaid and Food Stamps. The Medicaid program provides health care services for the poor and was adopted in Nevada in 1967. Years after its inception, known initially as State Aid to the Medically Indigent (SAMI), Medicaid has become the largest welfare program in Nevada and a major source of increased expenditure. Nevada implemented the Food Stamp program which is almost entirely federally funded in 1973 and 1974. In 1974, the

federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program took over payments for the Old Age Assistance Program, Assistance to the Blind, and Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled, a state option which Congress made available to the states in 1950, but one Nevada did not provide until 1974. Nevada implemented the Child Support Enforcement Program in 1975. The program is operated by the Welfare Division and in cooperative agreement with the county district attorneys and serves both Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and non-AFDC families in 1) locating a parent, 2) establishing paternity, 3) establishing an order for support and 4) collecting the child support. In 1984, the Child Health Assurance Program (CHAP) was mandated by the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 and implemented in Nevada in 1985. CHAP provides Medicaid coverage to two groups--pregnant women in two-parent families and children not otherwise eligible for public assistance. It was not until the Family Support Act of 1988 that Nevada provided the Aid to Families with Dependent Children-Unemployed Parent program.

Like other states, Nevada moved to underscore the goals of enabling welfare recipients to secure gainful employment and become self-sufficient. In 1987, Nevada initiated its Comprehensive Employment and Training Program to assist clients in achieving economic independence. With the passage of the Family Support Act of 1988, Nevada implemented the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (JOBS) program. JOBS provided employment, education, training and support services to recipients of the AFDC program. The Food Stamp Employment Training Program provided employment activities for Food Stamp recipients. Nevada's JOBS program was renamed New Employees of Nevada (NEON) in 1995.

In the late 1980s, the Welfare Division assumed responsibility for administering energy assistance programs, specifically the Weatherization Assistance Program, Low Income Home Energy Assistance and the Energy Crisis Intervention Program. Concurrently, the Welfare Division also began acting as a pass-through agency for distributing Homeless funds, specifically the Stewart B. McKinney Act funds.

In 1994, the Nevada Child Support Enforcement (CSE) Program entered into cooperative agreements with judicial districts to hire hearing masters to establish child support orders, establish paternity, modify orders and enforce obligations. The Nevada law authorizing the hearing masters enacted a quasi-judicial process to expedite the processing of child support cases through the judicial system to better serve the needs of Nevada and out-of-state children. The CSE Program pays 100% of the costs for the hearing master; however, the masters are hired by the district court judges. The hearing masters recommend to the district court judges who, in turn, sign the order.

In the fall of 1993, a fifteen member task force was asked to deliberate ways to reform Nevada's welfare system to better enable recipients to move into the work place. The task force was comprised of state and county officials and other interested parties/agencies familiar with Nevada's welfare system, and their mission was to make sound recommendations for change to Governor Bob Miller and the 1995 Legislature. A "make work pay" theme emerged from the task force's activities and resulted in recommendations to amend program policies which are inconsistent with the goal of

getting recipients into the work force, augment employment and training activities, and revamp earned income budgeting policies, thereby enabling single heads of households with dependent children to keep more of their earnings and establish an income/asset base by which to sever themselves from the welfare system. Governor Miller's welfare reform initiatives, contained in The Executive Budget, were adopted by the 1995 Legislature.

In the closing days of the 1995 Legislature, the Welfare Division again offered to coordinate another Welfare Reform Task Force as two welfare reform bills (Senator Maurice Washington's SB428 and Assemblywoman Jan Monaghan's AB522) were being debated. Neither bill passed.

Because welfare reform legislation was an inevitable reality nationally, a second task force was formed between the 1995 and 1997 legislative sessions. Their mission was two-fold: first, to act as an advisory group to the Welfare Division as it implemented Governor Miller's welfare reform package, and second, to develop further reform recommendations for the 1997 Legislature. The 15-member group and its subcommittees met 15 times in an eight-month period and essentially recommended: 1) the division move forward on Governor Miller's welfare package and continue to focus on employment; 2) clients should negotiate a Self-Sufficiency Plan with the agency to reflect mutual responsibilities in getting them into employment; 3) the agency should aggressively pursue child support for single heads of households with dependent children; 4) the agency should aggressively pursue opportunities to remove ineligible from the rolls to reduce fraud and serve the truly needy; 5) the agency continue to market employment with the applicants, require reasonable work search activity and, secure private industry involvement in job development and training; 6) that support services continue to be provided; 7) mothers who are minors be required to live with their parent(s), a guardian or in an adult-supervised setting; and 8) the state elect automatic Medicaid eligibility for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients (versus requiring the SSI approved individual to apply for Medicaid benefits). The group also made recommendations on the following issues: 1) family cap, 2) immunizations for children, 3) school attendance, 4) time limited benefits, 5) substance abuse testing, 6) sanctions, and 7) clients pursuing two- and four-year degrees while on aid. Further, another body of recommendations resulted because a subcommittee of the whole studied an inventory of resources available in Nevada to serve those in need and how the current welfare system could be streamlined. There was interest in developing a statewide directory of services, improving customer/client services at the welfare office, reducing paperwork, improving child care services, and implementing a direct-type deposit system utilizing ATM cards for client benefits and other welfare business.

Concurrent with the activities of the Welfare Reform Task Force, other initiatives were undertaken to further the "welfare to work" concept. In 1995, the STARS (Supporting Teens Achieving Real-life Success) Program was started to help teens stay in school, get back into school and find employment. Also in 1995, the Welfare Division changed the name of its employment and training program to New Employees of Nevada---NEON---to emphasize the cultural change occurring within the agency. The agency continued streamlining services by incorporating the "seamless" worker concept

whereby one worker determined eligibility for all programs. Between October 1995 and September 1996, Nevada spent federal grant dollars on developing initiatives for the aforementioned "cultural change." A "new vision" training was provided to child support, employment and training, and eligibility staff to reinforce the team concept of working together to get recipients into gainful employment rather than dispensing eligibility determination decisions. In January 1996, a job search requirement was implemented for all AFDC applicants reinforcing the idea one is responsible to look for work. From 1995 ongoing, the agency continued working with public and private entities to secure blocks of jobs for low income Nevadans--projects were developed with the MGM Grand, Silver Legacy and Eldorado; customized job training was initiated with the Community College of Southern Nevada; and, staff continued to work with the unions and Las Vegas Housing Authority to identify available employment opportunities. In January 1996, the Nevada driver's license suspension policy was implemented, another enforcement tool used to get needed back due child support into the homes of parents with dependent children. In 1996, the Welfare Division also continued to integrate program services by adding child support services "up-front" at the initial point of contact with the client in pilot offices; and, the agency augmented the number of child support cases referred to a private agency the Welfare Division was contracting with to further enhance child support collections on "difficult" cases. In July 1996, Investigation and Recovery personnel were assigned to assist child support with the establishment of paternity for AFDC cases. This effort proved fruitful in securing acknowledgments of paternity in several of the cases investigated. In August 1996, a non-custodial parent employment and training program was initiated in Clark County, a coordinated effort involving judicial, district attorney and state child support staff, to secure employment for unemployed parents to enable them to make their child support payment and become more involved in the lives of their children.

The in-house initiatives in conjunction with the efforts of the welfare reform task force were taken to better position Nevada for the passage of national welfare reform law; and, in August 1996, that law became a reality. The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 forevermore changed the Nevada welfare assistance program. Following its passage, Welfare Division staff analyzed the law in September and by October 18, 1996 had submitted a Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) State Plan to begin the flow of block grant dollars into the state. In November 1996, public hearings were held on the TANF State Plan which essentially maintained the then current AFDC and Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (JOBS) programs and incorporated the budgeting policies of the 1995 Miller Plan. Nevada intended to pursue several of the optional provisions available in designing a welfare program using the 1997 Legislature as the public forum venue.

When the 69th legislative session convened, two bills related to welfare reform were drafted for consideration -- the first was AB401 which outlined Nevada's "state-specific" welfare reform program and contained a number of the federally mandated child support provisions, namely the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA), new hire reporting, and other child support enforcement tools to augment collections; the second, SB356, another federal mandate, to withhold professional, occupational and recreational licenses for those delinquent in their child support obligation. AB401

addressed the following issues: 1) each household undergo a skills assessment; 2) each household establish a Personal Responsibility Plan identifying each member's role in moving the household to self-sufficiency; 3) each household sign an Agreement of Cooperation stipulating their responsibilities and penalties imposed for non-compliance; 4) sanctions for non-compliance; 5) time limits for benefit assistance (and extensions to same); 6) hardship exemptions for the 24 and 60 time limits; 7) work requirements and job training; 8) job development; 9) the diversion program; 10) employment services for non-custodial parents; 11) domestic violence screening; 12) childhood immunizations; 13) school attendance; 14) transitional assistance; and 15) administrative hearings. Both bills passed into law.

Another issue of note was the emphasis being given to developing public-private partnerships whereby staff work with Nevada employers to help get jobs for welfare recipients. In FY 2000, the federal work participation rate for all TANF families was 40%, which increased to 50% by 2002. For two-parent families, the rate was 90%. The state penalty for not meeting these quotas is severe; hence, involvement of Nevada employers in welfare reform remains critical as is the state's responsibility to reach out to these employers and help prepare a viable employment pool of applicants for them to hire from. Extensive work with the Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation and other community partners continues to be pursued to enable low-income families to enter the workforce. State legislators also recognized the importance of child care assistance in the welfare reform challenge. Historically, the amount of state dollars invested in child care has not been significant. For FY 1998, \$18 million was available for child care of which \$7 million was a commitment made by the state. In FY 1999, there was \$19.3 million with a \$7.6 million state commitment. Nevada's child care program continued to grow from approximately \$29 million in FY 2000 to over \$34 million in FY 2003.

Of note, for historical purposes, the Child Care Development Fund (and the funding streams which comprise this fund) was transferred to the Welfare Division from the Department of Human Resources, Director's Office. Along the same lines, the 1997 Legislature passed SB427 which was significant in that the Medicaid medical services program was transferred to a new DHR agency called the Division of Health Care Financing and Policy. Also, transferred with Medicaid were Elder Protective Services and the Homemaker Program. The 1997 Legislature also moved the Weatherization Assistance Program to the Department of Business and Industry, Housing Division.

Nevada exited the 1997 Legislature with the tenets of the state's new welfare reform provisions to be implemented in various stages. By July 1998, Nevada had experienced a 42% decline in the AFDC/TANF population since March 1995, the highest month for this population's caseload. This decline continued with a 62% decrease in this population in 2000 from the March 1995 high. Noteworthy as well was that caseload decline occurred in a state with the fastest growing population in the nation. One of the more poignant challenges of welfare reform is accurately assessing the short- and long-term outcomes to ensure families are truly becoming self-sufficient within the prescribed time frames. To accomplish this, the Welfare Division began working with the University of Nevada, Reno in 1998 to conduct a longitudinal study of

those families who leave the system. In 1998, the agency was successful in its collaboration efforts with other state, county and local entities resulting in approximately 300-400 recipients finding employment each month. By 2000, many recipients remaining on cash assistance had some form of barrier(s) to employment.

It was during 1998 the agency began to complete screening assessment of recipient employment skills, previous work experience, and their training and child care needs. Every person undergoes a strength-based assessment where barriers to employment and other potential issues such as domestic violence and substance abuse may be discovered. As discovered, barriers to employment are addressed by agency staff. In cases of domestic violence, substance abuse or mental health issues, the expertise of other entities is enlisted. Noteworthy is the fact the agency sets aside monies in its budget to pay for these and other services. The role of social workers has been reintroduced into the welfare system. Nevada began hiring social workers in 1995 and has continued to ask for and hire more as they enable the agency to truly communicate and work with the more difficult clientele we serve.

The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 made the Welfare-to-Work (WtW) Program possible and the timing was perfect for Nevada, one of the first five states in the nation to have its WtW State Plan approved by the Department of Labor in January 1998. As previously stated, the Welfare Division had already experienced a significant drop in the AFDC/TANF caseload and was beginning to experience the challenges of serving the harder-to-employ recipients. When the Department of Labor offered the WtW formula grants to the states and local communities, Nevada moved quickly to ready itself to serve a "more difficult---non-job ready" client. WtW funds are channeled through the Local Workforce Investment Boards (LWIBs) in northern and southern Nevada. The LWIBs, in turn, award local contracts to entities willing to help low-income persons become self-sufficient. In FY 2001, the Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation became responsible for administration of the WtW Program.

Another area of concern was the previous recidivism problem that existed with the old AFDC Program whereby roughly one-third of the recipients would return to the program when faced with an employment crisis. The division created a one-time "Job Retention Bonus" of \$350 for TANF recipients who began work as of July 1, 1999. The bonus is given when the individual has worked six consecutive months at a minimum of 25 hours per week.

In the area of child care, the Welfare Division continues with two not-for-profit agencies (Economic Opportunity Board in Las Vegas and the Children's Cabinet in Reno) to provide child care. Both agencies have out-stationed child care staff in Welfare Division offices to better serve the clients and also to provide resource and referral services. Over 14,844 children received child care subsidy support by the end of FFY 03.

In SFY 2003, Nevada collected \$122.4 million in child support payments. This represents a significant increase from the \$59.3 million collected in FY 94. Like the collections, the customers have increased as well. Currently, Nevada serves 121,729 cases. Non-public assistance cases total 63,773; former public assistance cases total 39,975; and current public assistance cases are 17,981.

Effective October 1998, as a result of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, state child support programs are required to collect information from the courts for any child support order issued or modified after October 1, 1998. It also requires any wage withholding payments be processed through a state or central disbursement unit. In FY 2000, the Nevada Child Support Enforcement Program implemented the State Central Collection and Disbursement Unit (SCaDU) to meet this requirement.

Nevada has a number of child support initiatives to augment collections. Among them are Orientations to TANF Applicants to secure better up-front information on absent parents to get the child support process moving given the time limit constraints of welfare reform; Investigations and Recovery Paternity Project to reverse the consequences of a young mother claiming she had little or no information on the father of her child(ren); Non-Custodial Parent (NCP) Employment and Training Program to help the parent absent from the child's home get work and begin to support their child(ren) and underscore the importance of his or her connectiveness to the family; Access and Visitation Program, a \$50,000 grant in FY 1998 to provide mediation services to parents with access and visitation issues because their mutual child was born out of wedlock; and, Caseworker Presentations Before the Hearing Master to expedite client access to the judicial process via the person most knowledgeable on the case and to provide for a less confrontational and more user friendly atmosphere for the custodial and non-custodial parent alike.

In FY 01, the Welfare Division developed a protocol with the Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services and Vocational Rehabilitation to effectively address mental health and vocational issues with TANF clients serviced by these agencies. Additionally, protocol was established with child welfare agencies statewide to ensure reasonable efforts are made to preserve families being served by both agencies.

Clearly, the post welfare reform era is a paradigm shift for the organization and staff employed therein. All efforts continue to be made to ensure staff are well trained and clients well served in the Welfare Division's continuing mission to "Work for the Welfare of ALL Nevadans."

BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTE

The first portion of this document was written by Ralph J. Roske in 1974 and comes from Legislative Counsel Bureau files. Mr. Roske reports his sources to be government officials, the Nevada Historical Society in Reno, and the Nevada State Archives in Carson City.

**MISSION STATEMENT
AND
GOVERNING LAWS
AND REGULATIONS**



WELFARE DIVISION MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Nevada State Welfare Division is to provide quality, timely and temporary services enabling Nevada families, the disabled and elderly to achieve their highest levels of self-sufficiency.

WELFARE DIVISION PRINCIPLES

In cooperation with other state and local agencies, the state legislature and the federal government, the Welfare Division strives to improve the lives of Nevadans by assisting them to meet basic needs through the provision of cash grants, food stamps, employment and training, energy and medical assistance, and securing support payments for children deprived of financial support. Program services are administered by a highly trained, creative and sensitive staff working together to move those capable of economic independence into the workforce while caring for those unable to care for themselves. Integrity, professional pride, individual development, respect for the dignity of all persons, and the wise use of public monies serve as guideposts for State Welfare Division employees.

GOVERNING LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The Welfare Division is governed and regulated by several state and federal laws and agencies. Some of them are as follows:

1. The Department of Health and Human Services promulgates regulations for:
 - TANF Block Grant (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families)
 - Child Care & Development Fund
 - TITLE IV-D - Child Support Enforcement
 - TITLE XX - Social Services Block Grant

2. The Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), also under the Secretary of Health and Human Services, provides regulations governing:
 - TITLE XIX - Medicaid

3. The United States Department of Agriculture through the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) administers the Food Stamp Program.

4. The Welfare Division adheres to the following chapters of the Nevada Revised Statutes:

Chapter	
31	Attachment, Garnishment and Other Extraordinary Remedies (IV-D)
31A	Enforcement of Obligations for Support of Children (IV-D)
56	Tests of Blood or Saliva (IV-D)
123	Rights of Husband and Wife (XIX Community Property)
125	Dissolution of Marriage
125A	Custody and Visitation (IV-D)
125B	Obligation of Support
126	Parentage (IV-D)
241	Meetings of State and Local Agencies (Open Meeting Law)
281	Public Officers & Employees General Provisions (Ethics in Government)
331	Administration and Control of State Buildings, Grounds and Properties
333	Purchasing: State
334	Purchasing: Generally
336	State Motor Pool
353	State Financial Administration
353A	Internal Accounting and Administrative Control
422	State Welfare Administration
425	Support of Dependent Children
428	Indigent Persons
428A	Assistance to Homeless Persons
432	Public Services to Children
432A	Services and Facilities for Care of Children (Child Care)
702	Energy Assistance

STATE WELFARE BOARD

The Welfare Board consists of seven members appointed by the governor and must convene twice each calendar year to consider any issues related to public assistance and other programs for which the Welfare Division is responsible that may be of importance to members of the general public, the governor or the Welfare Division. The board shall meet at such places as the board, the board chairman, the administrator or the director deem appropriate. Four members of the board constitute a quorum and a quorum may exercise all the power and authority conferred on the board. The 1997 Legislature amended the Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) to make the Welfare Board an advisory board (formerly, it was a policy-making board). The board has a chair and a vice-chair, and minutes are recorded at each meeting. At least 14 days before the date it holds a meeting, the board must provide public notice of the date, time and location of the meeting in addition to the notice requirements of the open meeting law section of the NRS. Not later than 90 days after the date it holds a meeting, the board must advise the legislature (if it is in session), the governor, the director and the Welfare Division of any recommendations the board has for legislation or other program action relating to the administration of public assistance and other programs for which the Welfare Division is responsible.

WELFARE BOARD MEMBERS

Carolyn Wilson Sherrie Coy Kay Zunino	Gloria Banks Weddle Kari Demetras	Yvette Zmaila Mary Eldridge
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ACRONYMS/ ABBREVIATIONS



NSWD ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

AAF	AFDC Action Form	AREERA	Agricultural Research Extension and Education Act of 1998
AAPIRS	Automated Application Processing and Information Retrieval System	ASC	Ambulatory Surgery Center (MEDICAID)
ABAWDs	Able Bodied Adults Without Dependents	ASM	All Staff Memo
ABLE	Additional Benefits Limited to the Employed (replaced by <u>ACE</u>)	ASVI	Alien Status Verification Index (INS)
ACE	Assistance with Child Care for the Employed	AT	Action Transmittal
ACES	Association for Children for Enforcement of Support (CSEP)	ATP	Authorization To Purchase (card)(FS)(no longer used in Nevada)
ACF	Administration for Children & Families (HHS-FEDERAL)	AU	Assistance Unit
ACT	(or The Act)-Social Security Act	BADA	Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse (DETR-Rehabilitation Division)
AD	Advanced Directives (MEDICAID)	BC	Birth Certificate
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act	BC/BSN	Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Nevada
ADC	Aid to Dependent Children (former Nevada acronym for AFDC)	BDP	Bureau of Data Processing (SSA)
ADC/FC	Aid to Dependent Children-Foster Care (replaced by Title IV-E)	BDR	Bill Draft Request
ADC/UP	Aid to Dependent Children-Unemployed Parent (now AFDC)	BEER	Beneficiary Earnings Record
ADHC	Adult Day Health Care (MEDICAID)	BENDEX	Beneficiary Data Exchange (SSA)
AFDC	Aid to Families with Dependent Children	BHF	Bureau of Health Facilities (FEDERAL)
AG	Attorney General (STATE)	BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs (FEDERAL)
AGCF	Adult Group Care Facility	BLC	Bureau of Licensure and Certification (Federal-Medicaid)
AJS	Applicant Job Search	BOE	Board of Examiners
AKA	Also Known As	BPR	Business Process Re-engineering
AORD	As Of Review Date (QC)	B&S	Benefits and Support
AP	Absent Parent	BSSI	Bureau of Supplemental Security Income (FEDERAL)
APA	Administrative Procedures Act	BTA	Bi-weekly Time Sheet
APD	Advanced Planning Document	BUY-IN	Payments by a Public Assistance Agency of Medicare Part A & B Insurance Premiums
APHSA	American Public Human Services Association (formerly APWA)	CA	Corrective Action
APP	Application	CACTUS	Clark County Social Service (CCSS) Automated Client Tracking and User Support
APR	Approved; Approval	CA/N	Child Abuse and Neglect
APWA	American Public Welfare Association (now APHSA)	CANS	Child Abuse and Neglect Systems
A/R	Applicant/Recipient; Authorized Representative	CAP	Corrective Action Plan

CAPR	Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report	CLIA	Clinical Laboratories Improvement Act
CAPS	Card Activation and PIN Selection	CMIA	Case Management Improvement Act
CASE PROJECT	Client and Staff Empowerment Project	CMMS	Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (FEDERAL Medicaid agency – formerly HCFA)
CASP	Comprehensive Annual Services Plan	CO	Central Office
CBSI	Complete Business Solutions, Inc. (IBM Subcontractor)	COBRA	Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (of 1984)
CC	Child Care	COLA	Cost Of Living Adjustment
CCDBG	Child Care Development Block Grant	CON	Certificate Of Need
CCDF	Child Care Development Fund	CONF	Conference
CCS	Crippled Childrens Services (Now CSHCN)	CONT	Continue
CCSI	Continental Currency Services, Inc. (FS OCT contractor through 6/30/02)	COOP	Cooperate
CDA	Child Development Associate	COP	Conditions Of Participation
CEFS	Citicorp Electronic Financial Services (EBT contractor)	CORE	Casino Occupational Referral for Employment
CEJ	Continuing Exclusive Jurisdiction	CPAS	Claims Processing Assessment System
CEP	Claimant Employment Program (State ESD Program)	CPE	Common Procedures Edit (MEDICAID)
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team	CPS	Child Protective Services
CETA	Comprehensive Employment Training Act	CPT	Current Procedural Terminology (MEDICAID)
C/F	Case File	CR	Case Record
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	CRS	Cost Reimbursement Series
CHAP	Child Health Assurance Program	CS	Child Support
CHD	Child	CSA	Civil Service Annuities
CHIN	Child in Need of Supervision	CSBG	Community Services Block Grant
CHIP	Child Health Insurance Program (from Balanced Budget Act of 1997) (Division of Health Care Financing and Policy)	CSENET	Child Support Enforcement Network
CHIP	Community Home-based Initiative Program (AGING Services)	CSEP	Child Support Enforcement Program
CHRI	Criminal History Record Information	CSHCN	Children's Special Health Care Needs
CJIS	Criminal Justice Information System	CST	Custodian (IV-D)
CK	Check	CSV	Cash Surrender Value
CL	Claim	CT	Caretaker
CLETS	California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System	CTA	Control Terminal Agency
		CWAF	Child Welfare Action Form
		CWEP	Community Work Experience Program (component of <u>JOBS</u>)
		CWIS	Child Welfare Information System
		CWS	Child Welfare Services
		CY	Calendar Year
		DA	District Attorney
		DAG	Deputy Attorney General
		DAS	Division for Aging Services

DC	Dependent Care	ECS	Eligibility Certification Specialist
DCFS	Division of Child and Family Services (STATE)	EDC	Estimated Date of Confinement
DEFRA	Deficit Reduction Act (of 1984)	EDD	Estimated Date of Delivery
DEL	Delete	EDS	Electronic Data Systems (OASIS Contractor)
DETR	Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation (STATE)	EFF	Effective
DFSP	Disaster Food Stamp Program	EHP	Emergency Community Services Homeless Grant
DHCFP	Division of Health Care Financing and Policy	EIN	Employer Identification Number
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services (FEDERAL)	EITC	Earned Income Tax Credit
DHR or HR	Department of Human Resources (STATE)	ELA	Eligible Legalized Alien
DIP	Division Information and Procedures	ELIG	Eligible
DIS	Department of Information Services (now DoIT) (STATE)	EMA	Emergency Medicaid Assistance
DISQ	Disqualified; Disqualification	EOB	Explanation Of Benefits (MEDICARE); Economic Opportunity Board
DL	Drivers License	E&P	Eligibility & Payments
DME	Durable Medical Equipment (MEDICAID)	EPS	Elder Protective Services (MEDICAID)
DMI	Direct Mail Issuance	EPSDT	Early & Periodic Screening, Diagnosis & Treatment (MEDICAID) (now known as Healthy Kids)
DMV/PS or DMV	Department of Motor Vehicles and Public Safety (STATE)	ESD	Employment Security Division (STATE)
DO	District Office	ESG	Emergency Shelter Grant
DOB	Date Of Birth	ESRD	End Stage Renal Disease (MEDICAID)
DOD	Date of Decision	ESS	Employment Security Specialist
DoIT	Department of Information Technology	E&T	Employment and Training Programs
DOL	Department of Labor (FEDERAL)	ETS	Employment & Training Services Specialist
DOM	District Office Manager <u>or</u> District Office Memo (NSWD)	ETU	Employment & Training Unit
DOS	Disk Operating System (for PCs)	EVE	Electronic Verification of Eligibility (MEDICAID)
DP	Data Processing	FA	Future Action
DRG	Diagnostically Related Group (MEDICAID)	FAME	Food Stamps, TANF, Medicaid Eligibility (non IV-D part of NOMADS)
DSD	Detailed Systems Design (NOMADS)	FAMIS	Family Assistance Management Information System
DUR	Drug Utilization Review (MEDICAID)	FC	Foster Care
DWIP	Disabled Waiver Initiative Program	FCH	Foster Care Home; Family Care Home
EA	Emergency Assistance	FCI	Foster Care for Indian Children
EBT	Electronic Benefit Transfer	FCS	Food and Consumer Service (FEDERAL, part of USDA)
ECIP	Energy Crisis Intervention Program	FED	Federal
ECO	Emergency Care Only (MEDICAID)	FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency (disaster assistance)

FFP	Federal Financial Participation	HCFA	Health Care Financing Administration (now CMMS)
FFS	Fee for Service (Regular Medicaid; now LOM)	HCFAP	Health Care Financing and Policy Division (MEDICAID/STATE)
FFY	Federal Fiscal Year	HH	Household or Head of Household
FHA	Federal Housing Administration (FEDERAL)	HHA	Home Health Agency/Home Health Aide (MEDICAID)
FHMA	Farmers Home Administration (FEDERAL)	HHC	Household Composition
FIC	Foster and Institutional Care	HHS	Health and Human Services (FEDERAL)
FICA	Federal Insurance Contribution Act (SOCIAL SECURITY)	HI	Health Insurance System (SSA)
FICHE	Microfiche	HIB	Hospital Insurance Benefits (MEDICARE, Part A)
FIPS	Federal Information Processing Standards	HMO	Health Maintenance Organization
FLSA	Fair Labor Standards Act	HMR	Household Monthly Report (Form 2460)
FMAP	Federal Medical Assistance Percentages	HO	Hearing Officer
FMD	Facility Management Division	HR or DHR	Department of Human Resources (STATE)
FMLA	Family Medical Leave Act	HtE	Hard-to-Employ
FMV	Fair Market Value	HUD	Housing & Urban Development (FEDERAL)
FNS	Food and Nutrition Services (FEDERAL; part of USDA)	HV	Home Visit
FPLS	Federal Parent Locator Services (Support Enforcement)	IAR	Interim Assistance Reimbursement
FPP	Family Preservation Program	ICAMA	Interstate Compact on Adoption & Medical Assistance
FRM	Form Release Memo	ICF	Intermediate Care Facility
FS	Food Stamps	ICF/MR	Intermediate Care Facility for the Mentally Retarded
FSA	Family Support Administration (FEDERAL)	ICI	Individual Case Identification
FSAF	Food Stamp Action Form	ICL	Intermediate Care Level (MEDICAID)
FS E&T	Food Stamps Employment and Training	ICPC	Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children
FSHB	Food Stamp Handbook	ID	Identification
FV	Face Value	IDA	Individual Development Account
FY	Fiscal Year	IDT	Interdisciplinary Team
FYI	For Your Information	IEVS	Income and Eligibility Verification System (Data Networking of ESD, IRS, SDX, Buy-In, BENDEX with Welfare Systems)
GA	General Assistance		
GAD	Grant Award Document		
GAO	General Accounting Office (FEDERAL)		
GC	Good Cause		
GSD	General Systems Design (NOMADS)		
HA	Housing Authority		
HADIC	Handicapped Child(ren)		
HBV	Hospital Birth Verification		
HCBS	Home or Community Based Services (MEDICAID)	IFC	Interim Finance Committee (Nevada State Legislature)
HCBW	Home and Community Based Waiver (MEDICAID)	IFG	Individual and Family Grant (AFDC Disaster Assistance)
HCC	Health Care Choices	IGA	Indian General Assistance

ILIP	Independent Living Initiative Program	MAABD	Medical Assistance to the Aged, Blind and Disabled (Nevada's MEDICAID Program)
IM	Informational Memorandum		
IMD	Institution for Mental Diseases	MAC	Maximum Allowable Cost
IMR	Institution for Mentally Retarded	MAF	MAABD Action Form
INC	Income	MAO	Medicaid Assistance Only
INCAP	Incapacitated	MAPS	Medical Assistance Plans
INEL or INELIG	Ineligible	MARS	Management & Administrative Reporting Subsystem (MEDICAID)
INS	Insurance; or Immigration & Naturalization Service (FEDERAL)	MASH	Mobilized Assistance and Shelter for the Homeless
INV	Investigations/Investigator	MBO	Management By Objectives
IP	Inpatient (MEDICAID)	MBR	Master Beneficiary Records System (SSA)
IPV	Intentional Program Violation (FS)	MC	Marriage Certificate
I&R	Investigations & Recovery (NSWD)	MCU	Medical Care Unit
IRG	Interstate Referral Guide	MDT	Multi-Disciplinary Team
ISSC	Integrated Systems Solutions, Corporation	MDTA	Manpower Development Training Act
ITC	Inter-Tribal Council	MED	Medicaid Eligibility Document
JAD	Joint Application Development	MEDI-CAL	California's Medicaid Program
JCAHO	Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health Organizations	MER	Medicaid Estate Recovery Program
JD	Job Developers	MFCU	Medicaid Fraud Control Unit
JOBS	Job Opportunities & Basic Skills Training (replaced CETA WIN)	MHDS	Division of Mental Health & Developmental Svcs.
JOIN	Job Opportunities In Nevada (JTPA agency in northern NEVADA)	MI	Medically Indigent
JTPA	Job Training Partnership Act	MIHCO	Medical Insurance and Health Care Orientation
LAN	Local Area Network (NOMADS)	MIL	Minimum Income Level (SSI)
LF	Legal Father	MMIS	Medicaid Management Information System (FEDERAL)
L&F	Legal & Factual (reason for action)	MN	Medically Needy
LIHEA	Low Income Home Energy Assistance	MOE	Maintenance of Effort
LKA	Last Known Address	MOMS	Maternal Obstetrical Medical Services
LKE	Last Known Employer	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
LL	Landlord	MPP	Medicaid Projection Program
LM	Legal Mother	MR	Monthly Reporter
LOA	Leave of Absence	MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
LOC	Level of Care (MEDICAID)	MRS	Medical Resource Specialist
LOM	Limited Option Medicaid	MRT	Medical Review Team
LOS	Length of Stay (MEDICAID)	MS	Manual Section
LPOE	Last Place Of Employment	MSA	Master Services Agreement
LS	Lump Sum	MSM	Medicaid Services Manual
LTC	Long Term Care (MEDICAID)	MTL	Manual Transmittal Letter
LWOP	Leave Without Pay	NA or NPA	Non-Public Assistance
MA	Medical Assistance	NAC	Nevada Administrative Code
		NACHA	National Automated Clearing House Association

NACO	Nevada Association of Counties	OASIS	Online Automated Self-Sufficiency Information System
NBFC	No Basis For Claim		
NBS	Nevada Business Services (JTPA agency in southern NEVADA)	OBRA	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act
NCE	No Contrary Evidence	OCSE	Office of Child Support Enforcement (FEDERAL)
NCIC	National Crime Information Center	OD	Overdue
NCJIS	Nevada Criminal Justice Information System	OFA	Office of Family Assistance (DHHS; SSA) (FEDERAL)
NCP	Noncustodial Parent	OI	Overissuance
NCSEA	National Child Support Enforcement Association	OIG	Office of the Inspector General (FEDERAL)
NCSL	National Council of State Legislatures	OJ	Other Jurisdiction
NCSS	National Center for Social Statistics	OJT	On the Job Training (and work supplementation)
NDL	Nevada Drivers License	OJUR	Other Jurisdiction
NEON	New Employees of Nevada	OP	Overpayment
NETWEL	National Information Network for Welfare Reform Professionals	OPLI	Original Paid Line Item (MEDICAID)
NEVPRO	Nevada Peer Review Organization (now <u>NPR</u>)	ORI	Originating Agency Identifier
NEW	National Eligibility Workers Association	ORR	Office of Refugee Resettlement (FEDERAL)
NF	Nursing Facility (MEDICAID)	OS	Overstated (patient liability)
NGA	National Governors' Association	OTC	Over-the-Counter
NID	Nevada Identification (card)(issued by DMV/PS)	OTI	Out-of-Town Inquiry
NLETS	National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System	OV	Office Visit
NMO	Nevada Medicaid Office	PA	Public Assistance; Protective Adult
NNCT	Non-Needy Caretaker	PAC	Positive Action Committee
NNPDC	Northern Nevada Professional Development Center	PAN	Personal Account Number
NOD	Notice Of Decision	PAO	Program Area Office (CSEP)
NOMADS	Nevada Operations of Multi-Automated Data Systems	PAR	Payment Authorization Request (MEDICAID)
NPH	Non-Public Housing	PASARR	Preadmission Screening Annual Resident Review
NPLS	Nevada Parent Locator Service (CSEP)	PASS	Plan of Achieving Self-Support (SS) or Payment Alternatives to Self-Sufficiency
NPR	Nevada Peer Review (formerly NEVPRO)	PC	Personal Computer
NRS	Nevada Revised Statutes	PCA	Personal Care Aide (MEDICAID)
NSWD	Nevada State Welfare Division	PCCM	Primary Care Case Management (MEDICAID)
NWA	Nevada Workforce Agencies	PCN	Primary Care Network (MEDICAID)
OAA	Old Age Assistance (replaced by <u>SSI</u>)	PCP	Primary Care Provider
OASDHI	Old Age Survivors Disability and Health Insurance (replaced by <u>RSDI</u>)	PDC	Professional Development Center
		PERS	Public Employees' Retirement System
		PF	Putative Father
		PH	Public Housing

PHP	Prepaid Health Plan	RD	Redetermination
PIC	Private Industry Council (renamed to LWIB)	REACT	Rapid Emergency Assistance Coordination Team
PIN	Personal Identification Number	RECALC	Recalculated (budgeting)
PIQ	Potential Ineligible Inquiry (CSEP report)	REF	Reference; Referral
PL	Patient Liability; Poverty Level	REHAB	Rehabilitation Division (DETR)
P.L.	Public Law	RES	Resource; Residence
PLS	Parent Locator Service (CSEP)	RETRO	Retroactive
PM	Prior Medical	R/F	Review File
PMT	Payment	RFP	Request For Proposal
PO	Printout	RJ	Responding Jurisdiction
POCA	Plan of Corrective Action	RO	Regional Office (FEDERAL)
POS	Point-of-Sale	R&O	Rights and Obligations
POS	Purchase Of Service	RR	Railroad Retirement
P&P	Policy and Procedure (INQUIRY)	R&S	Research & Statistics
PPD	Per Patient Day	RSDI	Retirement, Survivors & Disability Insurance (SOCIAL SECURITY)
PPO	Preferred Provider Organization	SA	Systems Alert
PPR	Personal Property Reserve	SAFAH	Supplemental Assistance for Facilities to Assist the Homeless
PRI	Person Resolution Index		
PRlaR	Program Review, Integrity and Reporting	SAM	State Administrative Manual
PRO	Peer Review Organization or Professional Review Organization (MEDICAID)	SAMI	State Aid to the Medically Indigent (MEDICAID)
PRP	Personal Responsibility Plan	SAOR	State Agency Operations Review (FOOD STAMPS)
PRUCOL	Permanently Residing Under Color Of Law	SASSI	Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory
PRWORA	Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (1996)	SAVE	Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements
PSE	Public Service Employee	SAW	Special Agricultural Worker
PT	Policy Transmittal	SC	Show Cause
PTF	Patient Trust Fund	SCaDU	State Collections and Disbursement Unit
PV	Postponed Verification (FS)	SDU	State Disbursement Unit (now SCaDU)
PWE	Principal Wage Earner		
QA	Quality Assurance	SDX	State Data Exchange (SSI)
QC	Quality Control	SEL	Service Eligibility Listing
QDWI	Qualified Disabled Working Individuals	SEP	Support Enforcement Program; Support Enforcement Procedure
QI-1s	Qualifying Individuals (MAABD)		
QI-2s	Qualifying Individuals (MAABD)	SERT	Senior Evidence Review Team (AGING SERVICES)
QIDB	Qualified Integrated Data Base		
QMB	Qualified Medicare Beneficiary)	SEU	Support Enforcement Unit
RAM	Random Access Memory (Computer/PCs)	SFU	Standard Filing Unit (AFDC); Separate Food Unit (FS)
RAW	Replenishment Agricultural Worker	SFY	State Fiscal Year
RCRR	Refined Customization Requirements Reports (NOMADS)	SH	Subsidized Housing
		SIRT	Special Investigative Recovery Team
R&A	Review and Adjustment	SIU	Special Investigative Unit

SLIAG	State Legislation Impact Assistance Grant	TANF	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
SLMB	Special Low-Income Medicare Beneficiaries	TC	Telephone Call
SMIB	Supplemental Medical Insurance Benefits (MEDICARE Part B)	TCC	Transitional Child Care
SNAPP	Skilled Nursing Assessment Patient Profile (MEDICAID)	TEFRA	Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act (or 1982)
SNEA	State of Nevada Employees' Association	TIN	Tax Identification Number
SNF	Skilled Nursing Facility	TJTC	Targeted Jobs Tax Credit
SNL	Skilled Nursing Level (MEDICAID)	TP	Termination Pending (term pend)
SON	State of Nevada	TPL	Third Party Liability
SOPR	Service of Process	TPM	Third Party Master Record (SSA)
SP	Stepparent	TPQY	Third Party Query System (Social Security)
SPA	SSI Payment Amount	TPR	Termination of Parental Rights (CSEP)
SPLS	State Parent Locator Service (CSEP)	TQM	Total Quality Management
SPP	Single Parent Program	TR	Treasurer's Report (SEL)
SRS	Social and Rehabilitation Service	UCR	Usual, Customary and Reasonable
SS-5	Social Security Card Application Form	UI	Underissuance
SSA	Social Security Administration (DHHS)	UIB	Unemployment Insurance Benefits
SSBG	Social Services Block Grant	UID	Unique Identification
SSC	Social Security Card	UIFSA	Uniform Interstate Family Support Act
SSD	Social Security Disability	UP	Underpayment
SSI	Supplemental Security Income	UPD	Update
SSIS	Social Service Inventory System	UR	Utilization Review
SSM	State Medicaid Manual	URESA	Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act (CSEP)
SSN	Social Security Number	USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
SSP	Self Sufficiency Plan	UTL	Unable to Locate; Utility
or SSP	State Supplementary Payment	VA	Veterans Administration
STARS	Serving Teens Achieving Real-Life Success	VERIF	Verification
START	Statewide Training And Review Team	VIN	Vehicle Identification Number
STEP	Specialized Training & Employment Partnership	VOL	Voluntary
SUA	Standard Utility Allowance (FS)	VRU	Voice Response Unit
SURS	Surveillance & Utilization Review System (MEDICAID)	VS	Vital Statistics
SUSP	Suspend; Suspension	WAP	Weatherization Assistance Program
SvK	Sneede vs. Kizer	WDCAS	Welfare Data Collection Analysis System
SYSOPS	System Operations	W/D	Withdraw(n)
TAC	Terminal Agency Coordinator	WELF	Welfare Integrated Computer Systems
TAD	Turnaround Document	WEST PO	Western Governors' Policy Office
TAF	TANF Action Form	WIA	Workforce Reinvestment Act

WIC	Women, Infants & Children (program which supplies vouchers for food; HEALTH DIVISION)
WIN	Work Incentive Program (replaced by <u>JOBS</u>)
WOTC	Work Opportunity Tax Credit
WSP	Work Supplementation Program
WTPY	Wire Third Party Inquiry
WtW	Welfare-to-Work
IV-A	AFDC Eligibility Program (Title IV-A of the Social Security Act)
IV-B	Child Welfare Services (Title IV- B of the Social Security Act)
IV-D	Support Enforcement Program (Title IV-D of the Social Security Act)
IV-E	Child Welfare Services Foster Care Maintenance & Adoption Subsidies (Title IV-E of the Social Security Act)
IV-F	JOBS Program (Title IV-F of the Social Security Act)
XIX	Medicaid Program (Title XIX of the Social Security Act)
XX	Social Services Block Grant (Title XX of the Social Security Act)
XXI	Child Health Insurance Program (Nevada Check Up)

CASELOAD HISTORY



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CASELOAD HISTORY

The Research & Statistics Section of the Budget and Statistics Unit is responsible for the Nevada State Welfare Division's (NSWD) caseload information. This information may be accessed via the Welfare Division's website at www.welfare.state.nv.us.

Caseload History

The following pages show several graphs and summary spreadsheets all of which use NSWD historical caseload information in different permutations to explain the characteristics of the state's welfare assistance caseload.

Caseload Growth

The peculiar caseload growth pattern in Nevada is partially explained by the nature of Nevada's employment profile, which is unlike any other state. In Nevada, jobs in Hotel, Gaming and Recreation (HGR), a subcategory of the service category, account for approximately 20 percent of all jobs in the state. Typically, Nevada's HGR jobs are low in wages, often minimal in benefits, and can be seasonal in duration.

The historic high for Nevada's AFDC Program occurred one year after the nation's peak in March 1994. In March 1995, Nevada had 42,703 AFDC recipients. As of June 2003, TANF recipients were 35 percent lower than the historical peak at 27,621. The national caseload has declined as well.

After experiencing double digit increases yearly through the late 1980s and the early 1990s, and nine (9) percent annual increases through the middle 1990s, TANF recipients decreased steadily through fiscal year 2000.

Caseload decreases prior to fiscal year 2001 can best be understood within the context of Nevada's welfare reform initiatives. The first two initiatives were the New Employees of Nevada (NEON) program begun in July of 1995 and the Applicant Job Search (AJS) program begun in January 1996. These two initiatives mirror national welfare reform in their emphasis on self-sufficiency through employment. Nevada, and most of the nation, enjoyed a healthy economy during this time, which attributed to the continued decline of caseloads nationwide.

On January 1, 1997, Nevada implemented the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Program. This program institutes a federal 60-month lifetime time limit on receipt of benefits, increases work participation requirements, and increases mandatory sanctions for failure to participate in work requirements and failure to cooperate with the Child Support Enforcement Program. Additionally, state welfare reform measures passed during the 1995 legislative session were implemented February 1, 1997. These include a stricter time limitation and sanction penalties.

Fiscal year 2001 marked the first time in several years the TANF recipient caseload experienced growth, increasing approximately nine (9) percent from the prior fiscal year due to a decline in the previously robust economy and Nevada's continued population growth. The tragic events of September 11, 2001 exacerbated this growth trend, contributing toward a 59 percent increase in the TANF caseload from fiscal year 2001 to 2002, and an additional eight (8) percent growth in fiscal year 2003.

The number of Food Stamp participating persons exhibited much the same growth patterns, increasing approximately 14 percent in fiscal year 2001, 30 percent in fiscal year 2002 and 17 percent in fiscal year 2003. A new historical peak of 117,829 participating persons was reached in June 2003. The growth in Food Stamp recipients is thought to be a direct result of the growing population in Nevada, combined with the prolonged decline of Nevada's economy. Additionally, the conversion to the Electronic Benefits Transfer system, which disburses Food Stamp benefits via swipe cards similar to ATM cards, has eliminated the stigma some recipients may have felt when using the actual coupons, thus encouraging enrollment.

The number of Medicaid eligibles have also continued to increase, growing 18 percent in fiscal year 2001, 22 percent in fiscal year 2002 and 15 percent in fiscal year 2003.

Some Notes on Summary Spreadsheets

"Change Over Time"

The summary spreadsheet "Change Over Time" gives annual average monthly totals and the percent change from year-to-year for NSWDTANF, Medicaid and Food Stamps. The information is shown within the context of state population growth.

"Medicaid Eligibles"

The "Medicaid Eligibles" spreadsheet shows the annual average monthly total for current eligibles and retro eligibles for each program for fiscal years 1985 - 2003. Retro eligibles are derived from the system one year after the fiscal year ends. The fourth page of the spreadsheet provides the monthly detail for fiscal year 2003.

"Welfare Eligibles"

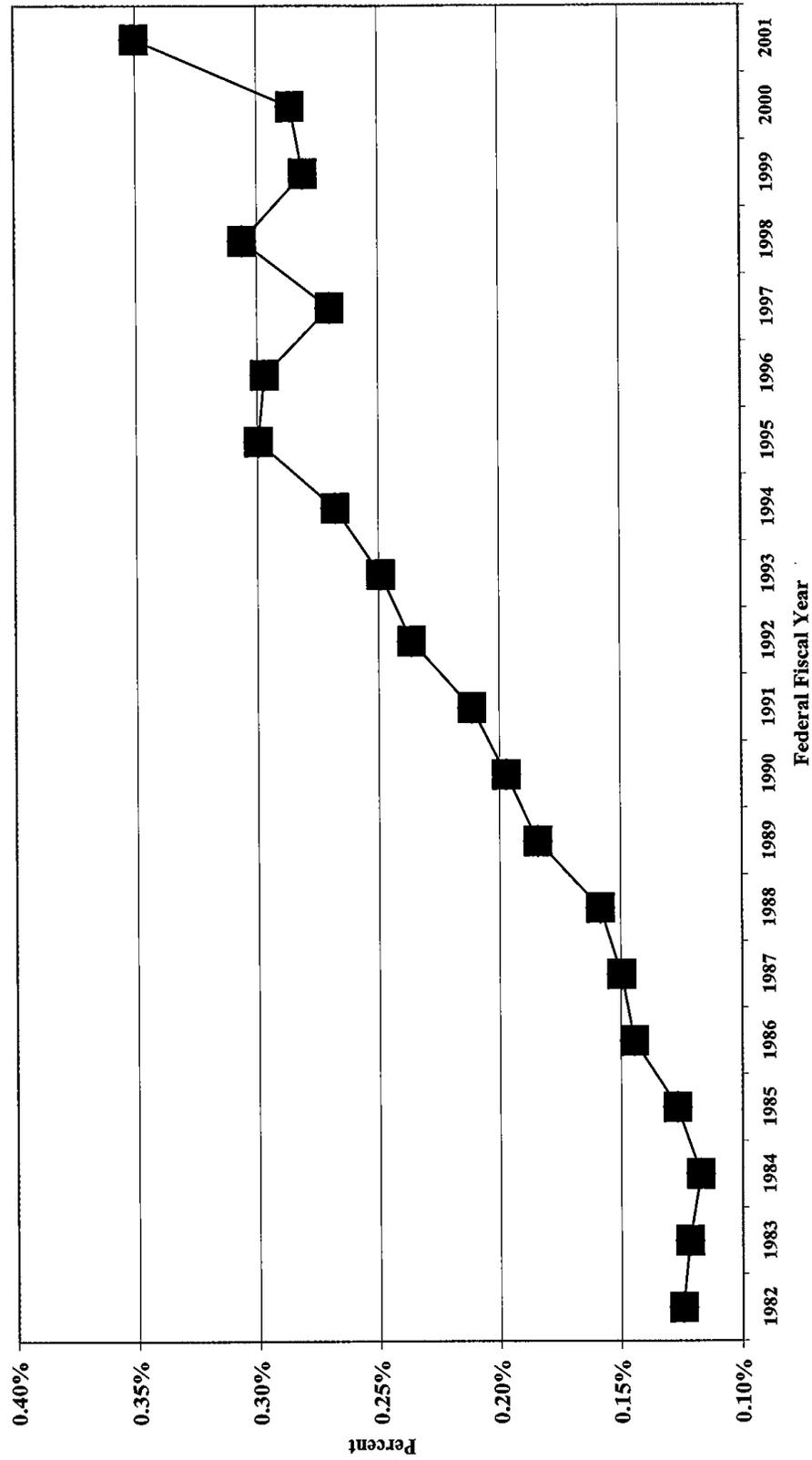
"Welfare Eligibles, Tables 1, 2 and 3" are not the official NSWDTANF caseload information, but are presented here for estimation purposes only. The information is a snapshot in time as of June 30, 2003. Each table is shown within the context of the official county population projection by the Nevada State Demographer for May 9, 2002. These tables can be used to establish comparative relationships or to examine a specific county or counties.

Table 1 shows the estimated percent each county has of the statewide caseload per program. Significantly, Clark County, which has about 70 percent of the state's population, accounts for proportionately more than its share of the following programs: TANF, Total Medicaid, and Food Stamps. Washoe County, which accounts for a little more than 16 percent of the population, has proportionately more than its share in Blind, QMB, SLMB, and County Match.

Table 2 puts each county's caseload within the context of its population. For example, less than 6 percent of Clark County's population receives Food Stamps and 7 percent is Medicaid eligible.

Table 3 shows each county's caseload within the context of total statewide population. For example, approximately 6.8 percent of Nevada's population is Medicaid Eligible, with 4.9 percent in Clark County, and another 1 percent in Washoe County.

**NSWD TANF Recipients, FFY1982-2001
As Percent of National Total**



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2-Dec-03

CHANGE OVER TIME: PERCENT CHANGE YEAR OVER YEAR

	1997-98 %chg	FY98	1998-99 %chg	FY99	1999-2000 %chg	FY00	2000-2001 %chg	FY01
STATE POPULATION								
TANF Single Parent	4.3%		6.0%		4.7%		4.3%	
Grants	-11.7%	26595	-21.2%	20964	-24.5%	15630	6.6%	16867
Related Med	6.8%	5559	57.1%	8733				
Total	-9.0%	32154	-7.6%	29697				
TANF Two Parent								
Grants	64.5%	1254	-25.3%	936	-11.2%	831	51.1%	1256
Med	7.5%	3359	21.2%	4072				
Total	18.6%	4613	8.6%	5008				
TOTAL TANF								
Grants	-9.8%	27848	-21.4%	21900	-23.9%	16661	8.8%	18123
Med	7.0%	8919	43.6%	12805	46.9%	18810	70.9%	32140
Total	-6.7%	36767	-5.6%	34705	2.2%	35471	41.7%	50263
CHAP	5.2%	24938	9.1%	27213	-7.0%	25304	0.8%	25501
AGED	1.3%	8137	2.0%	8297	3.1%	8558	0.5%	8598
BLIND	1.3%	393	2.5%	403	-18.1%	330	10.9%	366
DISABLED	3.9%	15703	6.8%	16775	5.6%	17707	9.3%	19352
QMB	4.3%	4347	6.6%	4632	6.9%	4950	5.3%	5214
SLMB	20.9%	1545	28.7%	1988	17.0%	2326	37.9%	3208
COUNTY MATCH	-2.4%	1072	6.8%	1145	4.6%	1198	9.3%	1309
TOTAL TANF & MAABD	-0.1%	92902	2.4%	95158	0.7%	95844	18.7%	113811
REFUGEE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CHILD WELFARE	16.1%	3365	3.0%	3466	2.9%	3567	7.4%	3832
TOTAL MEDICAID	0.4%	96267	2.4%	98624	0.8%	99411	18.3%	117643
FOOD STAMPS	-14.9%	73876	-14.0%	63505	-3.2%	61490	13.9%	70016
CSE AFDC CASES*	-8.4%	19989	-6.4%	18706	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CSE AFDC COLL**	-7.9%	\$626,656	-5.3%	\$593,702	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*CSE projections not completed due to reconciliation of Legacy and NOMADS.
 **CSE projections not completed due to reconciliation of Legacy and NOMADS.
 Notes:
 1. Receipt from MPP Report VL80737A 1 year after the FY ends.
 2. Percent State Population Change, NV State Demographer, prepared 12/14/95, 2/21/97, 4/22/97, 4/13/98 and 01/27/00.
 3. Child Welfare & Title XIX only.
 NOTE: Beginning with FY00, TANF-Rel Med is only shown in total TANF section. There will no longer be a split between 2-P and 1-P for TANF-Related Med.

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	CHANGE OVER TIME - PERCENT CHANGE YEAR OVER YEAR		
	2001-2002 %chg	2002-2003 %chg	FY03
STATE POPULATION	3.9%	3.7%	
TANF Single Parent Grants	19654	-0.8%	19501
TANF Two Parent Incap Grants	390	-15.5%	329
TANF Two Parent Grants	3211	8.6%	3489
TANF NNCT Grants	3869	10.6%	4279
TANF Kinship Grants	55 **	418.9%	285
TANF Non-Qualified Non-Citizen Grants	1018	62.7%	1657
TANF SSI Household Grants	526	162.4%	1381
TANF FPE Grants	112	0.4%	112
TOTAL TANF GRANTS	59,0%	7.7%	31,034
TANF Rehabd Med	45290	29.6%	58692
TOTAL TANF	47.4%	21.1%	89,725
CHAP	23672	4.2%	24655
AGED	8919	5.1%	9375
BLIND	374	-13.1%	325
DISABLED	21048	7.7%	22662
QMB	5566	17.4%	6532
SLMB	3795	18.7%	4505
COUNTY MATCH	1340	3.0%	1381
TOTAL TANF & MAABD	22.0%	14.7%	1,99160
REFUGEE	N/A	N/A	N/A
CHILD WELFARE	4302	15.9%	4985
TOTAL MEDICAID	21.7%	14.7%	1,64145
FOOD STAMPS	91216	17.3%	106966
CSE AFDC CASES*	N/A	N/A	N/A
CSE AFDC COLL**	N/A	N/A	N/A

Page 3 of 3

- Notes 1. Revers from MPP Report WL80737A 1 year after the FY ends; refers for FY02-FY05 are estimates.
- 2. Percent State Population Change, NV State Demographer, prepared 1/21/495, 2/21/97, 4/22/97, 4/13/98, 01/27/00, 6/01, 5/02.
- 3. Child Welfare is Title XIX only.

** FY02 Kinship average is based on a 6-mo average, since the program started mid-fiscal year. A 12-month average is used for this spreadsheet for Total TANF. Therefore, Total TANF will not equal the sum of each program since Kinship is listed at a higher 6-month average.

*CSE projections not completed due to reconciliation of Legacy and NOMADS.

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FY93 - FY99 MEDICAID ELIGIBLES: ANNUAL AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTALS

MEDICAID ELIGIBLE RECIPIENT CATEGORY	FY93 AVG		FY94 AVG		FY95 AVG		FY96		FY97		FY98		FY99	
	CURR ELIG	RETRO ELIG	CURR ELIG	RETRO ELIG	CURR ELIG	RETRO ELIG	CURR ELIG	RETRO ELIG						
TANF 1 Parent Grants	32,945	32,945	35,670	35,670	38,939	38,939	38,010	38,010	30,114	30,114	26,595	26,595	20,964	20,964
TANF RELATED MED	3,257	3,257	3,747	3,747	4,362	4,362	5,440	5,440	5,206	5,206	5,559	5,559	8,733	8,733
CHAP	10,811	12,416	12,980	15,019	15,501	18,071	18,389	20,946	21,007	23,716	21,812	24,938	24,123	27,213
TOT TANF 1 Prnt	47,013	52,397	52,397	52,397	58,802	61,839	61,839	61,839	56,327	56,327	53,966	53,966	53,966	53,966
TANF 2 Parent Grnts.	1,410	1,410	1,673	1,673	1,634	1,634	1,210	1,210	762	762	1,254	1,254	936	936
TANF-UP MED 42/7	203	203	271	271	301	301	205	205	119	119	20	20	0	0
TANF Two Parent Rel Med	594	594	1,291	1,291	2,129	2,129	2,753	2,753	3,007	3,007	3,340	3,340	4,072	4,072
TOT TANF 2 Prnt.	2,207	3,235	3,235	3,235	4,064	4,168	4,168	4,168	3,888	3,888	4,613	4,613	5,007	5,007
TOT TANF GRANTS	34,355	34,355	37,343	37,343	40,573	40,573	39,220	39,220	30,876	30,876	27,848	27,848	21,900	21,900
TOT TANF MED	4,054	4,054	5,309	5,309	6,792	6,792	8,398	8,398	8,332	8,332	8,919	8,919	12,805	12,805
CHAP	10,811	12,416	12,980	15,019	15,501	18,071	18,389	20,946	21,007	23,716	21,812	24,938	24,123	27,213
TOTAL TANF	49,220	55,632	55,632	55,632	62,866	66,807	66,807	66,807	60,215	60,215	58,579	58,579	58,579	58,579
AGED	6,182	6,604	6,718	7,092	7,179	7,567	7,533	7,937	7,663	8,031	7,708	8,137	7,893	8,297
BLIND	355	373	365	381	376	389	374	386	375	388	377	393	389	403
DISABLED	8,291	9,658	9,632	11,177	11,284	12,982	12,864	14,591	13,606	15,120	13,978	15,703	15,026	16,775
QMB	2,204	2,308	2,521	2,648	3,014	3,226	3,523	3,742	3,966	4,169	4,118	4,347	4,561	4,632
SLMB			177	177	419	419	949	949	1,278	1,278	1,545	1,545	1,988	1,988
COUNTY MATCH	623	761	776	926	910	1,057	842	1,007	912	1,098	899	1,072	953	1,145
TOT TANF & MAABD	66,875	70,529	75,821	80,072	86,048	91,076	92,092	97,176	88,015	93,008	87,204	92,902	89,637	95,157
REFUGEE	89	106	62	93	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
CHILD WELFARE	1,474	2,087	1,425	2,174	2,481	2,722	2,716	2,842	2,744	2,899	3,381	3,365	3,612	3,466
TOTAL MEDICAID	68,438	72,722	77,308	82,339	88,529	93,798	94,808	100,018	90,759	95,907	90,585	96,267	93,249	98,623

NOTES: 1. Totals may not sum due to rounding. Retros are from system WL80737A one year after the FY ends; FY00 retros are R&S estimate. AFDC/TANF has no retro. NSWD Refugee program ends 6/30/94.

FY00-FY01 MEDICAID ELIGIBLES: ANNUAL AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTALS

MEDICAID ELIGIBLE RECIPIENT CATEGORY	FY00 CURR ELIG	FY00 RETRO ELIG	FY01 CURR ELIG	FY01 RETRO ELIG
TANF 1 PARENT GRANTS	15,830	15,830	16,867	16,867
TANF 2 PARENT GRANTS	831	831	1,256	1,256
TOTAL TANF GRANTS	16,661	16,661	18,123	18,123
TANF RELATED MED CHAP	18,810	18,810	32,140	32,140
	24,222	25,304	21,177	25,501
TOTAL TANF RELATED MED	43,033	44,114	53,317	57,641
TOTAL TANF GRANTS	16,661	16,661	18,123	18,123
TOTAL TANF MED	43,033	44,114	53,317	57,641
TOTAL TANF	59,694	60,776	71,440	75,764
AGED	8,152	8,538	8,217	8,598
BLIND	345	330	305	366
DISABLED	15,983	17,707	17,465	19,352
QMB	5,001	4,950	5,223	5,214
SLMB	2,326	2,326	3,208	3,208
COUNTY MATCH	997	1,198	1,087	1,309
TOTAL MAABD	32,804	35,069	35,505	38,047
TOTAL TANF & MAABD	92,498	95,845	106,945	113,811
CHILD WELFARE	3,854	3,567	4,009	3,832
TOTAL MEDICAID	96,352	99,412	110,954	117,643

NOTE: Totals may not sum due to rounding. Retros are from system WL80737A one year after the FY ends; FY00 retros are R&S estimate. TANF has no retro.

FY02 & 03 MEDICAID ELIGIBLES
ANNUAL AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTALS

MEDICAID ELIGIBLE RECIPIENT CATEGORY	FY02 CURR ELIG	FY02 RETRO ELIG	FY03 CURR ELIG	FY03 RETRO ELIG
(AF) TANF 1 PARENT GRANTS	19,654	19,654	19,501	19,501
(AD) TANF 2 PARENT INCAP GRANTS	390	390	329	329
(UP) TANF 2 PARENT GRANTS	3,211	3,211	3,489	3,489
(CON) TANF NUNCT GRANTS	3,869	3,869	4,279	4,279
(COK) TANF KINSHIP GRANTS	**55	**55	285	285
(COA) TANF NONQUAL/NONCIT GRANTS	1,018	1,018	1,657	1,657
(COS) TANF SSI HOUSEHOLD GRANTS	526	526	1,381	1,381
(COF) TANF FPP GRANTS*	112	112	112	112
NOT USED	0	0	0	0
NOT USED	0	0	0	0
TOTAL TANF GRANTS	28,809	28,809	31,034	31,034
TANF RELATED MED	45,290	45,290	58,692	58,692
CHAP	19,258	23,672	22,211	24,655
TOTAL TANF RELATED MED	64,549	68,962	80,903	83,347
TOTAL TANF GRANTS	28,809	28,809	31,034	31,034
TOTAL TANF MED	64,549	68,962	80,903	83,347
TOTAL TANF	93,358	97,771	111,937	114,380
AGED	8,598	8,919	9,014	9,375
BLIND	305	374	325	325
DISABLED	19,138	21,048	20,602	22,662
QMB	5,577	5,566	6,532	6,532
SLMB	3,795	3,795	4,505	4,505
COUNTY MATCH	1,161	1,340	1,201	1,381
TOTAL MAABD	38,573	41,042	42,179	44,780
TOTAL TANF & MAABD	131,931	138,814	154,116	159,160
CHILD WELFARE	4,295	4,502	4,985	4,985
TOTAL MEDICAID	136,114	143,004	158,989	164,033

NOTE: Retros are based on R&S estimate. TANF has no retro. Some totals may not sum due to rounding.
 FPP totals are deducted from "Total Medicaid" figures because they are included in the "Disabled" category.
 ** FY02 Kinship average is based on a 6-month average, since the program started mid-fiscal year. A 12-month average is used for this spreadsheet for Total TANF. Therefore, Total TANF will not equal the sum of each program since Kinship is listed at a higher 6-month average.

LEGACY & NOMADS Welfare Eligibles (w/o retros) June 2003
 Table 1. Percent County Caseload of Total Caseload
 NOTE: THIS IS NOT OFFICIAL NSWD CASELOAD. FOR ESTIMATE ONLY

COUNTY	POP	POP %	TANF CASH	TANF OTH(MED)	TANF SVK(MED)	TOT TANF	CHAP	AGED	BLIND	DIS- ABLED	QMB	QDWI	SLMB	COUNTY	MAABD	CWXIX	TOY MED	FS
Carson City	55,136	2.49%	1.53%	2.62%	3.63%	2.62%	2.77%	2.46%	1.22%	2.52%	2.99%	0.00%	3.11%	8.19%	2.80%	2.43%	2.69%	2.35%
Churchill	25,078	1.13%	1.61%	1.40%	2.11%	1.63%	0.90%	1.10%	3.04%	1.36%	1.40%	0.00%	1.10%	0.41%	1.27%	2.28%	1.43%	1.34%
Clark	1,560,653	70.43%	80.11%	72.91%	66.73%	73.00%	72.78%	73.45%	69.91%	71.81%	66.98%	0.00%	67.29%	60.30%	70.52%	71.71%	72.22%	74.67%
Douglas	43,488	1.96%	0.43%	1.10%	1.47%	1.04%	0.95%	0.76%	0.00%	0.75%	0.82%	0.00%	1.04%	0.83%	0.79%	1.08%	0.96%	0.64%
Elko	47,324	2.14%	0.84%	1.30%	2.93%	1.60%	2.05%	1.79%	0.61%	1.53%	1.34%	0.00%	1.40%	2.65%	1.56%	2.28%	1.69%	1.46%
Esmeralda	1,043	0.05%	0.02%	0.06%	0.05%	0.05%	0.02%	0.02%	0.00%	0.05%	0.09%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.05%	0.00%	0.04%	0.04%
Eureka	1,559	0.07%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.01%	0.03%	0.09%	0.00%	0.03%	0.04%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.04%	0.00%	0.02%	0.03%
Humboldt	16,414	0.74%	0.59%	0.57%	0.89%	0.66%	0.63%	0.65%	0.61%	0.70%	0.67%	0.00%	0.65%	0.99%	0.69%	0.25%	0.65%	0.67%
Lander	5,747	0.26%	0.20%	0.20%	0.18%	0.19%	0.18%	0.25%	0.00%	0.19%	0.20%	0.00%	0.04%	0.50%	0.20%	0.15%	0.19%	0.17%
Lincoln	3,849	0.17%	0.11%	0.25%	0.27%	0.22%	0.24%	0.39%	0.00%	0.25%	0.23%	0.00%	0.28%	0.50%	0.28%	0.11%	0.24%	0.25%
Lyon	38,520	1.74%	1.07%	1.52%	1.83%	1.50%	1.03%	1.41%	0.91%	1.56%	2.29%	0.00%	1.66%	1.32%	1.65%	1.80%	1.48%	1.35%
Mineral	4,505	0.20%	0.58%	0.31%	0.51%	0.42%	0.23%	0.36%	0.61%	0.42%	0.44%	0.00%	0.60%	0.58%	0.44%	0.09%	0.39%	0.49%
Nye	35,843	1.62%	1.87%	3.29%	3.33%	2.98%	1.74%	1.45%	3.34%	2.57%	3.63%	0.00%	3.82%	1.41%	2.63%	3.05%	2.69%	2.79%
Pershing	6,818	0.31%	0.20%	0.22%	0.49%	0.28%	0.18%	0.15%	0.30%	0.23%	0.29%	0.00%	0.22%	0.83%	0.24%	0.17%	0.25%	0.22%
Storey	3,724	0.17%	0.00%	0.02%	0.03%	0.02%	0.03%	0.04%	0.00%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.19%	0.03%	0.02%
Washoe	357,776	16.14%	10.63%	13.77%	14.56%	13.25%	15.90%	15.08%	18.24%	15.38%	18.00%	0.00%	18.42%	19.93%	16.23%	13.51%	14.51%	13.03%
White Pine	8,551	0.39%	0.21%	0.43%	0.98%	0.52%	0.33%	0.55%	1.22%	0.60%	0.59%	0.00%	0.32%	1.57%	0.59%	0.89%	0.52%	0.47%
State	2,216,028	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Sources: Recipients: NSWD WL00427, run date 06/30/03. NSWD AME44A, run date 07/05/03.
 Population: Nevada County Population Projections 2002 to 2022 (year 2002), dated 09 May 2002 prepared by Nevada State Demographer.

LEGACY & NOMADS Welfare Eligibles (w/o retros) June 2003
 Table 2. Percent County Caseload of County Population
 NOTE: THIS IS NOT OFFICIAL NSWD CASELOAD; FOR ESTIMATE ONLY

COUNTY	POP	POP %	TANF CASH	TANF OTH(MED)	TANF SVK(MED)	TOT TANF	CHAP	AGED	BLIND	DIS- ABLED	QMB	QDWI	SLMB	COUNTY	MAABD	CWXIX	TOT MED	FS
Carson City	55,136	2.49%	0.51%	1.98%	1.33%	3.81%	1.20%	0.38%	0.01%	0.97%	0.38%	0.00%	0.26%	0.18%	2.18%	0.23%	7.42%	4.95%
Churchill	25,078	1.13%	1.18%	2.32%	1.69%	5.20%	0.86%	0.37%	0.04%	1.15%	0.39%	0.00%	0.20%	0.02%	2.18%	0.48%	8.71%	6.17%
Clark	1,560,653	70.43%	0.94%	1.95%	0.86%	3.75%	1.11%	0.40%	0.01%	0.98%	0.30%	0.00%	0.20%	0.05%	1.94%	0.24%	7.05%	5.55%
Douglas	43,488	1.96%	0.18%	1.05%	0.68%	1.91%	0.52%	0.15%	0.00%	0.37%	0.13%	0.00%	0.11%	0.02%	0.78%	0.13%	3.35%	1.71%
Elko	47,324	2.14%	0.33%	1.15%	1.25%	2.72%	1.04%	0.32%	0.00%	0.68%	0.20%	0.00%	0.14%	0.07%	1.42%	0.25%	5.42%	3.57%
Esmeralda	1,043	0.05%	0.29%	2.40%	1.05%	3.74%	0.48%	0.19%	0.00%	1.05%	0.58%	0.00%	0.10%	0.00%	1.92%	0.00%	6.14%	4.99%
Eureka	1,559	0.07%	0.00%	0.77%	0.00%	0.77%	0.45%	0.51%	0.00%	0.38%	0.19%	0.00%	0.06%	0.00%	1.15%	0.00%	2.37%	2.50%
Humboldt	16,414	0.74%	0.66%	1.46%	1.09%	3.21%	0.92%	0.34%	0.01%	0.91%	0.29%	0.00%	0.18%	0.07%	1.80%	0.08%	6.01%	4.74%
Lander	5,747	0.26%	0.63%	1.44%	1.09%	2.70%	0.75%	0.37%	0.00%	0.71%	0.24%	0.00%	0.03%	0.10%	1.46%	0.14%	5.05%	3.51%
Lincoln	3,849	0.17%	0.55%	2.70%	1.40%	4.65%	1.48%	0.86%	0.00%	1.38%	0.42%	0.00%	0.34%	0.16%	3.14%	0.16%	9.43%	7.43%
Lyon	38,520	1.74%	0.51%	1.65%	0.96%	3.12%	0.64%	0.31%	0.01%	0.86%	0.42%	0.00%	0.20%	0.04%	1.84%	0.25%	5.84%	4.07%
Mineral	4,505	0.20%	2.35%	2.91%	2.29%	7.55%	1.24%	0.69%	0.04%	2.00%	0.69%	0.00%	0.62%	0.16%	4.20%	0.11%	13.10%	12.72%
Nye	35,843	1.62%	0.95%	3.84%	1.87%	6.67%	1.16%	0.35%	0.03%	1.52%	0.71%	0.00%	0.49%	0.05%	3.14%	0.45%	11.42%	9.03%
Pershing	6,818	0.31%	0.53%	1.35%	1.44%	3.31%	0.63%	0.19%	0.01%	0.70%	0.29%	0.00%	0.15%	0.15%	1.50%	0.13%	5.57%	3.73%
Storey	3,724	0.17%	0.00%	0.27%	0.16%	0.43%	0.19%	0.08%	0.00%	0.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.35%	0.27%	1.24%	0.56%
Washoe	357,776	16.14%	0.54%	1.61%	0.82%	2.97%	1.06%	0.36%	0.02%	0.91%	0.35%	0.00%	0.24%	0.07%	1.95%	0.20%	6.18%	4.22%
White Pine	8,551	0.39%	0.44%	2.11%	2.30%	4.85%	0.92%	0.55%	0.05%	1.49%	0.48%	0.00%	0.18%	0.22%	2.96%	0.55%	9.29%	6.35%
State	2,216,028	100.00%	0.82%	1.89%	0.91%	3.62%	1.08%	0.39%	0.01%	0.96%	0.32%	0.00%	0.21%	0.05%	1.94%	0.24%	6.87%	5.23%

Sources: Recipients: NSWD WL00427, run date 06/30/03. NSWD AME44A, run date 07/05/03.
 Population: Nevada County Population Projections 2002 to 2022 (year 2002), dated 09 May 2002, prepared by Nevada State Demographer.

LEGACY & NOMADS Welfare Eligibles (w/o retros) June 2003
 Table 3. Percent County Caseload of Total Statewide Population
 NOTE: THIS IS NOT OFFICIAL NSWD CASELOAD; FOR ESTIMATE ONLY

COUNTY	POP	POP %	TANF CASH	TANF OTH(MED)	TANF SVK(MED)	TANF TOT	CHAP	AGED	BLIND	DIS- ABLED	QMB	QDVI	SLMB	COUNTY	MA4BD	CWXIX	TOT MED	FS
Carson City	55,136	2.49%	0.0126%	0.0493%	0.0330%	0.0949%	0.0298%	0.0095%	0.0002%	0.0241%	0.0094%	0.0000%	0.0065%	0.0045%	0.0542%	0.0058%	0.1847%	0.1231%
Churchill	25,078	1.13%	0.0133%	0.0263%	0.0192%	0.0588%	0.0097%	0.0042%	0.0005%	0.0130%	0.0044%	0.0000%	0.0023%	0.0002%	0.0247%	0.0054%	0.0986%	0.0699%
Clark	1,560,653	70.43%	0.6605%	1.3750%	0.6059%	2.6414%	0.7847%	0.2835%	0.0104%	0.6872%	0.2114%	0.0000%	0.1406%	0.0329%	1.3660%	0.1706%	4.9627%	3.9067%
Douglas	43,488	1.96%	0.0035%	0.0207%	0.0134%	0.0375%	0.0103%	0.0029%	0.0000%	0.0072%	0.0026%	0.0000%	0.0022%	0.0005%	0.0153%	0.0026%	0.0657%	0.0335%
Elko	47,324	2.14%	0.0069%	0.0245%	0.0266%	0.0580%	0.0221%	0.0069%	0.0001%	0.0146%	0.0042%	0.0000%	0.0029%	0.0014%	0.0302%	0.0054%	0.1158%	0.0763%
Esmeralda	1,043	0.05%	0.0001%	0.0011%	0.0005%	0.0018%	0.0002%	0.0001%	0.0000%	0.0005%	0.0003%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0009%	0.0000%	0.0029%	0.0023%
Eureka	1,559	0.07%	0.0000%	0.0005%	0.0000%	0.0005%	0.0003%	0.0004%	0.0000%	0.0003%	0.0001%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0008%	0.0000%	0.0017%	0.0018%
Humboldt	16,414	0.74%	0.0049%	0.0108%	0.0081%	0.0238%	0.0068%	0.0025%	0.0001%	0.0067%	0.0021%	0.0000%	0.0014%	0.0000%	0.0134%	0.0006%	0.0445%	0.0351%
Lander	5,747	0.26%	0.0016%	0.0037%	0.0016%	0.0070%	0.0019%	0.0009%	0.0000%	0.0019%	0.0006%	0.0000%	0.0001%	0.0003%	0.0038%	0.0004%	0.0131%	0.0091%
Lincoln	3,849	0.17%	0.0009%	0.0047%	0.0024%	0.0081%	0.0026%	0.0015%	0.0000%	0.0024%	0.0007%	0.0000%	0.0006%	0.0003%	0.0055%	0.0003%	0.0164%	0.0129%
Lyon	38,520	1.74%	0.0088%	0.0287%	0.0166%	0.0542%	0.0111%	0.0055%	0.0001%	0.0149%	0.0072%	0.0000%	0.0035%	0.0007%	0.0319%	0.0043%	0.1015%	0.0708%
Nye	4,505	0.20%	0.0048%	0.0059%	0.0046%	0.0153%	0.0025%	0.0014%	0.0001%	0.0041%	0.0014%	0.0000%	0.0013%	0.0003%	0.0085%	0.0002%	0.0266%	0.0259%
Pershing	35,843	1.62%	0.0154%	0.0621%	0.0303%	0.1078%	0.0188%	0.0056%	0.0005%	0.0245%	0.0115%	0.0000%	0.0080%	0.0003%	0.0509%	0.0073%	0.1847%	0.1460%
Storey	3,724	0.17%	0.0000%	0.0042%	0.0044%	0.0107%	0.0019%	0.0006%	0.0000%	0.0022%	0.0009%	0.0000%	0.0005%	0.0000%	0.0046%	0.0004%	0.0171%	0.0115%
Washoe	357,776	16.14%	0.0877%	0.2596%	0.1322%	0.4795%	0.1715%	0.0582%	0.0027%	0.1472%	0.0568%	0.0000%	0.0385%	0.0109%	0.0006%	0.0005%	0.0021%	0.0681%
White Pine	8,551	0.39%	0.0017%	0.0081%	0.0089%	0.0187%	0.0036%	0.0021%	0.0002%	0.0057%	0.0019%	0.0000%	0.0007%	0.0009%	0.0143%	0.0021%	0.0974%	0.0245%
State	2,216,028	100.00%	0.8245%	1.8858%	0.9080%	3.6183%	1.0783%	0.3860%	0.0148%	0.9570%	0.3156%	0.0000%	0.2090%	0.0546%	1.9369%	0.2379%	6.8714%	5.2322%

Sources: Recipients: NSWD WL00427, run date 06/30/03. NSWD AME44A, run date 07/05/03.
 Population: Nevada County Population Projections 2002 to 2022 (year 2002), dated 09 May 2002 prepared by Nevada State Demographer.

HISTORICAL CASELOAD and EXPENDITURES

Year	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)		Food Stamps		Total Medicaid Eligibles		Total Expenditures	Total Elig	Total Expenditures	Avg per Eligible
	Ann Avg Mon Recp	Total Grant Expenditures	Ann Avg Part Pers	Tot Stamp Issuance	Non-Child Welfare	Child Welfare				
1970	12,029	\$4,446,297	\$30.80							
1975	13,939	\$7,613,458	\$45.52	14,027,040	\$36.61					
1976	15,451	\$9,863,469	\$53.20	29,542	\$40.05					
1977	12,449	\$8,215,694	\$55.00	\$9,673,433	\$41.34					
1978	10,537	\$7,830,172	\$61.92	\$8,534,186	\$43.43					
1979	9,532	\$7,194,510	\$62.90	\$9,535,329	\$39.21					
1980	10,976	\$9,018,866	\$68.48	\$13,888,244	\$38.54					
1981	13,564	\$12,212,934	\$75.03	\$20,022,712	\$44.03					
1982	12,792	\$11,934,066	\$74.39	\$18,814,397	\$47.76					
1983	12,261	\$11,385,305	\$74.17	\$20,902,797	\$49.91					
1984	12,904	\$10,200,918	\$69.33	\$20,939,546	\$50.94					
1985	14,814	\$10,715,265	\$69.20	\$21,028,093	\$54.30					
1986	15,999	\$15,042,113	\$84.62	\$21,824,575	\$54.51					
1987	16,708	\$16,183,445	\$84.29	\$23,265,589	\$54.31					
1988	19,359	\$18,932,847	\$94.43	\$24,503,975	\$57.14					
1989	22,133	\$26,549,323	\$99.50	\$28,674,711	\$60.26					
1990	25,143	\$30,173,865	\$100.01	\$30,903,549	\$65.53					
1991	31,286	\$39,272,113	\$104.61	\$70,370,210	\$72.02					
1992	34,355	\$42,668,777	\$103.50	\$83,730,380	\$76.95					
1993	37,343	\$46,894,747	\$104.65	\$90,839,028	\$78.47					
1994	40,574	\$50,888,030	\$104.52	\$94,591,541	\$80.33					
1995	39,221	\$49,958,695	\$106.15	\$95,275,952	\$81.52					
1996	30,876	\$39,580,615	\$106.83	\$82,010,465	\$78.72					
1997	27,848	\$34,354,738	\$102.84	\$67,216,808	\$75.82					
1998	21,900	\$27,608,156	\$105.13	\$59,063,848	\$77.51					
1999	16,661	\$22,592,285	\$112.57	\$57,400,692	\$77.79					
2000	18,123	\$26,782,105	\$122.98	\$64,127,521	\$76.32					
2001	28,809	\$41,990,487	\$122.10	\$88,811,716	\$81.14					
2002	31,034	\$46,468,562	\$124.91	\$109,047,479	\$84.96					
2003										

1. Total Medicaid Eligibles are all eligibles with income below the state poverty line. All medicaid eligibles do not necessarily have claims. R&S Eligibles Summary Spreadsheet.

2. Years are state fiscal years.

3. Eligibles are annual average monthly totals.

4. Expenditures do not include administrative costs; are "Medical Pay" only; source is the closing P&Ls, Controller's Office, for FY1982-FY1991; source is NSWD system report WL80R16-7B on-line claims only; net of non-institutional provider tax, for FY1992-FY1998; thereafter, source is DHCTP system report WL80R08 on-line claims only.

1. Although the Food Stamp program began nationally in 1965, Nevada's program did not begin until 1973-74.

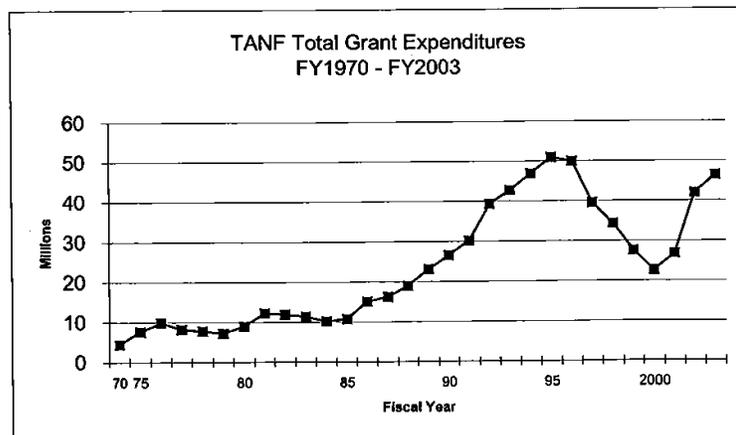
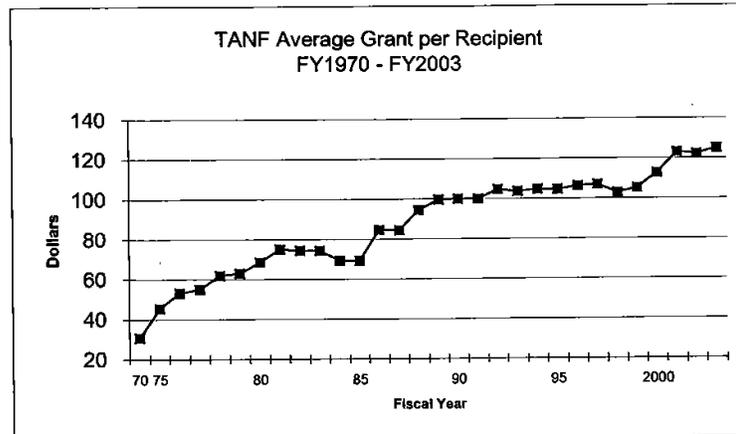
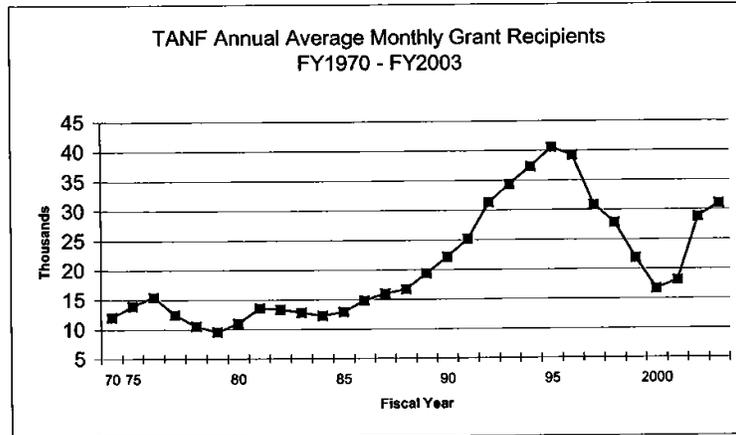
2. Years are state fiscal years.

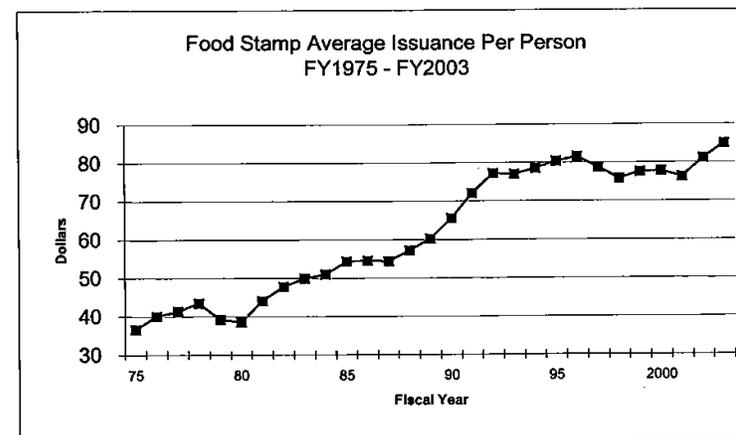
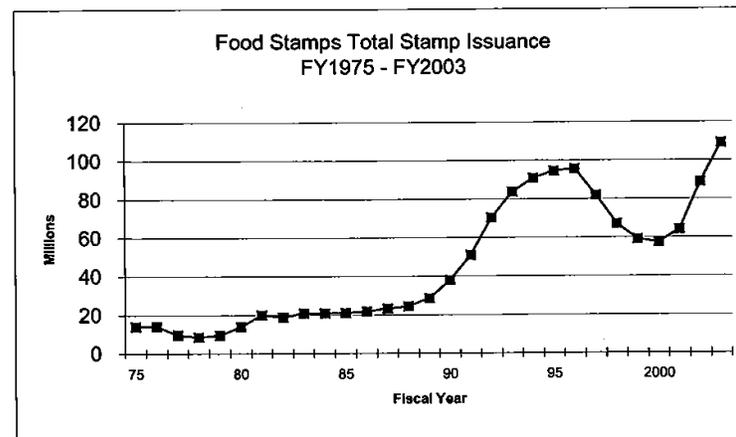
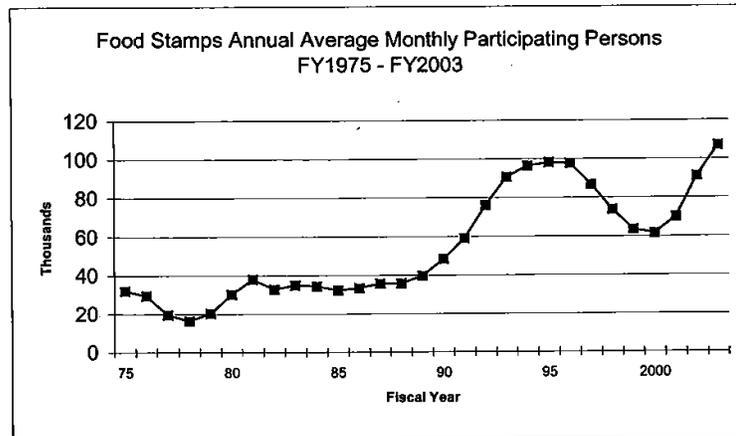
3. Participating Persons = annual average for year.

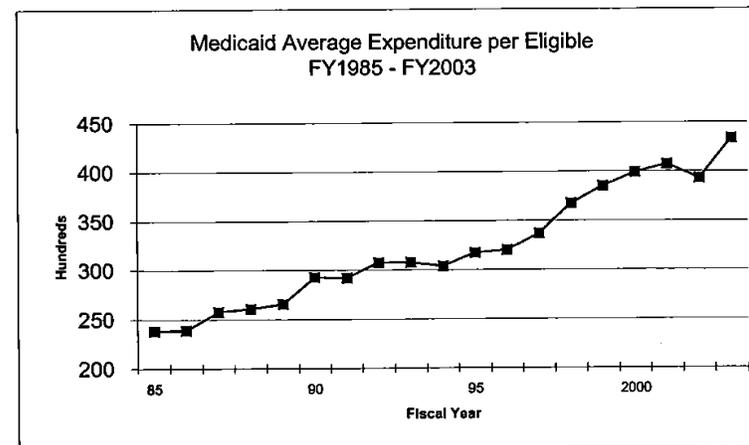
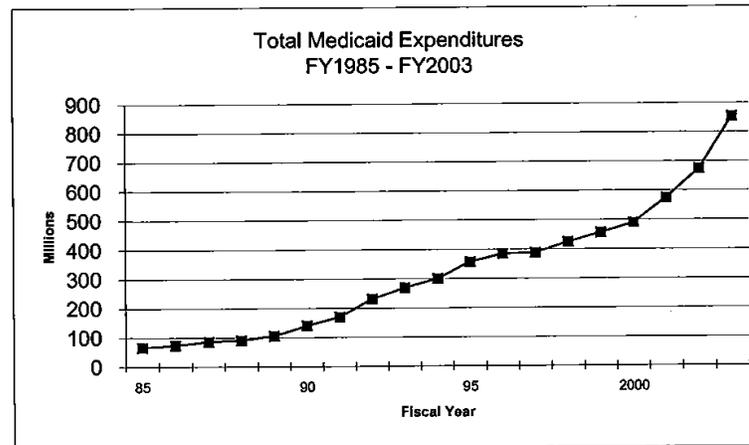
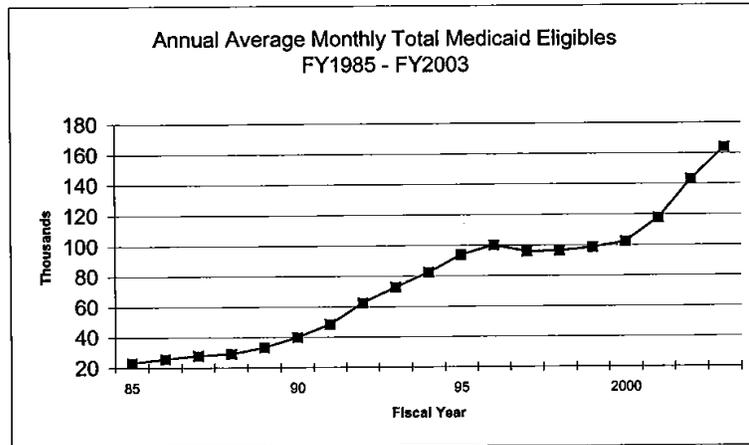
4. Total Stamp Issuance = total stamp dollars issued for the year.

5. All information comes from Research & Statistics Caseload Histories and Biennial Reports, State of Nevada (Biennial Reports make precedent unless data noted as incomplete).

R&S/P&P/STW/HISTORY







TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES (AFDC PRIOR TO 1/1/97) CUMULATIVE TOTAL
ANNUAL REPORT FY84 - FY92

YEAR	(1) AFPS REC'D	(2) % OF AFPS TO TOTAL	(3) GRANTS WITH PUBLIC HOUSING 40-44		(4) GRANTS W/O PUBLIC HOUSING 40-44		(5) TOTAL GRANTS 40-44		(6) MED ONLY 04 & 40-49		(7) TOTAL ELIG 04 & 40-49		(8) AVG FAM SIZE /GRANT	(9) TOT GRANTS PAID WITH PUB HOUSING	(10) TOT GRANTS PAID W/O PUB HOUSING	(11) TOTAL GRANTS PAID	(12) AVG GRANT PER RECIPIENT WITH P.H.	(13) AVG GRANT PER RECIPIENT W/O P.H.	(14) AVG GRANT PER RECIPIENT	(15) AVG GRANT PER FAMILY	
			CASES	RECIP	CASES	RECIP	CASES	RECIP	CASES	RECIP	CASES	RECIP									CASES
FY84 TOT	9,512																				
FY84 AVG	793	17.1%			54,164	147,130	1,375	3,623	55,539	150,753	4,629	12,563	2.71			\$10,200,918			\$69.33		
FY85 TOT	9,414				4,514	12,261	115	302	4,629	12,563	57,230	159,205	2.77			\$10,715,265			\$69.20		
FY85 AVG	785	16.4%			55,902	154,848	1,628	4,457	4,795	13,275	65,627	182,380	2.78			\$15,042,113			\$84.62		
FY86 TOT	9,957				63,764	177,768	1,863	4,612	5,469	15,198	71,654	198,704	2.77			\$16,183,445			\$84.29		
FY86 AVG	830	15.2%			5,314	14,814	155	384	5,469	15,198	75,197	207,105	2.75			\$12,253,509			\$89.08		
FY87 TOT	11,262				64,323	191,991	3,331	6,713	7,059	19,929	82,212	241,130	2.76			\$18,932,847			\$103.77		
FY87 AVG	939	15.7%			5,694	15,909	278	559	5,972	16,558	6,266	17,259	2.75			\$18,932,847			\$89.08		
FY88 TOT	12,693				71,940	200,501	3,257	6,694	6,266	17,259	88,212	241,130	2.76			\$15,370,374			\$103.77		
FY88 AVG	1,058	16.9%			5,995	16,708	271	550	5,995	16,708	7,351	20,094	2.76			\$1,060,791			\$89.08		
FY89 TOT	14,176				84,009	232,207	4,203	8,823	7,351	20,094	99,029,571	283,530	2.69			\$15,370,374			\$103.77		
FY89 AVG	1,181	16.1%			7,001	19,359	350	735	8,771	23,627	105,250	283,530	2.69			\$1,280,865			\$103.77		
FY90 TOT	20,931				96,839	265,590	9,211	17,940	8,771	23,627	139,195	359,006	2.58			\$17,519,540			\$99.50		
FY90 AVG	1,744	19.9%			8,803	22,132	768	1,495	8,771	23,627	116,000	293,218	2.58			\$17,519,540			\$99.50		
FY91 TOT	28,314				109,297	301,721	29,898	57,285	29,898	57,285	139,195	359,006	2.58			\$20,681,525			\$106.52		
FY91 AVG	2,360	20.3%			9,108	25,144	2,492	4,774	9,108	25,144	116,000	293,218	2.58			\$20,681,525			\$106.52		
FY92 TOT	25,965				137,956	375,431	68,584	118,118	68,584	118,118	206,460	493,549	2.72			\$20,034,619			\$106.40		
FY92 AVG	2,164	12.6%			11,496	31,286	5,709	9,843	17,205	41,129	17,205	41,129	2.72			\$2,419,552			\$113.38		

TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES (AFDC PRIOR TO 1/1/97) CUMULATIVE TOTAL
ANNUAL REPORT FY93 - FY01

(1) YEAR	(2) % OF APPS TO TOTAL	(3) GRANTS WITH PUBLIC HOUSING		(4) GRANTS W/O PUBLIC HOUSING		(5) TOTAL GRANTS		(6) MED ONLY 04 & 40-49		(7) TOTAL ELIG 04 & 40-49		(8) AVG FAM SIZE	(9) TOT GRANTS PAID WITH PUB HOUSING	(10) TOT GRANTS PAID W/O PUB HOUSING	(11) TOTAL GRANTS PAID	(12) AVG GRANT PER RECIPIENT WITH P.H.	(13) AVG GRANT PER RECIPIENT W/O P.H.	(14) AVG GRANT PER RECIPIENT	(15) AVG GRANT PER FAMILY
		CASES	RECIP	CASES	RECIP	CASES	RECIP	CASES	RECIP	CASES	RECIP								
FY93 TOT	30.192	37,985	120,709	114,127	291,550	152,112	412,259	103,860	178,381	255,972	590,640	2.71	\$9,804,438	\$32,864,339	\$42,668,776	\$81.22	\$112.72	\$103.50	
FY93 AVG	2.516	3,165	10,059	9,511	24,296	12,676	34,355	8,655	14,865	21,331	49,220	2.69	\$817,037	\$2,738,695	\$3,555,731	\$81.74	\$113.15	\$104.65	
FY94 TOT	34.390	38,281	121,321	128,163	326,795	166,444	448,116	123,469	219,467	289,913	667,583	2.63	\$9,916,973	\$36,977,774	\$46,894,746	\$81.74	\$113.15	\$104.65	
FY94 AVG	2.866	3,190	10,110	10,680	27,233	13,870	37,343	10,289	18,289	24,159	55,632	2.63	\$9,607,371	\$41,280,660	\$50,888,031	\$81.34	\$111.94	\$104.52	
FY95 TOT	36.374	37,781	118,114	147,906	368,770	185,087	486,884	145,549	267,522	330,636	754,406	2.63	\$800,614	\$3,440,055	\$4,240,669	\$81.34	\$111.94	\$104.52	
FY95 AVG	3.031	3,148	9,843	12,276	30,731	15,424	40,574	12,129	22,294	27,853	62,867	2.63	\$800,614	\$3,440,055	\$4,240,669	\$81.34	\$111.94	\$104.52	
FY96 TOT	34.546	35,628	109,144	148,601	361,504	184,229	476,648	169,731	321,448	353,960	792,096	2.55	\$8,897,732	\$41,060,964	\$49,958,696	\$81.52	\$113.58	\$106.15	
FY96 AVG	2.879	2,989	9,095	12,383	30,125	15,352	39,221	14,144	26,787	29,497	66,088	2.55	\$7,441,478	\$3,421,747	\$4,163,225	\$81.52	\$113.58	\$106.15	
FY97 TOT	28.891	30,225	91,980	119,621	278,531	149,846	370,511	185,866	352,062	335,712	722,573	2.47	\$7,382,199	\$32,198,416	\$39,580,615	\$80.26	\$115.60	\$106.83	
FY97 AVG	2.408	2,519	7,665	9,968	23,211	12,487	30,876	15,489	29,339	27,876	60,214	2.47	\$6,615,183	\$2,683,201	\$3,298,385	\$80.26	\$115.60	\$106.83	
FY98 TOT*	29.008	25,699	82,529	104,656	251,647	130,355	334,176	41,168	107,025	325,114	702,541	2.57	\$6,246,218	\$28,006,520	\$34,354,738	\$76.93	\$111.34	\$102.84	
FY98 AVG*	2.417	2,142	6,877	8,721	20,971	10,863	27,848	3,431	8,919	27,893	58,578	2.57	\$5,218,852	\$2,334,043	\$2,862,895	\$76.93	\$111.34	\$102.84	
FY99 TOT	29.491	19,835	64,402	83,245	198,397	103,080	262,799	60,822	153,654	332,459	705,927	2.55	\$4,948,834	\$22,659,322	\$27,608,156	\$76.79	\$114.34	\$105.13	
FY99 AVG	2.458	1,653	5,367	6,937	16,533	8,590	21,900	5,069	12,805	27,705	58,827	2.55	\$4,412,403	\$1,888,277	\$2,300,680	\$76.79	\$114.34	\$105.13	
FY00 TOT	28.605	14,483	45,891	67,914	154,046	82,397	199,937	86,367	225,723	337,330	716,328	2.43	\$3,510,286	\$19,081,999	\$22,592,285	\$77.67	\$122.65	\$112.57	\$273.28
FY00 AVG	2.384	1,207	3,824	5,660	12,837	6,866	16,661	7,197	18,810	28,111	59,694	2.43	\$2,991,641	\$1,562,782	\$1,874,423	\$77.67	\$122.65	\$112.57	\$273.28
FY01 TOT	40.186	19,711	55,010	69,599	162,465	89,310	217,475	141,392	385,678	370,236	857,274	2.44	\$5,186,481	\$21,595,624	\$26,782,105	\$94.05	\$132.78	\$122.98	\$299.43
FY01 AVG	3.349	1,643	4,584	5,800	13,539	7,443	18,123	11,783	32,140	30,853	71,440	2.44	\$4,832,207	\$1,799,635	\$2,231,842	\$94.05	\$132.78	\$122.98	\$299.43

*Starting in FY98, CHAP was removed from column (6) to separate TANF, Med Only and CHAP. Column (15) added starting Fiscal Year 2000.

TOTAL TANF CASH CUMULATIVE TOTAL
ANNUAL REPORT FY02 - FY03

YEAR	GRANTS PAID WITH PUBLIC HOUSING		GRANTS PAID WITHOUT PUBLIC HOUSING		CASE ADULT	CASE ADULT	TOTAL GRANTS PAID		AVG FAM SIZE	TOTAL GRANTS PAID WITH PUBLIC HOUSING	TOTAL GRANTS PAID WITHOUT PUBLIC HOUSING	TOTAL GRANTS PAID	AVG GRANT PER RECIP WITH PH	AVG GRANT PER RECIP W/O PH	AVG GRANT PER RECIP	AVG GRANT PER FAMILY
	CASE ADULT	CHILD RECIP	CASE ADULT	CHILD RECIP			CHILD RECIP	CHILD RECIP								
FY02 TOT	29,884	22,971	62,097	85,068	105,090	73,091	187,545	260,636	134,974	96,062	249,642	345,704				
FY02 AVG	2,490	1,914	5,175	7,089	8,758	6,091	15,629	21,720	11,248	8,005	20,804	28,809	\$95.70	\$130.92	\$122.10	\$311.00
FY03 TOT	30,874	22,894	65,561	88,455	115,303	77,724	206,225	283,949	146,177	100,618	271,786	372,404	\$97.47	\$133.46	\$124.91	\$317.96
FY03 AVG	2,573	1,908	5,463	7,371	9,609	6,477	17,185	23,662	12,181	8,385	22,649	31,034	\$97.47	\$133.46	\$124.91	\$317.96

Note: New Aid Codes started Fiscal Year 2002. Applications not tracked starting Fiscal Year 2002.

CHAP CASELOAD REPORT - ANNUAL SUMMARY
AID CODE 47
FY85 - FY95

YEAR	(1) APFS		TOT	% APFS TO CASES	(3) CASES		(4) ADULTS		(5) CHILDREN		(6) RECIPIENTS		TOT	(7) MPP RETRO	(8) AVG FAM SIZE
	47	49			47	49	47	49	47	49	47	49			
FY85 TOT	257	N/A	257	N/A	24	N/A	5	N/A	19	N/A	24	N/A	24	364	1.00
FY85 AVG	64	N/A	64	N/A	6	N/A	1	N/A	5	N/A	6	N/A	6	30	
FY86 TOT	567	N/A	567	N/A	335	N/A	146	N/A	262	N/A	408	N/A	408	1,062	1.22
FY86 AVG	47	N/A	47	N/A	28	N/A	12	N/A	22	N/A	34	N/A	34	89	
FY87 TOT	992	N/A	992	N/A	740	N/A	329	N/A	737	N/A	1,066	N/A	1,066	2,017	1.44
FY87 AVG	83	N/A	83	N/A	62	N/A	27	N/A	61	N/A	89	N/A	89	168	
FY88 TOT	1,189	N/A	1,189	N/A	781	N/A	333	N/A	801	N/A	1,134	N/A	1,134	1,753	1.45
FY88 AVG	99	N/A	99	N/A	65	N/A	28	N/A	67	N/A	95	N/A	95	146	
FY89 TOT	1,591	N/A	1,591	N/A	931	N/A	365	N/A	1,046	N/A	1,411	N/A	1,411	2,552	1.23
FY89 AVG	133	N/A	133	N/A	78	N/A	30	N/A	87	N/A	118	N/A	118	213	
FY90 TOT	3,267	338	3,605	74.1%	2,709	2,158	1,254	801	2,950	2,869	4,204	3,670	7,874	14,680	1.62
FY90 AVG	272	28	300		226	180	105	67	246	239	350	306	656	1,223	
FY91 TOT	5,394	1,448	6,842	34.7%	6,830	12,901	3,180	4,775	7,188	16,636	10,368	21,411	31,779	47,104	1.62
FY91 AVG	450	121	571		569	1,075	265	398	599	1,386	864	1,784	2,648	3,925	
FY92 TOT	6,891	1,910	8,800	18.1%	23,957	24,567	7,839	7,246	31,362	30,767	39,201	38,013	77,214	98,919	1.59
FY92 AVG	574	159	733		1,996	2,047	653	604	2,614	2,564	3,267	3,168	6,435	8,243	
FY93 TOT	8,608	2,084	10,692	13.0%	44,843	37,273	11,264	9,142	60,676	48,644	71,940	57,786	129,726	148,991	1.58
FY93 AVG	717	174	891		3,737	3,106	939	762	5,056	4,054	5,995	4,816	10,811	12,416	
FY94 TOT	10,360	3,102	13,462	13.8%	51,400	46,375	13,017	10,680	69,757	62,300	82,774	72,980	155,754	180,228	1.59
FY94 AVG	863	259	1,122		4,283	3,865	1,085	890	5,813	5,192	6,898	6,082	12,980	15,019	
FY95 TOT	15,191	1,679	16,870	14.9%	92,015	21,498	20,673	4,639	130,401	30,303	151,074	34,942	186,016	216,847	1.64
FY95 AVG	1,266	336	1,606		7,668	4,300	1,723	928	10,867	6,061	12,590	6,988	15,501	18,071	

NOTE: *MPP retro eligible count of recipients from MPP Eligibility Report VL80737A (eligibility file) one year after fiscal year; retros for most recent year are R&S estimate.

CHAP CASELOAD REPORT - ANNUAL SUMMARY
AID CODE 47/CH
FY96 - FY03

YEAR	(1) APPS	(2) % APPS TO CASES	(3) CASES	(4) ADULTS	(5) CHILDREN	(6) RECIPIENTS	(7) MPP RETRO	(8) AVG FAM SIZE
FY96 TOT	18,796		133,198	27,768	192,898	220,666	251,349	
FY96 AVG	1,566	14.1%	11,100	2,314	16,075	18,389	20,946	1.66
FY97 TOT	24,113		149,859	30,064	222,014	252,078	284,596	
FY97 AVG	2,009	16.1%	12,488	2,505	18,501	21,007	23,716	1.68
FY98 TOT	28,966		153,591	31,478	230,262	261,740	299,254	
FY98 AVG	2,414	18.9%	12,799	2,623	19,189	21,812	24,938	1.70
FY99 TOT	32,061		168,557	33,067	256,407	289,474	326,559	
FY99 AVG	2,672	19.0%	14,046	2,756	21,367	24,123	27,213	1.72
FY00 TOT	25,481		168,562	33,106	257,562	290,668	303,643	
FY00 AVG	2,123	15.1%	14,047	2,759	21,464	24,222	25,304	1.72
FY01 TOT	9,957		139,634	30,855	223,266	254,121	306,016	
FY01 AVG*	830	7.1%	11,636	2,571	18,606	21,177	25,501	1.82
FY02 TOT	N/A	N/A	130,486	26,034	205,067	231,101	284,059	
FY02 AVG	N/A	N/A	10,874	2,170	17,089	19,258	23,672	1.77
FY03 TOT	N/A	N/A	149,617	29,166	237,371	266,537	295,856	
FY03 AVG	N/A	N/A	12,468	2,431	19,781	22,211	24,655	1.78

NOTE: Retro through FY02 from WL80737A one year after year end. FY03 is R&S estimate.
Aid code 49 not used for CHAP effective SFY96.
Applications not tracked starting FY02.

*NOTE: In Fiscal Year 2001, December 2000 thru May 2001 included UNBORN children on the Med Card Register. This inflated the Average Family Size.

AGED CASELOAD REPORT - ANNUAL SUMMARY
FY83 - FY03

Year	(1) Apps Rec	(2) Total XIX Cases	(3) MPP Retro Cases	(4) NSWD Inst Cases	(5) Non Inst Cases	(6) SSI Cases	(7) Potential XIX SSI Cases	(8) Aged AGCF
FY83 TOT	2,255	52,308	N/A	16,928	35,380	39,172	4,726	2,970
FY83 AVG	188	4,359	N/A	1,411	2,948	3,264	394	248
FY84 TOT	1,998	51,676	56,064	16,367	35,309	39,127	4,299	2,890
FY84 AVG	167	4,306	4,672	1,364	2,942	3,261	358	241
FY85 TOT	1,726	52,533	56,605	16,020	36,513	41,004	4,804	3,022
FY85 AVG	144	4,378	4,717	1,335	3,043	3,417	400	252
FY86 TOT	1,560	53,710	58,132	15,524	38,186	42,702	4,943	3,056
FY86 AVG	130	4,476	4,844	1,294	3,182	3,559	412	255
FY87 TOT	1,624	55,019	60,241	16,314	38,705	44,445	5,944	3,096
FY87 AVG	135	4,585	5,020	1,360	3,225	3,704	495	258
FY88 TOT	1,692	56,751	59,350	16,241	40,510	45,481	5,117	3,328
FY88 AVG	141	4,729	4,946	1,353	3,376	3,790	426	277
FY89 TOT	2,112	60,039	63,193	16,376	43,663	44,879	2,562	3,512
FY89 AVG	176	5,003	5,266	1,365	3,639	3,740	214	293
FY90 TOT	2,651	63,443	68,555	15,721	46,058	47,521	2,571	3,552
FY90 AVG	221	5,287	5,713	1,310	3,838	3,960	214	296
FY91 TOT	2,558	67,740	72,039	16,973	50,767	50,039	2,725	3,471
FY91 AVG	213	5,645	6,003	1,414	4,231	4,170	227	289
FY92 TOT	2,618	70,487	74,347	17,553	52,934	52,746	3,556	3,386
FY92 AVG	218	5,874	6,196	1,463	4,411	4,396	296	282
FY93 TOT	3,160	74,180	79,251	16,919	57,261	56,633	4,477	3,560
FY93 AVG	263	6,182	6,604	1,410	4,772	4,719	373	297
FY94 TOT	2,983	80,618	85,106	16,563	64,055	61,438	4,019	3,960
FY94 AVG	249	6,718	7,092	1,380	5,338	5,120	335	330
FY95 TOT	3,135	86,146	90,802	15,902	70,244	66,001	3,348	4,122
FY95 AVG	261	7,179	7,567	1,325	5,854	5,500	279	344
FY96 TOT	3,076	90,398	95,249	16,394	74,004	22,791	943	1,396
FY96 AVG	256	7,533	7,937	1,366	6,167	5,698	236	349
FY97 TOT	3,251	91,951	96,367	15,284	76,667	75,823	6,706	N/A
FY97 AVG	271	7,663	8,031	1,274	6,389	6,319	559	N/A
FY98 TOT	3,627	92,498	97,639	15,017	77,481	76,922	7,208	N/A
FY98 AVG	302	7,708	8,137	1,251	6,457	6,410	601	N/A
FY99 TOT	4,244	94,710	99,558	14,243	80,467	79,348	7,199	N/A
FY99 AVG	354	7,893	8,297	1,187	6,706	6,612	600	N/A
FY00 TOT	4,488	97,825	102,692	14,684	83,141	N/A	N/A	N/A
FY00 AVG	374	8,152	8,558	1,224	6,928	N/A	N/A	N/A
FY01 TOT	5,070	98,607	103,179	15,000	83,607	N/A	N/A	N/A
FY01 AVG	423	8,217	8,598	1,250	6,967	N/A	N/A	N/A
FY02 TOT	N/A	103,170	107,024	15,661	87,509	N/A	N/A	N/A
FY02 AVG	N/A	8,598	8,919	1,305	7,292	N/A	N/A	N/A
FY03 TOT	N/A	108,173	112,500	15,376	92,797	N/A	N/A	N/A
FY03 AVG	N/A	9,014	9,375	1,281	7,733	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Retro through FY02 from WL80737A one year after year end. FY03 is R&S estimate.

NOTES: SSI and AGCF N/A from U.S. Treasury Department, Nov95 - Jun03. Applications not tracked starting FY02.

BLIND CASELOAD REPORT - ANNUAL SUMMARY
FY83 - FY03

Year	(1) Apps Rec	(2) Total XIX Cases	(3) MPP Retro Cases	(4) NSWD Inst Cases	(5) Non Inst Cases	(6) SSI Cases	(7) Potential XIX SSI Cases	(8) Aged AGCF
FY83 TOT	80	4,053	N/A	419	3,634	5,447	1,813	39
FY83 AVG	7	338	N/A	35	303	454	151	3
FY84 TOT	99	4,049	4,338	451	3,598	5,418	1,820	26
FY84 AVG	8	337	362	38	300	452	152	2
FY85 TOT	63	3,984	4,242	439	3,545	5,529	1,984	30
FY85 AVG	5	332	354	37	295	461	165	3
FY86 TOT	78	4,081	4,558	445	3,636	5,902	2,266	52
FY86 AVG	7	340	380	37	303	492	189	4
FY87 TOT	75	4,132	4,646	403	3,729	6,125	2,396	58
FY87 AVG	6	344	387	34	311	510	200	5
FY88 TOT	66	4,176	4,270	399	3,777	6,143	2,363	57
FY88 AVG	6	348	356	33	315	512	197	5
FY89 TOT	69	4,262	4,363	401	3,861	5,725	1,826	60
FY89 AVG	6	355	364	33	322	477	152	5
FY90 TOT	106	4,325	4,472	396	3,929	5,676	1,664	71
FY90 AVG	9	360	373	33	327	473	139	6
FY91 TOT	77	4,331	4,511	380	3,951	5,666	1,656	74
FY91 AVG	6	361	376	32	329	472	138	6
FY92 TOT	75	4,318	4,502	395	3,923	5,818	1,858	59
FY92 AVG	6	360	375	33	327	485	155	5
FY93 TOT	104	4,254	4,470	349	3,905	6,057	2,145	60
FY93 AVG	9	355	373	29	325	505	179	5
FY94 TOT	94	4,378	4,571	297	4,081	6,220	2,158	66
FY94 AVG	8	365	381	25	340	518	180	6
FY95 TOT	83	4,511	4,672	314	4,197	6,519	2,322	62
FY95 AVG	7	376	389	26	350	543	194	5
FY96 TOT	60	4,484	4,630	269	4,215	2,271	879	20
FY96 AVG	5	374	386	22	351	568	220	5
FY97 TOT	50	4,499	4,653	269	4,230	7,091	2,843	N/A
FY97 AVG	4	375	388	22	353	591	237	N/A
FY98 TOT	59	4,518	4,712	263	4,255	7,319	3,008	N/A
FY98 AVG	5	377	393	22	355	610	251	N/A
FY99 TOT	62	4,667	4,839	252	4,415	7,870	3,381	N/A
FY99 AVG	5	389	403	21	368	656	282	N/A
FY00 TOT	60	4,138	3,956	188	3,950	N/A	N/A	N/A
FY00 AVG	5	345	330	16	329	N/A	N/A	N/A
FY01 TOT	70	3,661	4,386	210	3,451	N/A	N/A	N/A
FY01 AVG	6	305	366	18	288	N/A	N/A	N/A
FY02 TOT	N/A	3,662	4,492	210	3,452	N/A	N/A	N/A
FY02 AVG	N/A	305	374	18	288	N/A	N/A	N/A
FY03 TOT	N/A	3,902	3,902	184	3,718	N/A	N/A	N/A
FY03 AVG	N/A	325	325	15	310	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Retro through FY02 from WL80737A one year after year end. FY03 is R&S estimate.
NOTES: SSI and AGCF N/A from U.S. Treasury Department, Nov95-Jun03. Applications not tracked starting FY02.

DISABLED CASELOAD REPORT - ANNUAL SUMMARY
FY83 - FY03

Year	(1) Apps Rec	(2) Total XIX Cases	(3) MPP Retro Cases	(4) NSWD Inst Cases	(5) Non Inst Cases	(6) SSI Cases	(7) Potential XIX SSI Cases
FY83 TOT	4,161	31,709	N/A	4,972	26,737	35,640	6,703
FY83 AVG	347	2,642	N/A	414	2,228	2,970	559
FY84 TOT	3,620	34,117	39,024	4,983	29,134	39,379	8,000
FY84 AVG	302	2,843	3,252	415	2,428	3,282	667
FY85 TOT	3,371	38,838	43,077	4,888	33,950	43,802	7,673
FY85 AVG	281	3,237	3,590	407	2,829	3,650	639
FY86 TOT	3,175	42,955	47,962	5,159	37,796	47,953	8,067
FY86 AVG	265	3,580	3,997	430	3,150	3,996	672
FY87 TOT	3,520	46,966	52,187	5,252	41,714	52,128	8,126
FY87 AVG	293	3,914	4,349	438	3,476	4,344	677
FY88 TOT	3,512	51,199	57,409	5,337	45,862	57,431	9,888
FY88 AVG	293	4,267	4,784	445	3,822	4,786	824
FY89 TOT	4,265	56,370	63,630	5,540	50,830	61,829	9,021
FY89 AVG	355	4,698	5,303	462	4,236	5,152	752
FY90 TOT	6,348	62,631	71,864	5,840	56,572	69,002	10,513
FY90 AVG	529	5,219	5,989	487	4,714	5,750	876
FY91 TOT	7,456	70,028	82,149	5,910	64,118	76,779	11,562
FY91 AVG	621	5,836	6,846	493	5,343	6,398	964
FY92 TOT	9,342	82,729	98,745	6,286	76,443	89,587	12,776
FY92 AVG	779	6,894	8,229	524	6,370	7,466	1,065
FY93 TOT	10,480	99,492	115,898	6,303	93,189	108,955	16,853
FY93 AVG	873	8,291	9,658	525	7,766	9,080	1,404
FY94 TOT	12,271	115,579	134,126	5,895	109,684	130,334	22,471
FY94 AVG	1,023	9,632	11,177	491	9,140	10,861	1,873
FY95 TOT	15,107	135,409	155,782	5,872	129,537	151,100	23,953
FY95 AVG	1,259	11,284	12,982	489	10,795	12,592	1,996
FY96 TOT	15,183	154,364	175,091	6,154	148,210	54,275	7,766
FY96 AVG	1,265	12,864	14,591	513	12,351	13,569	1,942
FY97 TOT	15,047	163,275	181,434	6,380	156,895	179,586	25,888
FY97 AVG	1,254	13,606	15,120	532	13,075	14,966	2,157
FY98 TOT	15,199	167,738	188,430	6,554	161,184	184,676	27,397
FY98 AVG	1,267	13,978	15,703	546	13,432	15,390	2,283
FY99 TOT	15,690	180,310	201,304	6,789	173,521	N/A	N/A
FY99 AVG	1,308	15,026	16,775	566	14,460	N/A	N/A
FY00 TOT	13,870	191,794	212,482	7,400	184,394	N/A	N/A
FY00 AVG	1,156	15,983	17,707	617	15,366	N/A	N/A
FY01 TOT	13,099	209,579	232,224	7,394	202,185	N/A	N/A
FY01 AVG	1,092	17,465	19,352	616	16,849	N/A	N/A
FY02 TOT	N/A	229,651	252,577	7,635	222,016	N/A	N/A
FY02 AVG	N/A	19,138	21,048	636	18,501	N/A	N/A
FY03 TOT	N/A	247,225	271,948	8,020	239,205	N/A	N/A
FY03 AVG	N/A	20,602	22,662	668	19,934	N/A	N/A

Source: Retro through FY02 from WL80737A one year after year end. FY03 is R&S estimate.

NOTES: SSI N/A from U.S. Treasury Department, Nov95 - Jun03. Applications not tracked starting FY02.

MAABD CASELOAD REPORT - ANNUAL SUMMARY
FY83 - FY03

Year	(1) Apps Rec	(2) Total XIX Cases	(3) MPP Retro Cases	(4) NSWD Inst Cases	(5) Non Inst Cases	(6) SSI Cases	(7) Potential XIX SSI Cases	(8) Aged AGCF
FY83 TOT	6,496	88,070	N/A	22,319	65,751	80,259	13,242	3,009
FY83 AVG	542	7,339	N/A	1,860	5,479	6,688	1,104	251
FY84 TOT	5,717	89,842	99,426	21,801	68,041	83,924	14,119	2,916
FY84 AVG	477	7,486	8,286	1,817	5,670	6,995	1,177	243
FY85 TOT	5,160	95,355	103,924	21,347	74,008	90,335	14,461	3,052
FY85 AVG	430	7,947	8,661	1,779	6,167	7,528	1,204	255
FY86 TOT	4,813	100,746	110,652	21,128	79,618	96,557	15,276	3,108
FY86 AVG	402	8,396	9,221	1,761	6,635	8,047	1,273	259
FY87 TOT	5,219	106,117	117,074	21,969	84,148	102,698	16,466	3,154
FY87 AVG	434	8,843	9,756	1,832	7,012	8,558	1,372	263
FY88 TOT	5,270	112,126	121,029	21,977	90,149	109,055	17,368	3,385
FY88 AVG	440	9,344	10,086	1,831	7,513	9,088	1,447	282
FY89 TOT	6,446	120,671	131,186	22,317	98,354	112,433	13,409	3,572
FY89 AVG	537	10,056	10,933	1,860	8,197	9,369	1,118	298
FY90 TOT	9,105	130,399	144,891	21,957	106,559	122,199	14,748	3,623
FY90 AVG	759	10,866	12,075	1,830	8,879	10,183	1,229	302
FY91 TOT	10,091	142,099	158,699	23,263	118,836	132,484	15,943	3,545
FY91 AVG	840	11,842	13,225	1,939	9,903	11,040	1,329	295
FY92 TOT	12,035	157,534	177,594	24,234	133,300	148,151	18,190	3,445
FY92 AVG	1,003	13,128	14,800	2,020	11,108	12,347	1,516	287
FY93 TOT	13,744	177,926	199,619	23,571	154,355	171,645	23,475	3,620
FY93 AVG	1,145	14,828	16,635	1,964	12,863	14,304	1,956	302
FY94 TOT	15,348	200,575	223,803	22,755	177,820	197,992	28,648	4,026
FY94 AVG	1,280	16,715	18,650	1,896	14,818	16,499	2,388	336
FY95 TOT	18,325	226,066	251,256	22,088	203,978	223,620	29,623	4,184
FY95 AVG	1,527	18,839	20,938	1,841	16,998	18,635	2,469	349
FY96 TOT	18,319	249,246	274,970	22,817	226,429	79,337	9,588	1,416
FY96 AVG	1,527	20,771	22,914	1,904	18,869	19,834	2,397	354
FY97 TOT	18,348	259,725	282,454	21,933	237,792	262,500	35,437	N/A
FY97 AVG	1,529	21,644	23,538	1,828	19,816	21,875	2,953	N/A
FY98 TOT	18,885	264,754	289,643	21,834	242,920	268,917	37,613	N/A
FY98 AVG	1,574	22,063	24,137	1,820	20,243	22,410	3,134	N/A
FY99 TOT	19,996	279,687	305,701	21,284	258,403	N/A	N/A	N/A
FY99 AVG	1,666	23,307	25,475	1,774	21,534	N/A	N/A	N/A
FY00 TOT	18,418	293,757	319,130	22,272	271,485	N/A	N/A	N/A
FY00 AVG	1,535	24,480	26,594	1,856	22,624	N/A	N/A	N/A
FY01 TOT	18,239	311,847	339,789	22,604	289,243	N/A	N/A	N/A
FY01 AVG	1,520	25,987	28,316	1,884	24,104	N/A	N/A	N/A
FY02 TOT	N/A	336,483	364,093	23,506	312,977	N/A	N/A	N/A
FY02 AVG	N/A	28,040	30,341	1,959	26,081	N/A	N/A	N/A
FY03 TOT	N/A	359,300	388,349	23,580	335,720	N/A	N/A	N/A
FY03 AVG	N/A	29,942	32,362	1,965	27,977	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: WL80737A - Retro Cases from MPP run 1 year after FY ends. Most recent year is R&S estimate.
 NOTES: SSI and AGCF N/A from U.S. Treasury Department, Nov95-Jun03. Applications not tracked starting FY02.

QMB CASELOAD REPORT - ANNUAL SUMMARY
FY89 - FY03

Year	(1) Aged		(2) Blind		(3) Disabled		(4) MAABD		(5) Retro Total
	Apps	Cases	Apps	Cases	Apps	Cases	Apps	Cases	
FY89 TOT	1,439	451	3	7	400	248	1,842	706	1,802
FY89 AVG	240	75	1	1	67	41	307	118	300
FY90 TOT	1,147	11,071	3	47	398	4,701	1,548	15,819	17,058
FY90 AVG	96	923	0	4	33	392	129	1,318	1,422
FY91 TOT	648	12,815	3	90	315	5,853	966	18,758	19,174
FY91 AVG	54	1,068	0	8	26	488	81	1,563	1,598
FY92 TOT	974	15,291	2	144	480	7,596	1,456	23,031	23,897
FY92 AVG	81	1,274	0	12	40	633	121	1,919	1,991
FY93 TOT	931	16,636	5	137	471	9,672	1,407	26,445	27,696
FY93 AVG	78	1,386	0	11	39	806	117	2,204	2,308
FY94 TOT	946	18,299	5	208	713	11,740	1,664	30,247	31,773
FY94 AVG	79	1,525	0	17	59	978	139	2,521	2,648
FY95 TOT	1,112	20,893	8	218	1,012	15,058	2,132	36,169	38,710
FY95 AVG	93	1,741	1	18	84	1,255	178	3,014	3,226
FY96 TOT	999	23,744	5	200	1,122	18,326	2,126	42,270	44,909
FY96 AVG	83	1,979	0	17	94	1,527	177	3,523	3,742
FY97 TOT	1,011	25,498	5	145	1,193	21,949	2,209	47,592	50,025
FY97 AVG	84	2,125	0	12	99	1,829	184	3,966	4,169
FY98 TOT	1,137	26,339	6	122	1,143	22,954	2,286	49,415	52,158
FY98 AVG	95	2,195	1	10	95	1,913	191	4,118	4,347
FY99 TOT	1,289	28,288	5	128	1,228	26,314	2,522	54,730	55,582
FY99 AVG	107	2,357	0	11	102	2,193	210	4,561	4,632
FY00 TOT	954	30,824	4	110	1,365	29,082	2,323	60,016	59,401
FY00 AVG	80	2,569	0	9	114	2,424	194	5,001	4,950
FY01 TOT	722	31,588	1	98	836	30,992	1,559	62,678	62,563
FY01 AVG	60	2,632	0	8	70	2,583	130	5,223	5,214
FY02 TOT	N/A	33,321	N/A	85	N/A	33,514	N/A	66,920	66,789
FY02 AVG	N/A	2,777	N/A	7	N/A	2,793	N/A	5,577	5,566
FY03 TOT	N/A	40,139	N/A	125	N/A	38,119	N/A	78,383	78,383
FY03 AVG	N/A	3,345	N/A	10	N/A	3,177	N/A	6,532	6,532

NOTES: Retro through FY02 from WL80737A one year after year end. FY03 is R&S estimate. Applications not tracked starting FY02.

TOTAL SLMB WITH QI-1 & QI-2 CASELOAD REPORT - ANNUAL SUMMARY

FY94 - 03

Year	AGED		BLIND		DISABLED		MAABD	
	Apps	Cases	Apps	Cases	Apps	Cases	Apps	Cases
FY94 TOT	195	1,460	1	24	89	644	285	2,128
FY94 AVG	16	122	0	2	7	54	24	177
FY95 TOT	346	3,422	0	43	151	1,557	497	5,022
FY95 AVG	29	285	0	4	13	130	41	419
FY96 TOT	420	7,237	2	58	250	4,094	672	11,389
FY96 AVG	35	603	0	5	21	341	56	949
FY97 TOT	321	9,425	3	82	201	5,828	525	15,335
FY97 AVG	27	785	0	7	17	486	44	1,278
FY98 TOT	267	11,270	1	81	182	7,189	450	18,540
FY98 AVG	22	939	0	7	15	599	38	1,545
FY99 TOT	369	14,447	3	114	197	9,297	569	23,858
FY99 AVG	31	1,204	0	10	16	775	47	1,988
FY00 TOT	876	16,666	6	130	365	11,111	1,247	27,907
FY00 AVG	73	1,389	1	11	30	926	104	2,326
FY01 TOT	697	22,030	2	131	593	16,340	1,292	38,501
FY01 AVG	58	1,836	0	11	49	1,362	108	3,208
FY02 TOT	N/A	25,541	N/A	136	N/A	19,867	N/A	45,544
FY02 AVG	N/A	2,128	N/A	11	N/A	1,657	N/A	3,796
FY03 TOT#	N/A	31,695	N/A	116	N/A	22,248	N/A	54,059
FY03 AVG#	N/A	2,641	N/A	10	N/A	1,854	N/A	4,505

Sources: Sum of SLMBNOQS, SLMBQI & SLMBQJ

Note: Applications not tracked starting FY02.

#Note: QJ benefits terminated December 2002.

COUNTY MATCH CASELOAD REPORT - ANNUAL SUMMARY
FY90 - FY03

Year	Aged		Blind		Disabled		MAABD		MPP Retro Total
	Apps	Cases	Apps	Cases	Apps	Cases	Apps	Cases	
FY90 TOT	473	1,664	2	0	51	219	526	1,883	2,226
FY90 AVG	68	238	0	0	7	31	75	269	318
FY91 TOT	338	3,728	0	0	39	429	3,777	4,157	5,075
FY91 AVG	28	3,111	0	0	3	36	31	346	423
FY92 TOT	453	5,251	1	5	55	564	509	5,820	7,320
FY92 AVG	38	438	0	0	5	47	42	485	610
FY93 TOT	439	6,701	0	2	64	777	503	7,480	9,129
FY93 AVG	37	558	0	0	5	65	42	623	761
FY94 TOT	545	8,296	0	12	76	1,000	621	9,308	11,114
FY94 AVG	45	691	0	1	6	83	52	776	926
FY95 TOT	676	9,829	1	10	87	1,078	764	10,917	12,685
FY95 AVG	56	819	0	1	7	90	64	910	1,057
FY96 TOT	754	9,131	1	5	112	967	867	10,103	12,086
FY96 AVG	63	761	0	0	9	81	72	842	1,007
FY97 TOT	715	9,952	0	8	94	989	809	10,949	13,171
FY97 AVG	60	829	0	1	8	82	67	912	1,098
FY98 TOT	593	9,728	0	0	65	1,065	658	10,793	12,858
FY98 AVG	49	811	0	0	5	89	55	899	1,072
FY99 TOT	706	10,351	1	7	102	1,081	809	11,439	13,742
FY99 AVG	59	863	0	1	9	90	67	953	1,145
FY00 TOT	736	10,791	1	15	83	1,155	820	11,961	14,379
FY00 AVG	61	899	0	1	7	96	68	997	1,198
FY01 TOT	440	11,783	0	11	38	1,250	478	13,044	15,706
FY01 AVG	37	982	0	1	3	104	40	1,087	1,309
FY02 TOT	N/A	12,598	N/A	0	N/A	1,335	N/A	13,933	16,076
FY02 AVG	N/A	1,050	N/A	0	N/A	111	N/A	1,161	1,340
FY03 TOT	N/A	12,970	N/A	0	N/A	1,439	N/A	14,409	16,570
FY03 AVG	N/A	1,081	N/A	0	N/A	120	N/A	1,201	1,381

Source: Retro through FY02 from WL80737A one year after year end. FY03 is R&S estimate.

Note: Applications not tracked starting FY02.

CHILD WELFARE CASELOAD REPORT - ANNUAL SUMMARY
FY 83 - FY94

Year	(1) FIC Reg	(2) FIC Inst	(3) FIC Purch Serv	(4) AFDC FC	(5) AFDC FC Inst	(6) FIC Med Frag	(7) FIC Thera- peutic	(8) FIC ED Clients	(9) CW XIX Total	(10) MPP Retro Recips	(11) Total Payment Cases	(12) TotPay Retro Cases
FY83 TOT	4,321	731	454	2,629	86	0		8,221	N/A			
FY83 AVG	360	61	38	219	7	0		685	N/A			
FY84 TOT	4,949	808	569	2,650	102	0		9,078	11,317			
FY84 AVG	412	67	47	221	9	0		757	943			
FY85 TOT	5,742	977	573	2,510	97	0		9,899	12,157			
FY85 AVG	479	81	48	209	8	0		825	1,013			
FY86 TOT	6,774	858	793	2,380	101	0		10,906	14,717			
FY86 AVG	565	72	66	198	8	0		909	1,226			
FY87 TOT	7,212	1,137	897	3,529	139	0		12,914	17,293			
FY87 AVG	601	95	75	294	12	0		1,076	1,441			
FY88 TOT	7,244	1,265	809	4,164	178	0		13,660	18,629			
FY88 AVG	604	105	67	347	15	0		1,138	1,552			
FY89 TOT	7,052	1,569	1,248	4,868	258	0		14,995	20,220			
FY89 AVG	588	131	104	406	22	0		1,250	1,685			
FY90 TOT	6,945	1,883	1,174	5,373	221	0		15,596	20,473			
FY90 AVG	579	157	98	448	18	0		1,300	1,706			
FY91 TOT	7,088	1,791	1,592	5,521	245	0		16,237	21,731			
FY91 AVG	591	149	133	460	20	0		1,353	1,811			
FY92 TOT	7,010	1,427	1,595	5,735	256	94	285	0	16,402	23,177	16,710	
FY92 AVG	584	119	133	478	21	8	24	0	1,367	1,931	1,393	
FY93 TOT	6,138	869	3,174	6,402	519	212	369	0	17,683	25,039	17,925	25,453
FY93 AVG	512	72	265	534	43	18	31	0	1,474	2,087	1,494	2,121
FY94 TOT	5,323	2,602	830	6,487	1,312	234	314	0	17,102	26,084	17,477	24,818
FY94 AVG	444	217	69	541	109	20	26	0	1,425	2,174	1,456	2,068

Source: CW XIX recipients from DCFSS; retro from WL80737A run one year after fiscal year ends.

CHILD WELFARE CASELOAD REPORT - ANNUAL SUMMARY
FY 95 - FY03

	XIX							MPP	Non-XIX
	Aid Code 20s	Aid Code 50s	Aid Code 60s	Aid Code 61	NSWD Aid Code 60s w/o 61	Aid Code 85	Tot CW XIX	Retro	Aid Codes 68 + 70s
FY95 TOT	1,205	11,187	17,375	N/A	17,375	0	29,767	32,668	1,005
FY95 AVG	100	932	1,448	N/A	1,448	0	2,481	2,722	84
FY96 TOT	1,190	12,836	18,563	2,017	16,546	0	32,589	34,098	965
FY96 AVG	99	1,070	1,547	168	1,379	0	2,716	2,842	80
FY97 TOT	953	13,932	18,036	3,261	14,775	4	32,925	34,791	1,039
FY97 AVG	79	1,161	1,503	272	1,231	0	2,744	2,899	87
FY98 TOT	545	23,245	16,766	3,364	13,402	18	40,574	40,381	2,709
FY98 AVG	45	1,937	1,397	280	1,117	2	3,381	3,365	226
FY99 TOT	103	28,544	14,651	2,927	11,724	50	43,348	41,586	3,484
FY99 AVG	9	2,379	1,221	244	977	4	3,612	3,466	290
FY00 TOT	118	29,948	16,019	3,992	12,027	167	46,252	42,803	3,488
FY00 AVG	10	2,496	1,335	333	1,002	14	3,854	3,567	291
FY01 TOT	96	28,598	19,329	4,891	14,438	85	48,108	45,982	3,278
FY01 AVG	8	2,383	1,611	408	1,203	7	4,009	3,832	273
FY02 TOT	141	27,223	23,978	6,559	17,419	200	51,542	51,622	3,697
FY02 AVG	12	2,269	1,998	547	1,452	17	4,295	4,302	308
FY03 TOT	338	31,654	27,378	9,553	17,825	448	59,818	59,818	3,654
FY03 AVG	28	2,638	2,282	796	1,485	37	4,985	4,985	305

Source: Same as monthly report.

- NOTES:
1. Prior to 12/95, Aid Code 61 was counted as part of Aid Code 62.
 2. Monthly FY95-96 data from WL80183A monthly report.

SOURCE: Prior to FY95, data from the Division of Child and Family Services. Beginning FY95, data from NSWD system report WL80183A; beginning October 1997, data from CF40770-C. Starting NOV99 NOMADS AFR11 Aid Code 61 added to CF40770-C for total Aid Code 61 count. Retro through FY02 from WL80737A one year after year end. FY03 is R&S estimate.

FOOD STAMP REPORT - ANNUAL SUMMARY
AFTER RECONCILIATION
FY85 - FY03

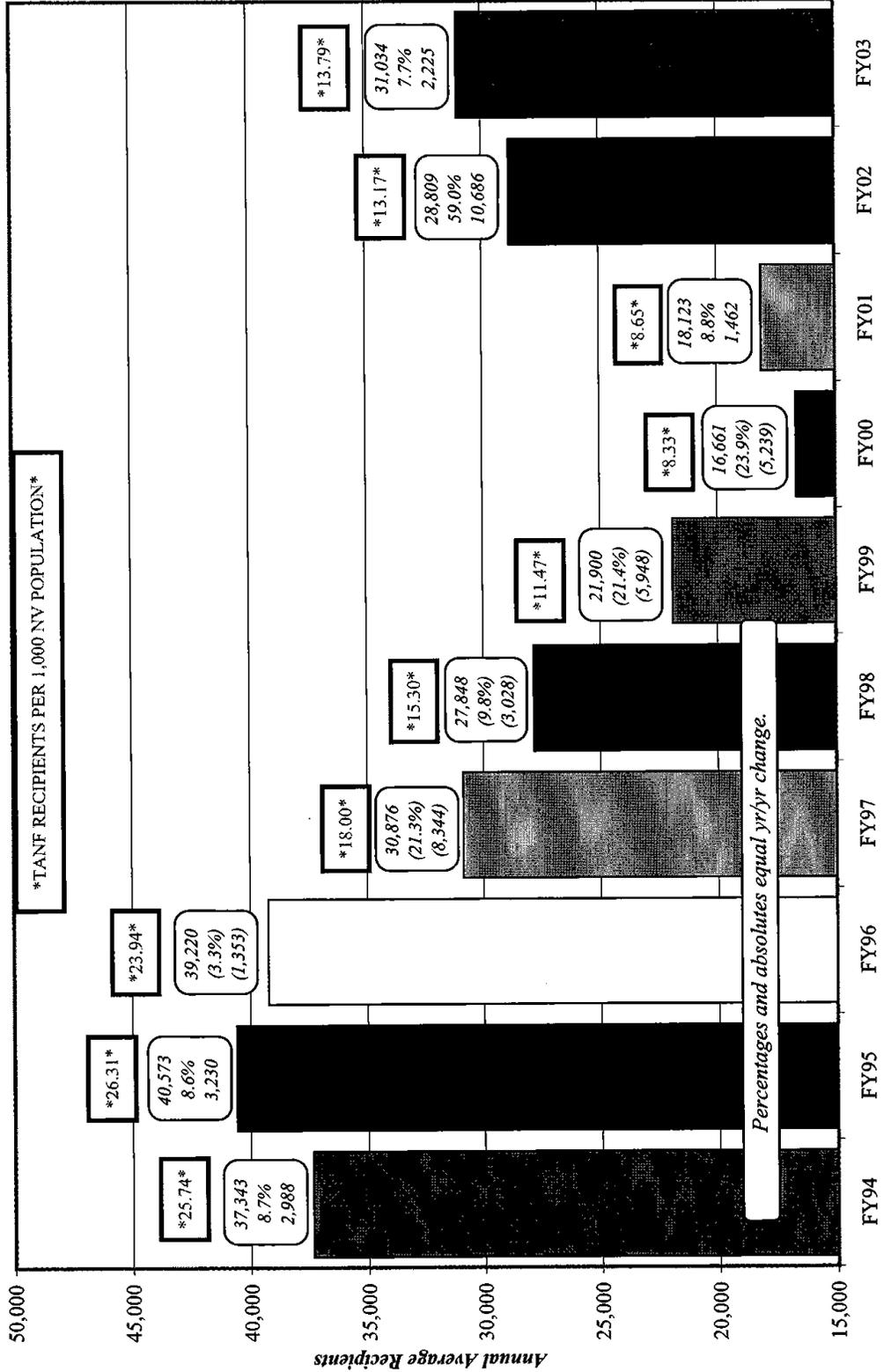
Year	(1) APPS RECEIVED		(2) APPS PROCESSED		(3) AUTHORIZED CASES		(4) PARTICIPATING CASES		(5) PARTICIPATING PERSONS		(6) AVG FAMILY SIZE		(7) STAMP VALUE	(8) AVG PER CASE	(9) AVG PER PERSON	(10) DMI RET	(11) DIR RET	(12) TOT RET
	PA	NA	PA	NA	PA	NA	PA	NA	PA	NA	PA	NA						
FY85 TOT	4,187	43,412	47,599	183,745	28,375	155,370	183,745	27,531	145,325	172,856	84,434	302,813	387,247	\$21,028,093	\$54.30	5,441	5,441	5,441
FY85 AVG	349	3,618	3,967	15,313	2,365	12,948	15,313	2,294	12,110	14,404	7,036	25,234	32,270	\$1,752,341	\$54.30	453	453	453
FY86 TOT	3,909	42,669	46,578	158,135	33,015	158,135	191,150	31,822	147,807	179,629	97,723	302,656	400,379	\$21,824,575	\$54.51	6,542	6,542	6,542
FY86 AVG	326	3,556	3,882	13,178	2,751	13,178	15,929	2,652	12,321	14,969	8,144	25,221	33,365	\$1,818,715	\$54.51	545	545	545
FY87 TOT	4,227	42,615	46,842	168,119	35,812	168,119	203,931	34,876	158,430	193,306	107,824	370,541	428,365	\$23,266,589	\$54.31	6,546	6,546	6,546
FY87 AVG	352	3,551	3,903	14,010	2,984	14,010	16,994	2,906	13,203	16,109	8,985	26,172	35,697	\$1,938,799	\$54.31	546	546	546
FY88 TOT	4,122	42,940	47,062	167,842	35,812	167,842	206,015	37,129	159,677	196,806	115,788	313,056	428,844	\$24,503,975	\$57.14	6,985	6,985	6,985
FY88 AVG	344	3,578	3,922	13,987	3,181	13,987	17,168	3,094	13,306	16,400	9,649	26,088	35,737	\$2,041,978	\$57.14	582	582	582
FY89 TOT	4,952	43,941	48,893	182,819	47,802	182,819	230,621	45,764	173,734	219,498	142,152	333,707	475,859	\$28,674,711	\$60.26	11,135	11,135	11,135
FY89 AVG	413	3,662	4,075	15,235	3,984	15,235	19,219	3,814	14,478	18,292	11,846	27,809	39,685	\$2,589,559	\$60.26	928	928	928
FY90 TOT	8,038	56,091	64,129	215,905	59,145	215,905	273,150	54,791	205,092	259,883	169,735	409,892	579,627	\$31,979,888	\$65.52	12,912	12,912	12,912
FY90 AVG	670	4,674	5,344	17,854	4,929	17,854	22,763	4,566	17,091	21,657	14,145	34,158	46,383	\$3,164,999	\$65.52	1,076	1,076	1,076
FY91 TOT	9,300	74,849	84,209	265,913	65,913	265,913	328,732	60,770	250,934	311,704	186,311	518,085	706,796	\$59,903,549	\$72.02	12,988	12,988	12,988
FY91 AVG	780	6,237	7,017	21,902	5,493	21,902	27,595	5,064	20,911	26,592	16,989	57,906	75,995	\$4,241,562	\$72.02	1,082	1,082	1,082
FY92 TOT	11,550	94,181	105,731	318,444	91,805	318,444	430,410	74,593	329,706	484,299	227,868	684,074	911,942	\$84,241,562	\$77.17	11,870	11,870	11,870
FY92 AVG	963	7,848	8,811	26,592	7,592	26,592	35,868	6,216	27,476	33,692	18,989	57,906	75,995	\$5,864,184	\$77.17	989	989	989
FY93 TOT	11,376	104,925	116,301	342,819	86,945	342,819	430,410	81,136	329,706	484,299	245,532	842,609	1,088,141	\$83,730,388	\$76.95	4,421	4,421	4,421
FY93 AVG	948	8,744	9,692	28,404	7,245	28,404	42,404	6,761	34,172	40,933	20,461	70,217	90,678	\$6,977,532	\$76.95	368	368	368
FY94 TOT	12,989	111,855	124,844	348,890	91,805	348,890	430,410	85,605	329,706	484,299	259,735	897,899	1,157,634	\$90,839,028	\$78.47	2,427	2,427	2,427
FY94 AVG	1,082	9,321	10,403	28,990	7,620	28,990	45,740	7,134	37,075	44,289	21,645	74,825	96,470	\$7,569,919	\$78.47	202	202	202
FY95 TOT	14,859	112,218	127,077	365,589	94,677	365,589	430,410	79,817	329,706	484,299	241,840	935,633	1,177,473	\$94,591,541	\$80.33	2,070	2,070	2,070
FY95 AVG	1,172	9,352	10,523	28,924	7,890	28,924	47,133	6,651	38,866	45,517	20,153	77,969	98,123	\$7,882,628	\$80.33	173	173	173
FY96 TOT	13,800	113,983	127,783	365,589	90,286	365,589	430,410	75,133	329,706	484,299	225,911	946,466	1,177,473	\$95,575,952	\$81.52	1,963	1,963	1,963
FY96 AVG	1,150	9,499	10,649	28,924	7,524	28,924	47,074	6,261	39,784	46,045	18,826	78,872	97,698	\$7,964,663	\$81.52	164	164	164
FY97 TOT	6,659	87,834	94,493	265,589	64,328	265,589	316,175	43,691	199,498	241,840	164,498	877,273	1,041,771	\$82,100,465	\$78.72	2,028	2,028	2,028
FY97 AVG	555	7,320	7,874	21,924	5,363	21,924	42,410	4,467	36,558	41,025	13,708	73,106	86,814	\$6,834,205	\$78.72	169	169	169
FY98 TOT	6,555	82,094	88,649	265,589	57,797	265,589	316,175	47,114	356,852	403,966	147,498	739,010	886,508	\$67,216,808	\$75.82	1,762	1,762	1,762
FY98 AVG	546	6,841	7,387	21,924	4,816	21,924	35,197	3,926	29,738	33,664	12,292	61,584	73,876	\$5,601,401	\$75.82	147	147	147
FY99 TOT	8,977	88,148	97,125	316,175	71,153	316,175	376,175	35,712	317,243	352,955	112,731	649,323	762,054	\$59,003,848	\$77.51	1,887	1,887	1,887
FY99 AVG	748	7,346	8,094	26,348	5,946	26,348	31,348	2,976	26,437	29,413	9,394	54,110	63,505	\$4,921,987	\$77.51	157	157	157
FY00 TOT	6,213	76,613	82,826	239,188	61,975	239,188	286,015	47,114	318,110	342,264	75,083	662,793	797,876	\$57,400,692	\$77.71	1,664	1,664	1,664
FY00 AVG	518	6,384	6,902	19,787	5,165	19,787	23,156	4,013	26,509	28,522	6,257	55,233	61,490	\$4,783,391	\$77.71	139	139	139
FY01 TOT	2,619	53,352	55,971	166,338	43,707	166,338	199,188	29,802	352,051	381,853	91,844	748,347	840,191	\$64,127,521	\$76.32	2,107	2,107	2,107
FY01 AVG	218	4,446	4,664	13,868	3,655	13,868	16,598	2,484	29,338	31,821	7,654	62,362	70,016	\$5,343,960	\$76.32	176	176	176
FY02 TOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52,644	441,515	494,189	162,866	931,906	1,094,592	\$167,949	\$81.14	2,137	2,137	2,137
FY02 AVG	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,397	36,793	41,180	13,557	77,659	91,216	\$17,792	\$81.14	178	178	178
FY03 TOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	104,035	464,299	568,354	236,151	1,047,440	1,283,591	\$199,847,479	\$84.96	N/A	N/A	N/A
FY03 AVG	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,670	38,692	47,361	19,675	87,287	106,966	\$19,987,290	\$84.96	N/A	N/A	N/A

Notes: Applications not tracked starting FY02.
EBT starts FY2003 - DMI and DIR returns no longer used.
In March 2003, federal mandated changes for definitions of "PA," and "NA" for Participating Cases and Persons implemented. This has affected the average family size for both for FY2003.
In April 2003, the issuance cycle was changed from a fiscal month to a calendar month.

NEVADA STATE WELFARE DIVISION

TANF Grants: FY94-FYTD03

FYTD = JUNE 2003



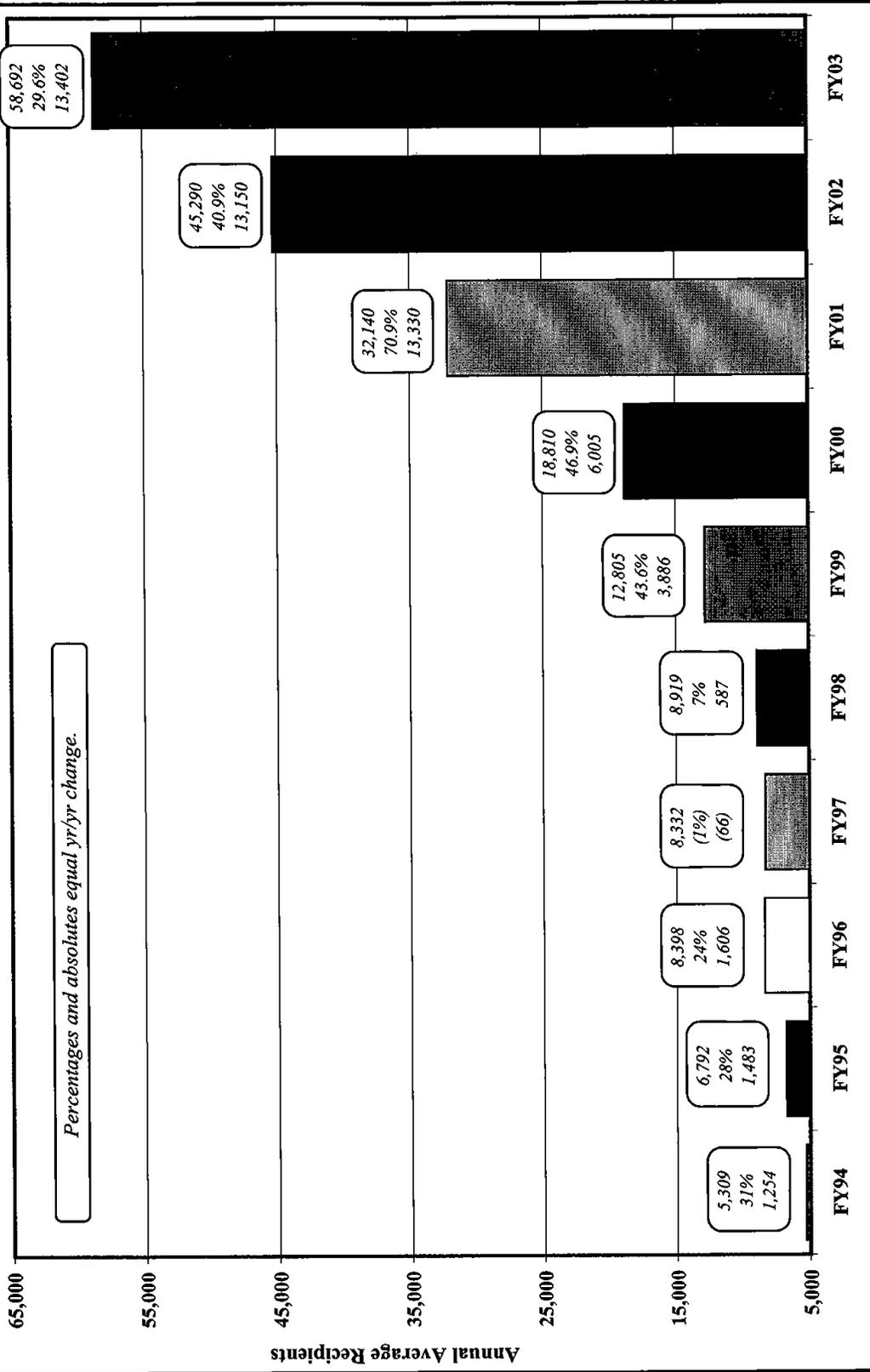
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NEVADA STATE WELFARE DIVISION

TANF RELATED MED: FY94 - FYTD03

FYTD = June 2003



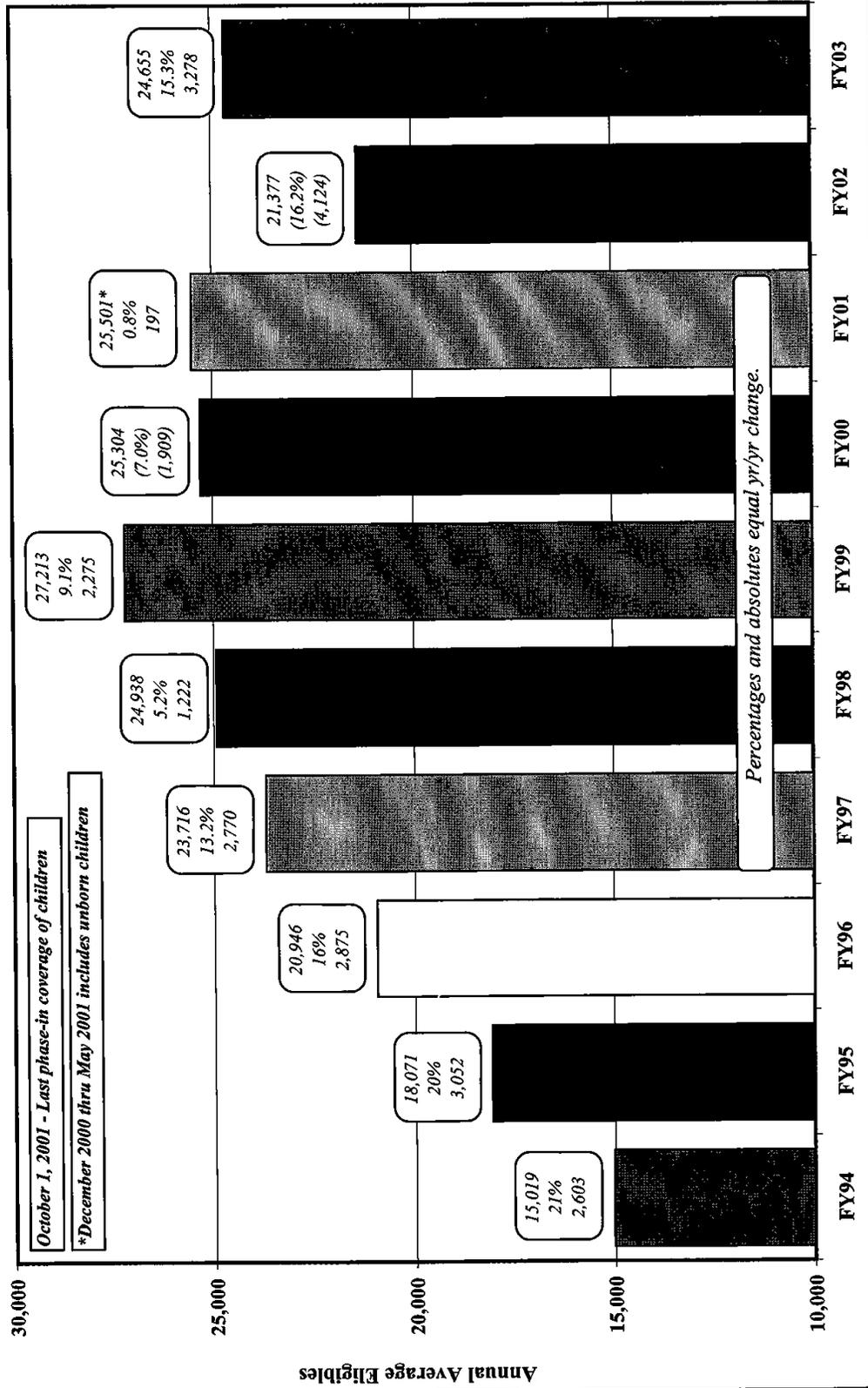
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NEVADA STATE WELFARE DIVISION

CHAP Recipients: FY94 - FYTD03

FYTD = June 2003



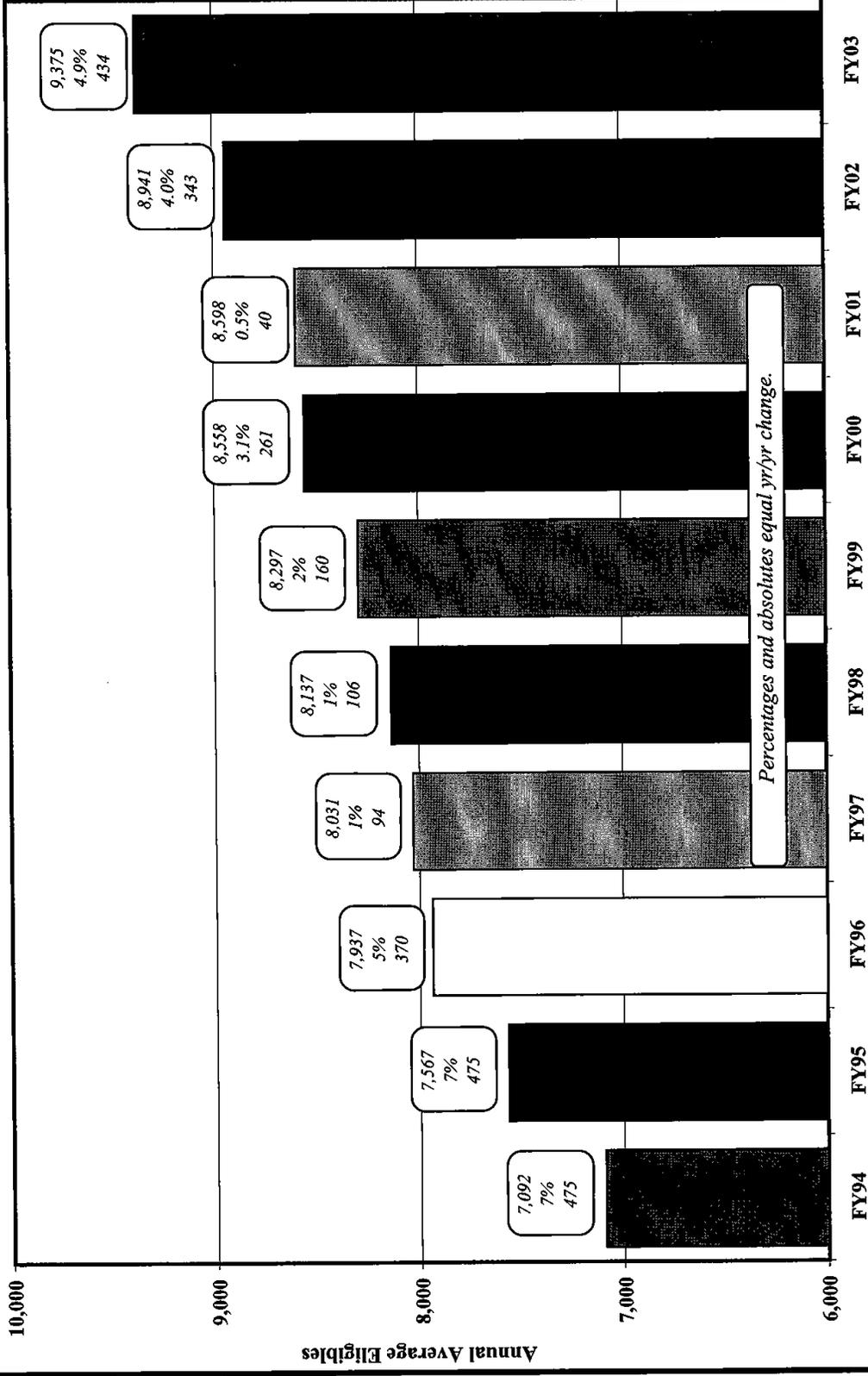
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NEVADA STATE WELFARE DIVISION

Aged Recipients: FY94 - FYTD03

FYTD = June 2003



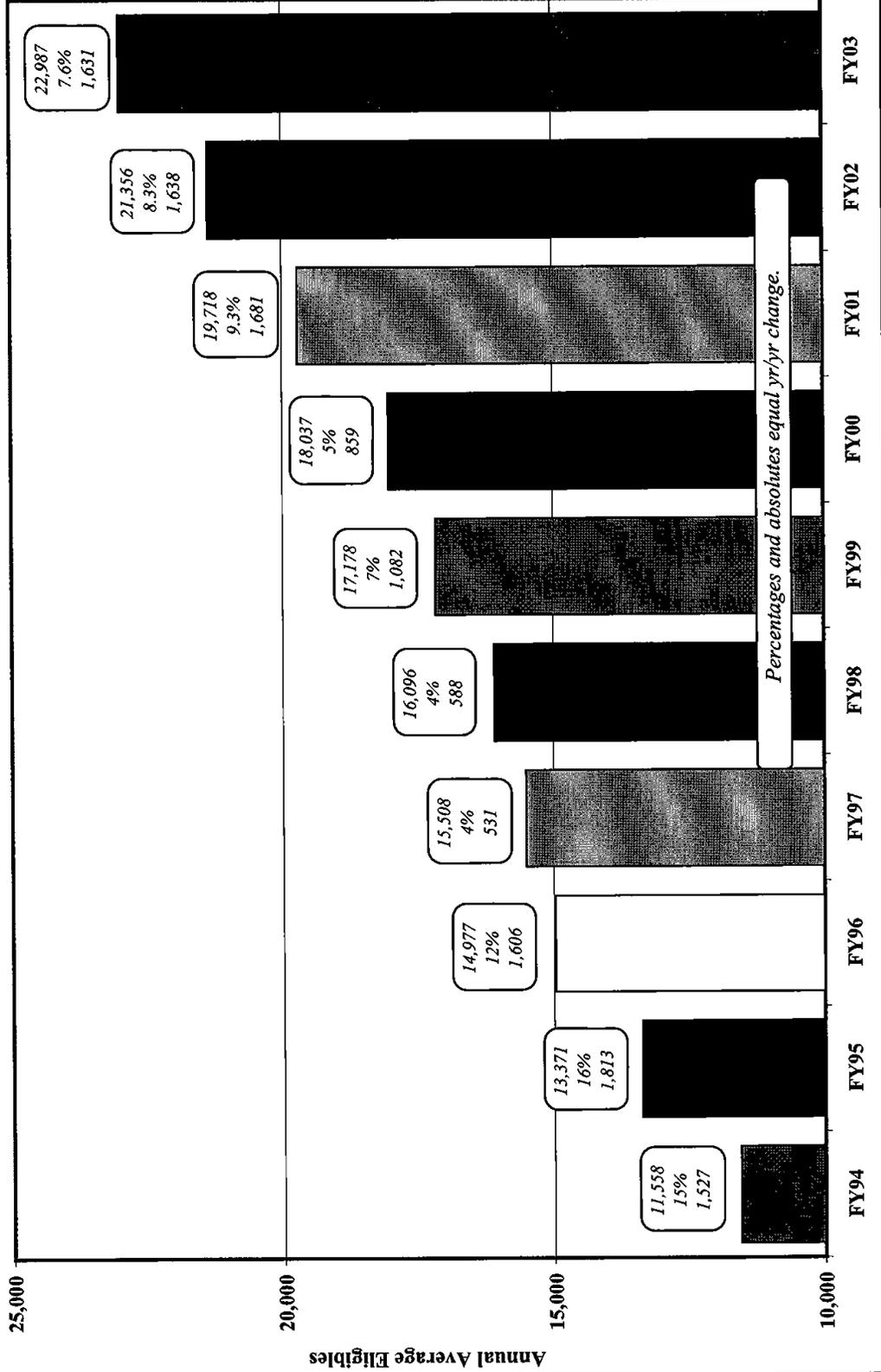
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NEVADA STATE WELFARE DIVISION

Disabled/Blind Recipients: FY94-FYTD03

FYTD = June 2003



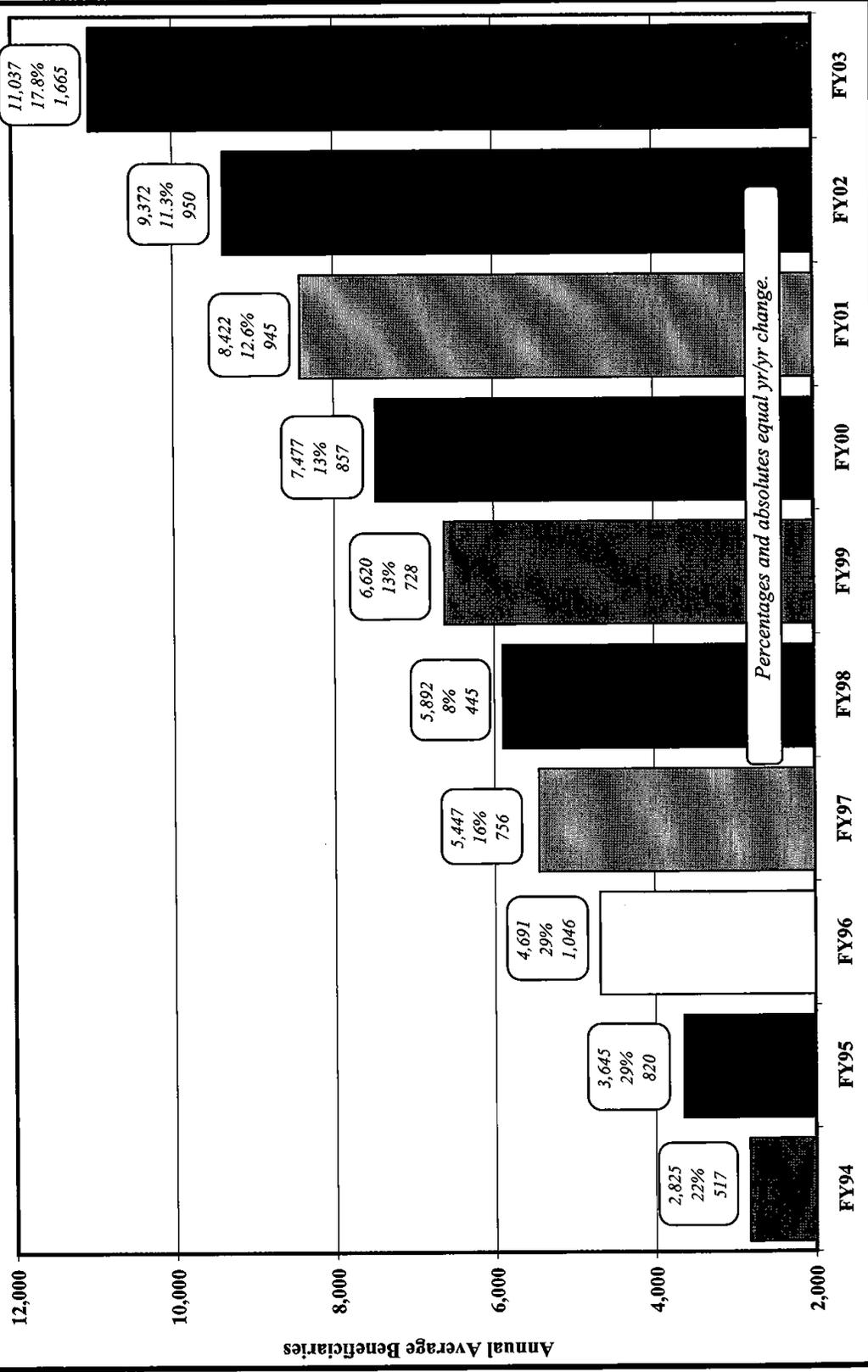
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NEVADA STATE WELFARE DIVISION

Medicare Beneficiaries: FY94 - FYTD03

FYTD = June 2003



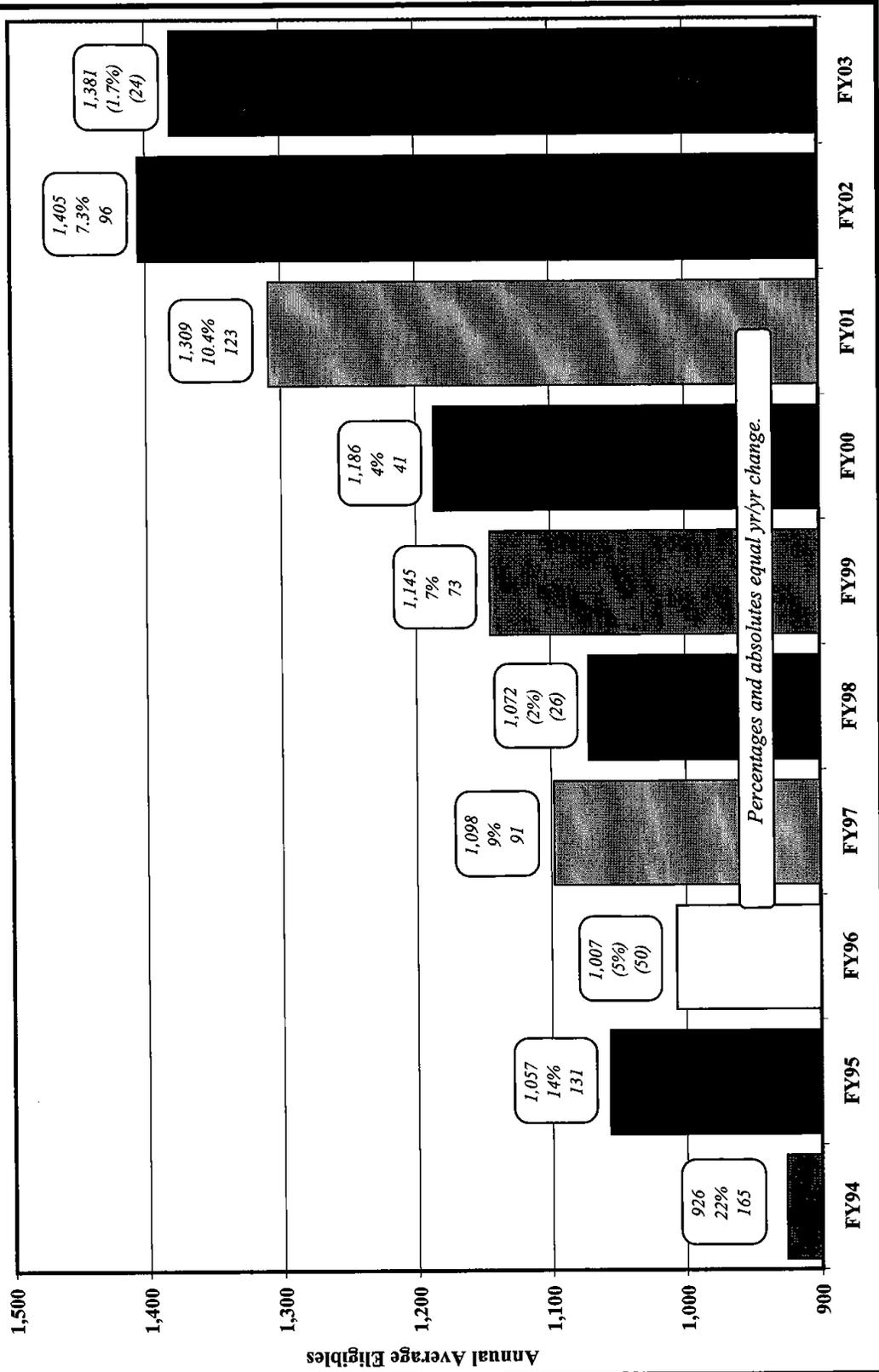
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NEVADA STATE WELFARE DIVISION

County Match Recipients: FY94-FYTD03

FYTD = June 2003



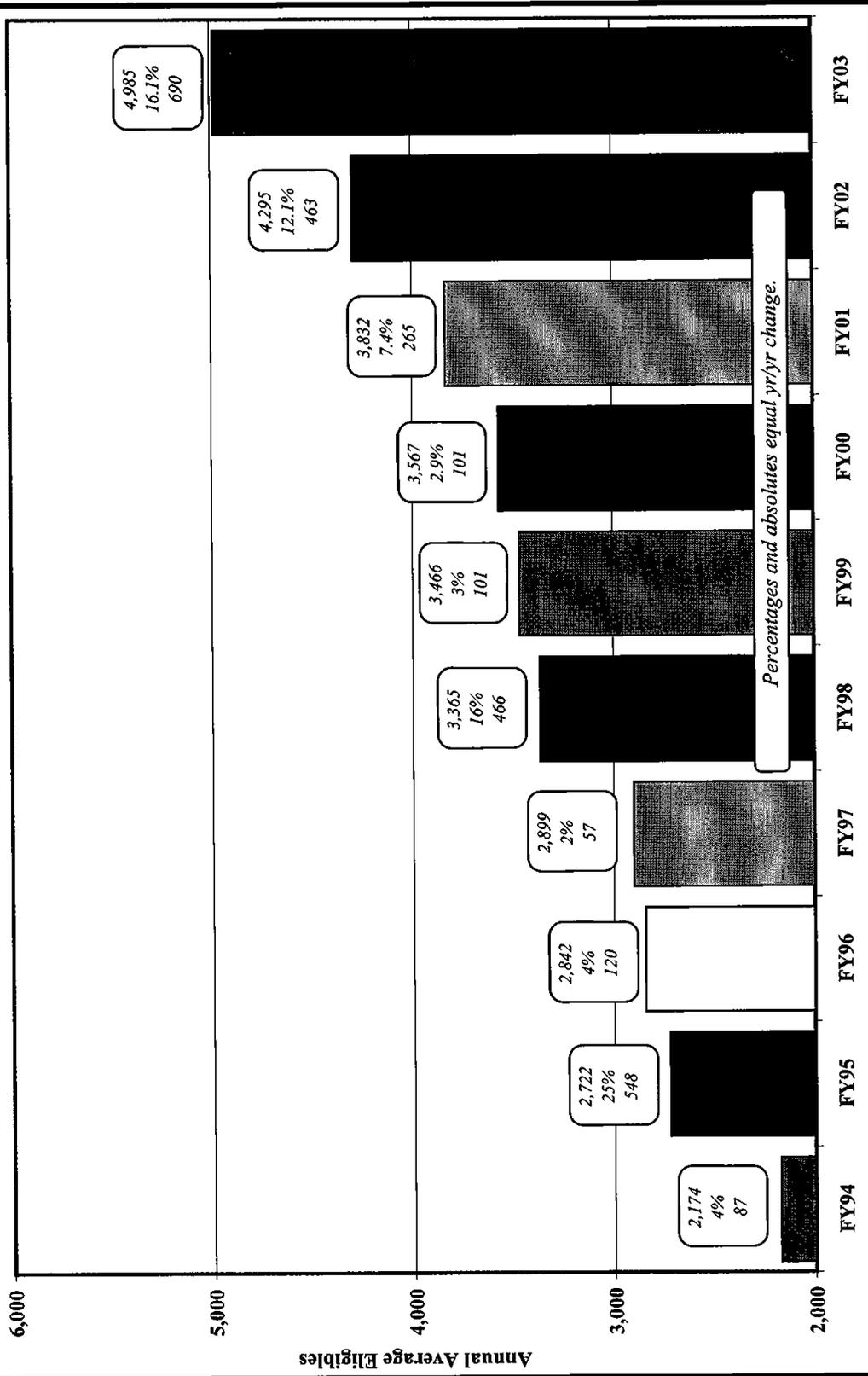
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NEVADA STATE WELFARE DIVISION

Child Welfare Recipients: FY94-FYTD03

FYTD = June 2003



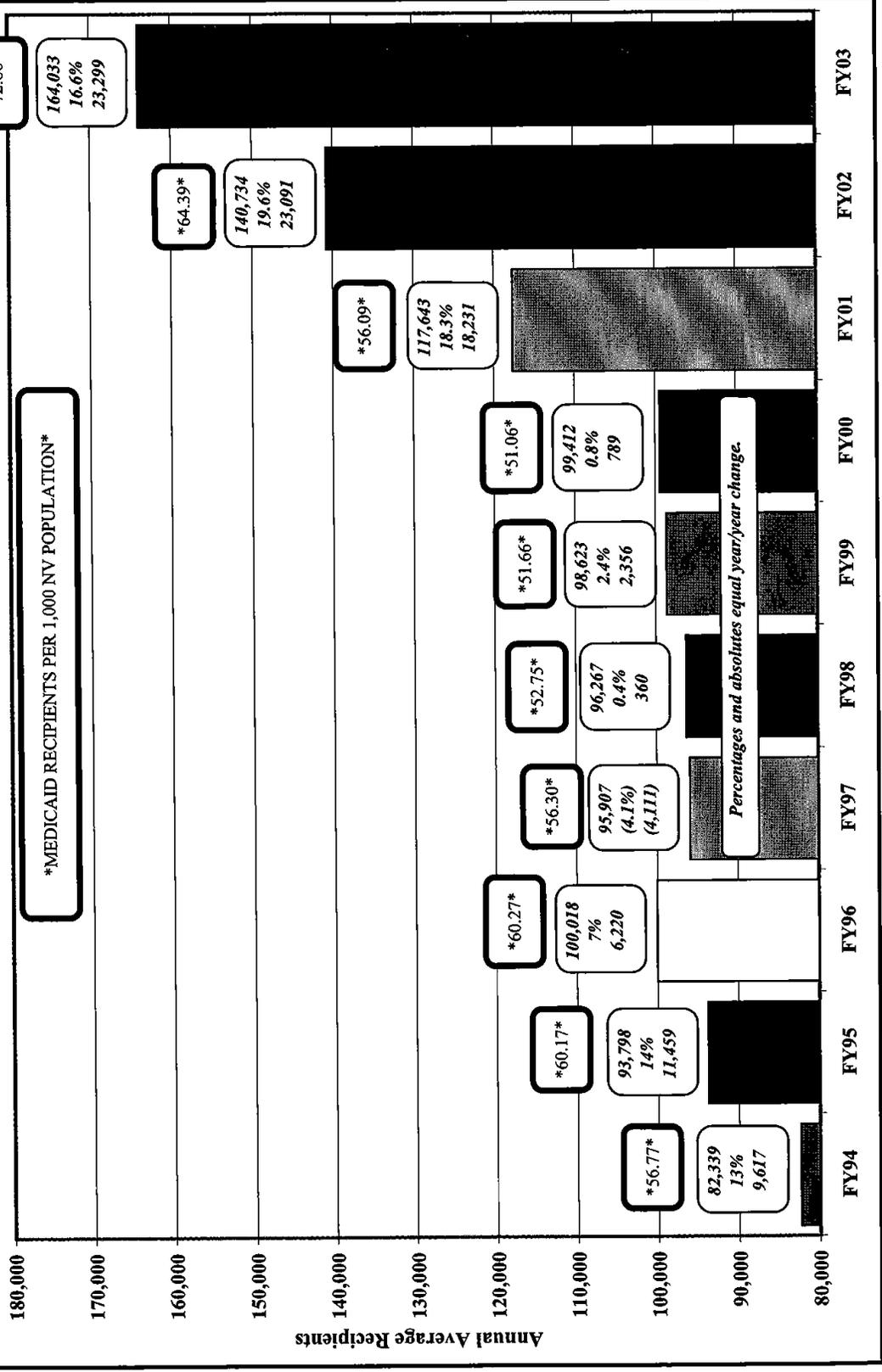
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NEVADA STATE WELFARE DIVISION

Total Medicaid Recipients: FY94-FY03YTD

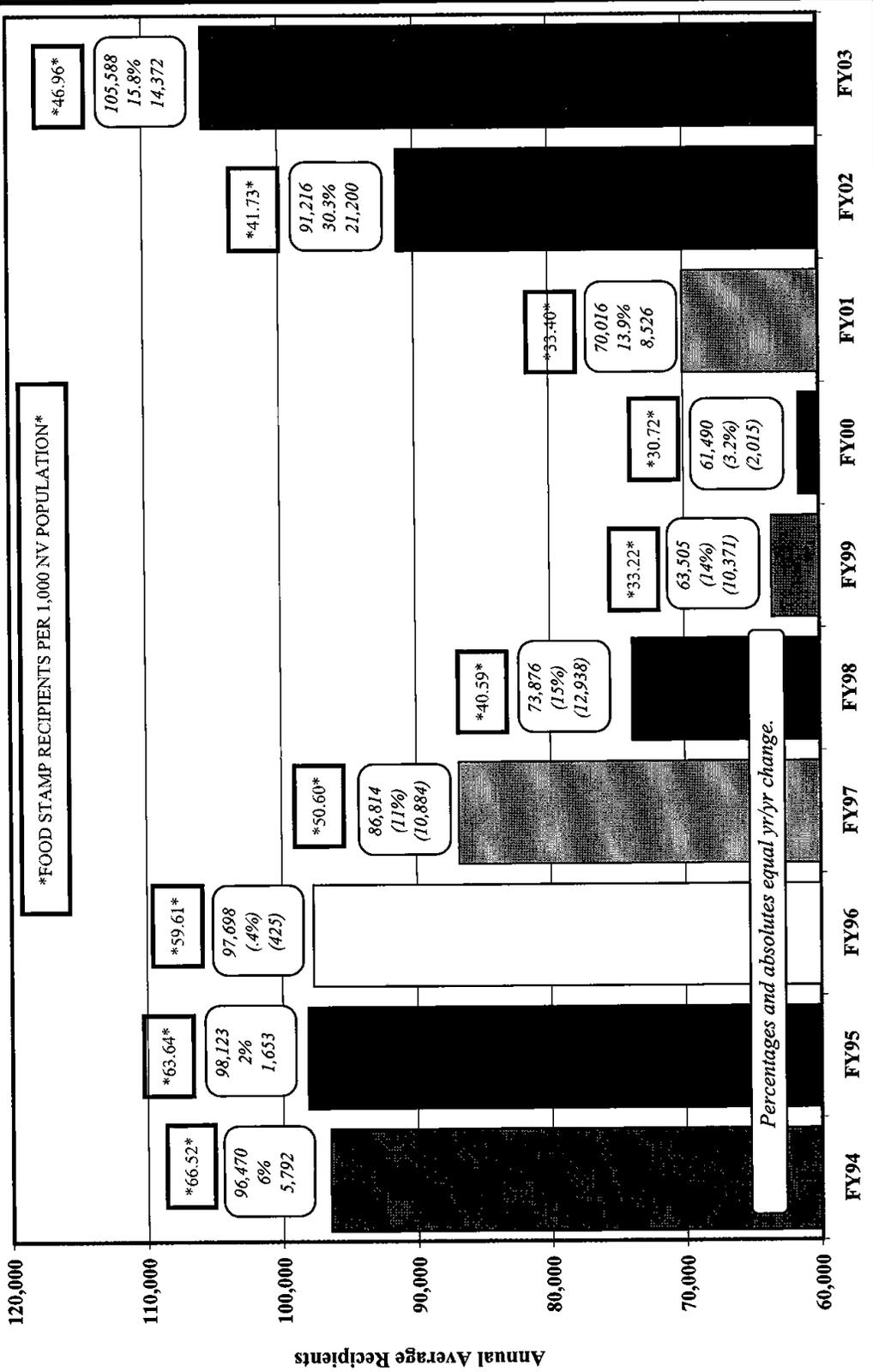
YTD = June 2003



7/29/2003

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NEVADA STATE WELFARE DIVISION
Food Stamp Participating Persons: FY94-FYTD03
FYTD = May 2003



7/28/2003

K:\BUDGET\GRAPHS\2000\ALLFOOD STAMP PART PERS

**PROGRAM
REVIEW
AND
EVALUATION
(PRE)**



PROGRAM REVIEW, AND EVALUATION (PRE)

Program Review and Evaluation consists of Quality Control, TANF Data Reporting (Disaggregated Data) and Hearings.

I. BACKGROUND

The Quality Control system was implemented in Nevada in 1964 under federal mandate. Initially it monitored the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and adult programs. In 1975 it was expanded to include the Medicaid and Food Stamp programs. In 1997, with the implementation of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Program, the AFDC program no longer existed and Quality Control reviews for AFDC ceased. The Welfare Division hoped to develop a state QC program for TANF in 2001; however, staffing did not allow for this to occur.

In addition to the existing QC review systems for Food Stamps and Medicaid, in 2001 the Welfare Division Quality Control program implemented a state review process for child care.

II. PURPOSE

The Quality Control (QC) system is a management tool required by the federal Department of Health and Human Services for the Medicaid Program and the Federal Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) for the Food Stamp Program. It began as an adaptation of a technique used widely in industry for evaluating and improving the quality of products and services.

MEDICAID

The purpose of the Medicaid Quality Control (MEQC) system is to measure the rate of erroneous medical claims payments due to errors in recipient eligibility and to provide for corrective action, and to improve state and local administration of the Medicaid eligibility system. Should Nevada, for each annual assessment period, have a payment error rate greater than 3%, it will be subject to a disallowance in federal financial participation. The federal medical assistance funds are multiplied by the percentage over 3%, which is the disallowance.

Federal rules also allow states to implement pilot projects for active MEQC reviews, which target identified error prone activities. Depending on the pilot project, establishment of payment error rates may not be required. With federal approval, Nevada implemented a pilot project in October of 2002 which does not establish a payment error rate. The pilot project is currently approved through September, 2004. Review findings are identified, reported on, and corrective action is taken. At the completion of the approved pilot project, federal approval may be granted for a new pilot project or traditional MEQC reviews may be reinstated.

FOOD STAMPS

The Food Stamp Program Quality Control system is a management tool to measure the accuracy and validity of Food Stamp cases at a given time. Both active and negative (closed) cases are reviewed. Reviews conducted on active cases determine whether households are eligible and receiving the correct allotments. Reviews of negative cases determine whether the decision to deny, suspend or terminate the household was correct. For the purposes of this system, errors in eligibility encompass ineligibility of participating households and over- and under-issuance of total allotments.

The Welfare Division is required to submit a sub-sample of completed state agency Quality Control reviews for federal re-review. Results of all Quality Control review findings are electronically transmitted to FNS on a monthly basis. The findings enable our division and the federal agency to determine the nature and extent of problems in the program areas reviewed, keep currently informed about changes in levels of errors, evaluate the effect of policies and other changes in administration, and to ascertain the progress being made toward completion of the federally required sample size.

Federal financial participation may be reduced or disallowed when the error target is exceeded. In 2002 a new Farm Bill was signed into law, which revised sanction provisions generally effective for fiscal year 2003 performance. The threshold for sanctions is now 105% of the national average. States will not be subject to sanction until the second consecutive year their error rates exceed the threshold. Any penalties assessed are based on the total issuance dollars. The tolerance level takes into account both the active and negative error rates. The active payment error rate must be no greater than 5.9% and the negative case error rate must be less than the national weighted mean negative case rate for the prior fiscal year.

Unlike Medicaid, there are incentives to gain additional administrative funding. The new Farm Bill rules also replaced the former system of enhanced funding with new performance bonuses. Bonuses totaling \$48 million will be distributed to states with the best or most improved performance on measures relating to payment accuracy, negative error rate, increased participation in the Food Stamp program and application processing timeliness. Nevada received \$1.2 million for increased participation in the Food Stamp program in 2002. QC data is used for determining which states qualify for performance bonuses.

TANF

Current Quality Control efforts under the TANF Program are somewhat different from those used for AFDC, the previous cash assistance program. As federally mandated, case characteristics are gathered monthly and reported quarterly to the federal Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Although states are expected to develop and operate individual QC programs to assure accurate and timely benefit issuances, there is no longer a federal mandate for QC case reviews to be completed. Nevada hopes to develop a state review system for TANF when funds allow.

CHILD CARE

The Nevada State Welfare Division began administering the Child Care Development Fund (CCDF) in 1997, and today, child care is one of the fastest growing areas of assistance offered by the division. There is currently no federal mandate requiring QC reviews for child care. However, Nevada developed and implemented a state Quality Control child care review process in 2001. Child care eligibility determinations and services are provided by two outside contractors. Based on a random sampling, reviews of case actions are completed by QC to ensure goals of accurate and timely case processing are being met, and program expenditures are accurate.

III. FUNDING

Quality Control operations are included in division administrative costs for the Food Stamp and Medicaid programs, and are 50% federal and 50% state monies. Costs for TANF and child care are also included in the division administrative costs within the block grants federally provided for these programs.

IV. QUALITY CONTROL PROCESS

The Quality Control program, under the Program Review and Evaluation Unit, consists of eleven (11) QC Specialists, one (1) Program Assistant, and one (1) Chief who are responsible for:

1. Completing accurate case record analysis;
2. Completing accurate and thorough field investigations, including personal contacts with program recipients, other household members, public agencies, private businesses and other third parties;
3. Making accurate decisions on each case as to the correctness of eligibility determinations and payments, based on federal and state policy manuals;

4. Compiling and tabulating the data as to the extent of errors noted and the causal factors of errors;
5. Analyzing the data accumulated and achieving logical conclusions;
6. Advising the district and program staff of the decisions reached;
7. Preparing monthly federal and state reports; and
8. Preparing annual and semi-annual state and federal narrative reports, statistical reports, and corrective action plans.

Successful accomplishment of the objectives of Quality Control depends on sound administration in all aspects of staffing, sample selection, case reviews, analysis and evaluation of case findings, and maintaining caseloads within established limits in order to meet federal time-frame requirements.

VI. PERFORMANCE HISTORY

	Federal Fiscal Year	Accuracy Rate	Enhanced Funding
Food Stamps	1985	96.98%	\$436,711
	1986	96.79%	\$475,328
	1987	96.18%	\$511,258
	1988	97.31%	\$560,703
	1989	95.18%	\$578,338
	1990	93.50%	-0-
	1991	92.50%	-0-
	1992	93.20%	-0-
	1993	90.90%	-0-
	1994	93.15%	-0-
	1995	91.23%	-0-
	1996	89.37%	-0-
	1997	87.77%	-0-
	1998	91.19%	-0-
	1999	91.86%	-0-
2000	94.89%	-0-	
2001	92.00%	-0-	
2002	93.59%	\$1,200,000*	
AFDC	1985	97.38%	No enhanced funding provision.
	1986	97.81%	
	1987	96.78%	
	1988	97.03%	
	1989	98.10%	
	1990	96.90%	
	1991	96.80%	
	1992	95.87%	
	1993	94.10%	
	1994	90.86%	
1995	91.16%		
1996	89.16%		
TANF	1997	98.45%	
	1998-2002	Not Tracked	
MEDICAID	1985	99.94%	No enhanced funding provision.
	1986	99.74%	
	1987	99.47%	
	1988	98.06%	
	1989	99.66%	
	1990	98.04%	
	1991	99.10%	
	1992	98.10%	
	1993	99.12%	
	1994	97.74%	
	1995	97.25%	
	1996	99.47%	
	1997	98.04%	
	1998	98.07%	
	1999	99.86%	
	2000	99.98%	
2001	99.53%		
2002*	99.16%*	unofficial state result unofficial state result unofficial state result unofficial state result unofficial state result unofficial 11 months results due to pilot project.	

HEARINGS

The Nevada State Welfare Division Hearings Unit provides two essential services:

- An appeal process for applicants and recipients aggrieved of the TANF, Medicaid, Food Stamps, New Employees of Nevada (NEON), Child Health Assurance Program (CHAP), Energy Assistance Program (EAP) and Child Care programs; and
- Determining the validity of Intentional Program Violations alleged by Welfare Division staff in the TANF, Food Stamps, EAP, NEON, and Child Care programs.

A hearing officer, who is appointed by the division administrator and reports to the Chief of PRE, acts as an impartial fact-finder who has no connection with the action in question. The hearing officer is responsible for:

- Receiving verbal testimony and documentary evidence from the hearing parties;
- Making a complete record of the hearing proceedings;
- Controlling the hearing and limiting extraneous information; and
- Making a decision based on program policy and the evidence presented within required time frames, and notifying appropriate parties of the hearing decision.

A hearing decision made by the Nevada State Welfare Division may be appealed within ninety (90) days from the date of the decision letter to the District Court of the State of Nevada.

TANF DATA REPORTING

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996 established the block grants for TANF. The purpose of this welfare reform initiative was to increase the flexibility of states in operating a program designed for specific goals. PRWORA allows states discretion as to the mechanisms used in meeting the welfare reform goals set forth in the law. However, it also places a responsibility for measuring, tracking and reporting on the reform initiatives implemented by the state.

To meet the reporting responsibility, PRWORA requires states to collect and report a wide variety of disaggregated case record information on the families receiving TANF assistance and families no longer receiving TANF assistance. This information is collected on a monthly basis by the state, and reported on a quarterly basis to the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). States have the option of reporting on the entire TANF caseload or on a statistically valid sample of the TANF caseload. Currently, the Nevada State Welfare Division reports TANF data using a sample of the caseload.

Two important uses of this information are:

- Calculating the Work Participation Rate of each state (explained further in the Employment and Training Section); and
- Caseload Characteristics Studies, by state, nationwide.

Information reported through TANF Data Reporting is compiled and published annually by the Administration for Children and Families in the TANF Annual Report to Congress. This publication serves as a resource to any federal agency making decisions or appropriations which could impact Nevada's TANF populations.

**INVESTIGATIONS
AND
RECOVERY
UNIT**



INVESTIGATIONS AND RECOVERY UNIT

I. UNIT ACTIVITIES

- A. Identify and reduce fraud and abuse in Welfare Division programs, through investigation of suspected violations to determine violator intent and program consequence.
- B. Identify and locate absent parents of Welfare cash assistance cases where the absent parent is not known to the client.
- C. Determine the value of overpaid program benefits using collateral sources to secure factual information and/or evidence.
- D. Pursue collection of Welfare Division debts through reductions of benefits, voluntary payments or court orders.
- E. Promote program integrity and punish intentional program violators using administrative disqualifications and/or criminal prosecutions.

II. STAFFING

The Investigations and Recovery program has been firmly established in seven of Welfare Division offices. Offices without I&R staff have their needs/responsibilities covered by those offices with I&R units. The current organizational structure in fiscal year 2003 is:

- A. CENTRAL OFFICE (reports to the Chief of Eligibility and Payments)
 - 1. Investigations and Recovery Specialist III
- B. LAS VEGAS – BELROSE (reports to the district office manager)
 - 1. Compliance Investigator Supervisor
 - 2. Four (4) Compliance Investigator II
 - 3. Eligibility Certification Specialist-Overpayments
 - 4. Two (2) Program Assistant III
 - 5. Program Assistant I

- C. LAS VEGAS – CHARLESTON (reports to the district office manager)
 - 1. Compliance Investigator Supervisor
 - 2. Three (3) Compliance Investigator II
 - 3. Eligibility Certification Specialist-Overpayments
 - 4. Two (2) Program Assistant III
 - 5. Management Assistant I

- D. LAS VEGAS - OWENS (reports to the district office manager)
 - 1. Compliance Investigator Supervisor
 - 2. Four (4) Compliance Investigator II
 - 3. Eligibility Certification Specialist-Overpayments
 - 4. Two (2) Program Assistant III
 - 5. Management Assistant I

- E. RENO (reports to the district office manager)
 - 1. Compliance Investigator Supervisor
 - 2. Two (2) Compliance Investigator II
 - 3. Eligibility Certification Specialist-Overpayments
 - 4. Two (2) Program Assistant III
 - 5. Program Assistant I

- F. CARSON CITY (reports to the district office manager)
 - 1. Compliance Investigator II
 - 2. Program Assistant III
 - 3. Eligibility Certification Specialist-Overpayments

- G. ELKO (reports to the district office manager)
 - 1. Compliance Investigator II
- H. HENDERSON (reports to the district office manager)
 - 1. Compliance Investigator Supervisor
 - 2. Two (2) Compliance Investigator II
 - 3. Eligibility Certification Specialist-Overpayments
 - 4. Two (2) Program Assistant III
 - 5. Program Assistant I

III. AUTHORITY

Recipient fraud is a violation of both federal and state law. If convicted, individuals may receive penalties which include any or all of the following:

- Administrative program disqualification
- Criminal conviction
- Full program restitution
- Criminal fines and/or penalties
- Confinement in county, state or federal prison

IV. ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

A. GRANT REDUCTION

Households owing a debt to the Welfare Division may have benefits automatically withheld to repay program overpayments.

B. REPAYMENT AGREEMENT

The individual owing a debt may negotiate a repayment agreement with the Welfare Division. Such an agreement will normally allow the debtor to utilize an installment plan to repay overpaid benefits.

C. FORCED COLLECTIONS

Individuals who are delinquent in the repayment of a program overpayment are pursued through the civil courts. The Welfare Division seeks the court's intervention in forcing the repayment of overpaid program benefits.

D. ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES

Individuals who are convicted of an intentional program violation may be disqualified from program participation for 12 months for a first violation, 24 months for a second violation and permanently for a third violation. Cases of this type are heard by a Welfare Division Hearing Officer. Unfavorable decisions may be appealed within 30 days to the appropriate district court.

V. FRAUD

A. DEFINITION OF FRAUD

"Fraud" means an intentional deception or misrepresentation made by a person with the knowledge a deception could result in some unauthorized benefit to him/her or some other person. It includes any act that constitutes fraud under applicable federal or state law.

B. CRITERIA FOR FRAUD PROSECUTION REFERRALS

Many factors, such as the following, are considered prior to making the decision to submit a case for prosecution:

1. Most important is intent. The intent can be either implied or specific. The accused must have willfully and knowingly failed to provide true and correct information.
2. Overpayment amounts for all involved programs must total \$750.00 or more. Exception to this rule may be exercised when the intent is so specific there is no question about the individual's intentions, or the individual has previously obtained monies from the agency utilizing fraudulent information or circumstances.
3. The individual is of sound mind and has the proven ability to distinguish right from wrong.
4. The individual does not have a physical condition which promotes sympathy to such a degree that members of the public will forgive or excuse the criminal act.
5. There are no extenuating circumstances present that will cloud the fraud issue in a manner that will prove embarrassing to the agency, should prosecution action be pursued.

VI. EXAMPLES OF RECIPIENT FRAUD

Examples of recipient fraud include, but are not limited to:

- A. Reporting false or misleading information upon submission of an application, or other required communication, which would allow individuals to receive benefits they were not otherwise entitled.
- B. Failing to report monies received from employment or other sources.
- C. Failing to report the presence of additional household members.
- D. Claiming benefits for household members that do not reside in their benefiting household.
- E. Failing to make full disclosure of assets and/or resources.

VII. INVESTIGATIVE PROCESS

A. CASES ASSIGNED

Once assigned a case, the investigator has ten days to investigate the recipient's eligibility. The routine systematic approach used to investigate program eligibility includes the following:

- 1. Review the case referral form for information.
- 2. Review related case files (TANF, Food Stamps, medical).
- 3. Discuss the case with the assigned eligibility worker.
- 4. Preliminary investigative steps.
 - a. Check Department of Motor Vehicles records
 - b. Verify landlord/tenant records
 - c. Review school records of children
 - d. Check utility company records (electric, phone, cable, etc.)
 - e. Review employment history (Employment Security Division)
 - f. Check marriage and divorce records
 - g. Check county assessor's records for property

- h. Check for Supplemental Security Income benefits
 - i. Check with Housing Authority (Section 8), if applicable
5. Begin the field investigation.
- a. Establish the identity of absent parent.
 - 1) Interview the absent parent.
 - 2) Verify separate residence and determine if deprivation exists.
 - 3) Obtain paternity statements.
 - 4) Verify if support is being paid and if so, to whom.
 - b. Contact and interview neighbors, relatives and friends of the recipient, if necessary.
 - c. Interview landlord to obtain information regarding residence.
 - 1) Name/Social Security Number
 - 2) Employment history
 - 3) Household members and relationship
 - 4) Assets and resources
 - 5) Emergency contacts
 - 6) Prior residence information
 - d. Contact employer (if applicable).
 - 1) Obtain copy of employment application.
 - e. Check registration and title of vehicles.
 - 1) Contact lien holders for income and credit information.
 - f. Review medical records.
 - g. Obtain official documents pertaining to the recipient.
 - 1) Marriage Record
 - 2) Birth Record
 - 3) Divorce Decree
 - h. Contact other agencies with information relating to the recipient.
 - i. Interview recipient and discuss case findings.

6. Analyze all case information and formulate conclusions.
7. Determine the best action (without prejudice to the agency or client) to be taken according to the findings of the case as they apply to policy, state law and federal statutes. Provide copies of information and/or evidence to all involved programs.

B. PROSECUTION CASES

1. Prepare the prosecution package for submission to the prosecuting authority.
 - a. Write a detailed description of allegations and investigative findings.
 - b. Provide copies of supporting evidence.
 - c. Establish a list of witnesses for easy reference.
2. Meet with prosecuting authority and discuss elements of the case.
3. Complete additional work as required by the prosecuting authority.
4. Attend any scheduled court dates.
5. Monitor case through the criminal process and obtain copy of final disposition.

VIII. UNIT STATISTICAL INFORMATION (STATEWIDE)

	<u>SFY 2002</u>	<u>SFY 2003</u>
Investigations Completed	2,706	2,503
Cost Avoidance:		
TANF	\$1,231,472	\$957,468
Food Stamps	\$440,612	\$247,183
Medicaid	\$2,000,120	\$1,536,748
TOTAL	\$3,672,204	\$2,741,399
Program Collectibles:		
TANF	\$1,344,519	\$2,248,927
Food Stamps	\$1,897,569	\$2,100,678
Medicaid	\$1,679,259	\$2,164,142
TOTAL	\$4,921,470	\$6,513,747

**TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE
FOR NEEDY FAMILIES
(TANF)**

TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES (TANF)

I. BACKGROUND

AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) was established by the Social Security Act in 1935 and Nevada implemented the program in 1955. Nevada's AFDC Program was cash assistance only until Medicaid was implemented in 1967.

The program was administered by the Administration for Children and Families through state and local government agencies within certain broad federal requirements and guidelines.

On August 22, 1996, President Clinton signed the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. This law eliminated the open-ended federal entitlement program of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and created a block grant for states to provide time-limited cash assistance for needy families. The new program is called Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). The goals of TANF are to provide assistance to low-income families with children so they can be cared for in their own home, reduce dependency by promoting job preparation, reduce out-of-wedlock pregnancies and encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

States had until July 1, 1997 to submit a TANF state plan and initiate block grant funding; however, states were permitted to implement the state plan grant immediately after allowing a 45-day public comment period. States which opted for early implementation had to abide by the mandatory requirements of the Act. These include a 60-month lifetime time limit on receipt of benefits, increased work participation requirements, mandatory increased sanctions for failure to participate in work requirements and failure to cooperate with the Child Support Enforcement Program, and living arrangement and school attendance requirements for minor parents. Nevada implemented TANF beginning January 1, 1997.

On February 1, 1997, state welfare reform measures passed during the 1995 legislative session were implemented. These included exempting the total value of one vehicle, increasing the resource limit to \$2,000 and 100% and 50% earned income disregards.

Beginning January 1, 1998, optional provisions allowed to states in the federal regulations, which were adopted by the State Legislature in 1997, were implemented. These included stricter time limits and sanction penalties, assessments and the development of personal responsibility plans for all individuals receiving cash assistance, immunization of children, and creation of a diversion program.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of this program is to provide temporary assistance for the care of dependent children in their homes or in the homes of relatives by furnishing financial, medical and self-sufficiency services.

III. FUNDING

TANF is federally funded through a block grant from the Department of Health and Human Services. In addition, through a maintenance of effort provision in the federal regulations, states are required to contribute money equal to 80% of the amount spent on AFDC and related programs during federal fiscal year 1994.

IV. TANF ASSISTANCE DEFINED

Receipt of TANF assistance subjects the household to federal and state time limits, work participation requirements, child support enforcement activities and requires they be included in federal data reporting.

“Assistance” is defined as cash payments, vouchers and other forms of benefits provided to cover a family’s ongoing basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, etc. It includes child care, transportation and other supports for families that are not employed.

Excluded from the definition are the following:

- A. Child care, transportation and support services to meet work related expenses for **employed** families (even if combined with training and other activities) and during times of temporary unemployment.
- B. Services and activities without a monetary value, e.g., domestic violence, mental health, substance abuse and other counseling, employment and training including books and tuition, information and referral, work subsidies to employers, job retention services, etc.
- C. Non-recurrent short term benefits for up to 4 months of future needs (with no limitation on retrospective needs). This is not limited to one payment if needed again for a different discrete need.
- D. Contributions to individual development accounts (IDAs).
- E. Transportation benefits from a Job Access or Reverse Commute project.
- F. Refundable earned income tax credits.

V. APPLICATION PROCESS

Those wishing to apply must complete a TANF application and submit it to their local Welfare Division office for processing. An eligibility decision is generally made within 45 days from the application date. The TANF application is also an application for Medicaid; therefore, Medicaid eligibility will be determined in conjunction with the TANF determination. In some instances individuals can qualify for Medicaid only, if they otherwise meet TANF criteria.

Medicaid assistance can be requested and granted when certain criteria is met up to three months prior to the TANF application month.

An assistance unit that becomes ineligible for TANF cash assistance due to certain specified conditions may remain eligible for Medicaid up to twelve additional months when certain criteria is met.

VI. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR TANF, THE FOLLOWING ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS MUST BE MET:

A. ASSESSMENT

An assessment is required for each household to evaluate existing skills, prior work experience and employability, and to determine family needs including job training, child care, treatment for substance abuse, mental health services, domestic violence, and other issues. The assessment is done in cooperation with household recipients.

B. PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY PLAN

A written responsibility plan must be established with the participation of the head of household to identify the role of each household member in becoming self-sufficient. The plan must be signed within 60 days of eligibility approval and include a date, not to exceed 24 months later, when the plan expires. The plan must be reviewed at least every six months. If a recipient is a minor parent (under age 18), it must include a provision requiring the minor parent to meet school attendance requirements, attend parenting skill training and encourage the minor parent to participate in a mentoring program.

C. AGREEMENT OF COOPERATION

Each head of household must sign an Agreement of Cooperation which includes a statement of their responsibilities as a condition of receiving benefits and describes the penalties that may be imposed for failure to comply.

D. DEPRIVATION OF PARENTAL CARE/SUPPORT

One or both natural/adoptive parents must be deceased, absent, incapacitated or the total earned income of both parents must fall within TANF income limitations.

E. CHILDREN MUST BE LIVING IN THE HOME OF A SPECIFIED RELATIVE

The child must be living with the individual applying for assistance on their behalf who provides care and supervision and is the child's:

1. Father, mother, sister, brother, grandfather, grandmother;
2. Uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, first cousin, second cousin;
3. Stepfather, stepmother, stepsister, stepbrother.

F. PERSONS WHO MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE ASSISTANCE UNIT

An application for a dependent child must also include, if living in the same household and otherwise eligible:

1. Any natural or adoptive parent of the dependent child; AND
2. Any blood-related or adoptive brothers or sisters of the dependent child who are themselves dependent children and meet all other eligibility requirements.

G. AGE/SCHOOL REQUIREMENTS

Children must be under age 18, OR

Be age 18 and attending school full time expecting to graduate before age 19, or they have not completed high school but are attending vocational or technical training and the course of study is expected to be completed before the child reaches age 19.

H. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

The head of household must ensure their children age 7 to 12 attend school as required by state law and take every reasonable action to ensure the child is not at risk of failing to advance to the next grade level. There is no sanction penalty, but failure to attend school or risk of failure to advance must be addressed in the Personal Responsibility Plan. Minor parents must meet school attendance requirements as a condition of eligibility.

I. IMMUNIZATIONS

Each recipient must provide proof immediately, or within six months, that all children for whom benefits are received are appropriately immunized. The Welfare Division advises every recipient of the availability of standard immunizations through clinics. Exemptions are provided for religious belief or medical conditions. Failure to ensure children are immunized may result in a sanction.

J. RESIDENCY

Applicants must be living in the state with the intention of making Nevada their home permanently, or for an indefinite period.

OR

Entering Nevada with a job commitment or seeking employment.

K. CITIZENSHIP

The applicant must be a U.S. citizen or a non-citizen legally admitted for permanent residence to the U.S., or be in an eligible non-citizen category.

L. CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM (CSEP)

Recipients must cooperate in establishing paternity or seeking child support. Any caretaker or parent applying for or receiving TANF is sanctioned if they refuse to assist the CSEP or District Attorney in establishing paternity or seeking support.

M. NEW EMPLOYEES OF NEVADA (NEON)

NEON is Nevada's employment and training program. The purpose of the program is to reduce or eliminate welfare dependency by providing employment, education, training and support services to TANF recipients. NEON participation is a TANF eligibility requirement for all nonexempt individuals. Exempt individuals, usually single parents with children under twelve months of age, or minor parents with children under twelve weeks of age, are given the option of volunteering for the program if they wish to participate. Participants may be placed in different components including orientation to work, job search workshops, educational activities, skill training and Community Work Experience (CWEP). When mandatory registrants do not cooperate, they are sanctioned and the TANF grant is reduced or discontinued.

Support services available to NEON participants include: help with child care, transportation, clothing and special required work items necessary for employment such as tools, uniforms, shoes, work permits, physicals, etc. Participants may also receive family counseling/planning, health referrals, job placement referrals, etc.

N. FURNISHING SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS.

Each applicant/recipient must provide or apply for a Social Security Number to be eligible for assistance.

O. COOPERATION/REPORTING OBLIGATIONS

TANF applicants/recipients are required to cooperate in providing necessary information to determine initial and ongoing eligibility, the amount of assistance and to report changes which may affect their eligibility/grant.

P. TIME LIMITS

Each recipient may receive 24 months of assistance, after which they must remain off for 12 consecutive months, unless hardship criteria are met. Receipt of benefits may continue within these time limits until the lifetime limit of 5 years is reached. The 24 months of benefits need not be consecutive. A recipient may receive a six-month extension to the two-year time limit if the division determines the recipient would need additional time to achieve self-sufficiency.

A recipient may receive a hardship exemption from the 5-year lifetime limit if hardship criteria are met. No more than 20% of the average monthly number of families may receive an exemption from this time limit.

Q. SANCTIONS FOR NON-COOPERATION

Sanctions are imposed for violation of the Agreement of Cooperation or Personal Responsibility Plan. A recipient is given a 30-day opportunity to correct a first violation. After the expiration of the 30-day period, benefits are reduced by one-third or a pro-rata share of the household size, whichever is greater, for one month; two-thirds of the household benefit or a pro-rata share, whichever is greater, for the second month of violation; and a cutoff of benefits for the third month of violation for a period of three months. For the second violation, a recipient goes through the same process, but benefits are cut off for six months. For the third violation, one half of household benefits are reduced for one month and, if the recipient fails to comply, benefits are cut off permanently effective the second month.

R. RESOURCES/PROPERTY

Liquid and non-liquid resources are evaluated to determine if they are countable or exempt. Countable resources cannot exceed \$2,000 per case. When resources exceed this limit, the case is ineligible.

Types of countable resources are cash on hand, stocks, bonds, mortgages, deeds of trust, bank accounts, real property, etc. There are certain types or amounts of resources which are not counted when determining eligibility such as:

1. One automobile is exempted.
2. The home, including any contiguous land, which is the usual residence of the assistance unit the client owns or is buying.
3. One burial plot for each member of the assistance unit.
4. Burial funds up to \$1,500 equity value for each assistance unit member.
5. Household goods and personal items.

S. INCOME/CONSIDERATION/BUDGETING

The assistance unit must have income within certain limits to be eligible for TANF. The maximum allowable income is based on the number of persons in the assistance unit. A monthly budget is done for all households with income to determine eligibility without application of disregards. Also, some incomes are counted in this test and not counted in the cash grant computation. If gross income is less than 185% of need, a cash grant is computed by subtracting allowable disregards from gross income. Stepparent income and the income of responsible parents is budgeted towards the needs of the assistance unit.

1. Need/Payment Standards

Agency need standards are used to determine eligibility and grant amounts. These need standards include food, clothing, recreation, personal incidentals, fuel for heating, cooking and water heating, electricity for refrigeration and lights, household supplies, medical chest supplies and shelter.

TANF NEED AND PAYMENT AMOUNTS

Household Size	Need Standard 100%	Payment Allowance 39%	Non-Parent Caretaker Payment Allowance (Effective 1/1/00)
1	\$ 592	\$230	\$417
2	\$ 744	\$289	\$476
3	\$ 896	\$348	\$535
4	\$1,048	\$407	\$594
5	\$1,200	\$466	\$653
6	\$1,352	\$524	\$711
7	\$1,504	\$583	\$770
8	\$1,656	\$643	\$829

100% increases \$152 for each additional person.

39% increases \$59 or \$60 for each additional person.

2. Subsidized Housing

Individuals residing in subsidized housing, who are the responsible tenant for the rent or mortgage payment, have \$76 of the value of the subsidy budgeted as unearned income in determining eligibility and amount of assistance. If the subsidy value is less than \$76, this amount is budgeted as unearned income.

The following programs are considered subsidized housing:

-) HUD Conventional Public Housing
-) HUD Section 8 Housing
-) FMHA Section 515 Rental Assistance
-) HUD Indian Housing - Mutual Help and Rental Assistance
-) HUD Transitional Housing (Reno only)

3. Earned Income Disregards

The following are deducted from each person's gross earnings when certain conditions are met:

a. Earned Income Disregards

100% of gross earnings for three months and 50% of gross earnings for nine months. After earned income disregards are exhausted:

Standard Work Expense

Ninety dollars (\$90) or 20% of gross earnings, whichever is greater.

b. Child Care

The actual amount of child care expenses.

4. Stepparent Income

When the TANF natural parent is married to and living with a stepparent, the stepparent's income is considered toward the needs of the assistance unit. The following amounts are subtracted from the stepparent's gross income when certain conditions are met:

a. Standard Work Expense

Ninety dollars (\$90) or 20% of gross earnings, whichever is greater, when the stepparent worked.

b. Need Standard Deductions

The 100% need standard is deducted for the stepparent plus any other persons living in the home who are NOT included in the TANF assistance unit who are claimed by the stepparent as dependents for federal income tax purposes.

c. Support Payment Deductions

Amounts actually paid by the stepparent to persons not living in the home who are claimed by the stepparent as dependents for federal income tax purposes AND payments made by stepparents for alimony and/or child support.

5. Responsible Parent Income

When a minor parent caretaker is living with one or both natural/adoptive parents, the parent's income is used to determine eligibility and amount of assistance for the minor's assistance unit. The following amounts are subtracted from the responsible parent's gross income when certain conditions are met:

a. Standard Work Expense

Ninety dollars (\$90) or 20% of gross earnings, whichever is greater.

b. Need Standard Deductions

The 100% need standard is deducted for the responsible parent plus any other persons living in the home who are NOT included in the TANF assistance unit who are claimed by the responsible parent as dependents for federal income tax purposes.

c. Amounts actually paid by the responsible parents to persons not living in the home who are claimed by the responsible parent as dependents for federal income tax purposes AND payments made for alimony and/or child support.

VII. REGULATIONS AND LAWS

The TANF Program is governed by a variety of laws and regulations. The governing body is the Office of Family Assistance, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services. Program changes and instructions are transmitted to the states through a variety of means, such as information memorandums, action transmittals and Code of Federal Regulations updates.

The following is a partial list of regulatory sources:

1. Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996
2. Title IV-A of the Social Security Act
3. Part 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations
4. Nevada Revised Statutes, Chapter 422
5. Court Ordered Actions

**TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE
FOR NEEDY FAMILIES
(TANF)
TWO-PARENT PROGRAM**



TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES (TANF) TWO-PARENT PROGRAM

I. BACKGROUND

The Family Support Act of 1988 mandated all states implement an AFDC-UP program by October 1, 1990. Nevada's program was implemented effective October 1, 1990.

To be eligible under the AFDC-UP program, the principal wage earner (PWE) was required to meet restrictive unemployment criteria, have a connection to the labor force, and not have refused, without good cause, an offer of employment or training for employment in the 30 days prior to receipt of assistance. In addition, cash payments were limited to 6 months in any 12-month period.

The passage of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 on August 22, 1996 eliminated the restrictive requirements for the AFDC-UP program. Nevada implemented its Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Two-Parent program effective January 1, 1997.

II. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

The non-financial and financial eligibility requirements for the TANF Two-Parent program are the same as the TANF program, with the following exception.

A. PARTICIPATION IN NEON

Unless exempt, both parents must be referred to and available for NEON program participation. At least one parent must participate in job search prior to approval. Once approved, at least one parent is required to participate at least 35 hours per week in a countable work activity, which includes employment, community work experience program, other work experience program or on-the-job training. The hours both parents participate may be combined to meet the 35-hour requirement.

TANF NEED STANDARDS AND PAYMENT LEVELS



TANF NEED STANDARDS AND PAYMENT LEVELS

The need standard is a consolidated figure for a designated family size which indicates the amount of money needed for purchasing basic necessities. Nevada's need standard includes:

"Food, clothing, recreation, personal incidentals, fuel for heating, cooking and water heating, electricity for refrigeration and lights, household supplies, medical chest supplies and shelter."

Once developed, a percent of the need standard is established as the payment allowance to TANF recipients.

The Nevada AFDC need standard was developed in 1969 and modified in December 1975. Since 1975, the payment allowance has fluctuated between 70% and 100% of need.

The 1985 session of the Nevada Legislature recognized that since the standard of need was developed, there had been rapid growth in the poor population in Nevada and an increase in the need for assistance to meet basic necessities might be necessary. As a result, Senate Concurrent Resolution 45 (S.C.R. 45) was passed, which established a study committee to determine the adequacy of the need standard. The study, conducted in large part by the Welfare Division, resulted in a recommendation to increase the need standard using federal Poverty Income Guidelines less the maximum Food Stamp allotment (Thrifty Food Plan). The 1987 Legislature approved funding to increase the payment allowance with the provision a smaller assistance payment will be made to recipients who reside in subsidized housing.

TANF need standards last increased July 1, 2002; however, the payment allowance decreased to 39%. There is only one standard of need for all households no matter what the composition. For example, if an assistance unit consists of 3 children only or one adult and 2 children, the same need standard applies.

On August 22, 1996, President Clinton signed the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. This law eliminated the AFDC program and replaced it with Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). Nevada implemented TANF beginning January 1, 1997, using AFDC criteria.

TANF NEED STANDARDS AND PAYMENT LEVELS

Number of Persons	10/1/87 Total Need	10/1/87 59% Payment	10/1/87 *SH - \$25 Payment	7/1/88 60% Payment	7/1/88 *SH - \$30 Payment
1	\$ 350	\$207	\$182	\$210	\$180
2	450	266	241	270	240
3	550	325	300	330	300
4	650	384	359	390	360
5	750	443	418	450	420
6	850	502	477	510	480
7	950	561	536	570	540
8	1,050	620	595	630	600

Number of Persons	10/1/91 Total Need	10/1/91 60% Payment	10/1/91 *SH - \$72 Payment	2/1/92 59.129% Payment	2/1/92 *SH - \$76 Payment
1	\$ 410	\$246	\$174	\$230	\$154
2	515	309	237	289	213
3	620	372	300	348	272
4	725	435	363	407	331
5	830	498	426	466	390
6	935	561	489	525	449
7	1,040	624	552	584	508
8	1,050	687	615	643	567

Number of Persons	10/1/93 Total Need	10/1/93 49.8% Payment	10/1/93 *SH - \$76 Payment
1	\$ 459	\$229	\$153
2	579	288	212
3	699	348	272
4	819	408	332
5	939	468	392
6	1,059	527	451
7	1,179	587	511
8	1,299	647	571

TANF NEED STANDARDS AND PAYMENT LEVELS

Number of Persons	7/1/96 Total Need	7/1/96 45.3% Payment	7/1/96 *SH - \$76 Payment
1	\$ 505	\$229	\$153
2	637	289	213
3	769	348	272
4	901	408	332
5	1,033	468	392
6	1,165	528	452
7	1,297	588	512
8	1,429	647	571

Number of Persons	10/1/98 Total Need	10/1/98 42.6% Payment	10/1/98 *SH - \$76 Payment
1	\$ 539	\$230	\$154
2	678	289	213
3	817	348	272
4	956	407	331
5	1,095	466	390
6	1,234	526	450
7	1,373	585	509
8	1,512	644	568

Number of Persons	7/1/99 Total Need	7/1/99 42% Payment	7/1/99 *SH - \$76 Payment
1	\$ 546	\$229	\$153
2	687	289	213
3	828	348	272
4	969	407	331
5	1,110	466	390
6	1,251	525	449
7	1,392	585	509
8	1,533	644	568

Number of Persons	7/1/00 Total Need	7/1/00 41% Payment	7/1/00 *SH - \$76 Payment
1	\$ 558	\$230	\$154
2	701	289	213
3	844	348	272
4	987	407	331
5	1,130	466	390
6	1,273	524	373
7	1,416	583	507
8	1,559	642	566

Number of Persons	7/1/01 Total Need	7/1/01 40% Payment	7/1/01 *SH - \$76 Payment
1	\$ 580	\$230	\$154
2	729	289	213
3	878	348	272
4	1,027	407	331
5	1,176	466	390
6	1,325	525	449
7	1,474	584	508
8	1,623	643	567

Number of Persons	7/1/02 Total Need	7/1/02 39% Payment	7/1/02 *SH - \$76 Payment
1	\$ 592	\$230	\$154
2	744	289	213
3	896	348	272
4	1,048	407	331
5	1,200	466	390
6	1,352	524	373
7	1,504	583	507
8	1,656	643	567

2001 STATE TANF PAYMENTS IN ORDER OF DOLLAR AMOUNT

RANK	STATE	TANF MAXIMUM PAYMENT THREE-PERSON HOUSEHOLD
1	Alaska	\$923
2	Minnesota	\$789
3	Wisconsin*	\$673
4	California*	\$645
5	Vermont	\$629
6	New Hampshire	\$600
7	New York*	\$577
8	Hawaii	\$570
9	Massachusetts	\$633
10	Rhode Island	\$554
11	Washington	\$546
12	Connecticut*	\$543
13	Montana	\$494
14	Maine	\$461
15	Oregon	\$460
16	Michigan	\$459
17	North Dakota	\$457
18	Utah	\$451
19	New Mexico	\$389
20	South Dakota	\$430
21	Iowa	\$426
22	New Jersey	\$424
23	Maryland	\$439
24	Kansas	\$403
25	Pennsylvania	\$403
26	District of Columbia	\$379
27	Illinois	\$377
28	Ohio	\$373
29	Nebraska	\$364
30	Colorado	\$357
31	Nevada	\$348
32	Arizona	\$347
33	Wyoming	\$340
34	Delaware	\$338
35	West Virginia	\$453
36	Florida	\$303
37	Idaho	\$293
38	Missouri	\$292
39	Oklahoma	\$292
40	Virginia	\$320
41	Indiana	\$288
42	Georgia	\$280
43	North Carolina	\$272
44	Kentucky	\$262
45	Arkansas	\$204
46	South Carolina	\$203
47	Texas	\$201
48	Louisiana	\$240
49	Tennessee	\$185
50	Mississippi	\$170
51	Alabama	\$164

*In states where welfare benefits vary by region or for different categories of recipients, the cash assistance benefit shown here is the one which applies to the largest number of welfare recipients in the state.

**Minnesota provides a cash grant which combines TANF and food stamp benefits.

TANF-RELATED MEDICAL ONLY CATEGORIES



TANF-RELATED MEDICAL ONLY CATEGORIES**I. TANF-RELATED MEDICAID (TRM) - 42 U.S.C. § 1396U-1, Section 1931 of the Social Security Act**

Households are eligible for Medicaid when they meet TANF household composition, age, deprivation, residency, citizenship, income, and resource eligibility requirements and:

1. Elect not to receive cash benefits; or
2. Become ineligible to receive cash benefits due to TANF state or federal time limits; or
3. Are denied or terminated from TANF due to a TANF-only requirement; or
4. Apply for TANF but withdraw their application because they choose not to pursue TANF benefits while their application is pending; or
5. Choose to close their cash case for any reason; or
6. Fail to cooperate during a TANF redetermination with a TANF-only requirement.

II. EXCESS EARNINGS/LOSS OF EARNED INCOME DISREGARDS - 42 CFR 435.112/Sec. 402(a)(37) of the Social Security Act and 45 CFR 233.20(a)(14)

When the assistance unit becomes ineligible for TANF due to the caretaker's increased earnings OR because a member of the assistance unit is no longer eligible for the 50% or 100% earned income disregard because the period of time for allowing the disregard has expired, and the member was eligible for and received TANF in Nevada for 3 of the 6 months before the first month of ineligibility, the assistance unit may remain eligible for Medicaid for twelve months.

A. MEDICAID COVERAGE AND ELIGIBILITY DURING THE INITIAL SIX-MONTH TRANSITIONAL MEDICAL PERIOD

The assistance unit is eligible for the initial six months of Medicaid unless one of the following occurs:

1. Loss of contact;
2. Loss of Nevada residency;
3. There is no longer a child in the home.

B. MEDICAID COVERAGE AND ELIGIBILITY DURING THE ADDITIONAL SIX-MONTH TRANSITIONAL MEDICAL PERIOD

Assistance during the additional six-month period is terminated ONLY for the following reasons:

1. Loss of Nevada residency;
2. Loss of contact;
3. There is no longer a child in the home;
4. Failure to report unless there is good cause for failure to report timely;
5. The caretaker relative had no earnings in one or more months unless lack of earnings was due to involuntary loss of employment, illness or other good cause;
6. Average gross monthly earnings minus child care costs necessary for employment of the caretaker relative for the months reported exceed the income limits.

III. EXCESS CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTED BY SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM - Sec. 406(h) of the Social Security Act

The assistance unit is eligible for Medicaid for four months when it becomes ineligible as a result (wholly or partly) of the collection or increased collection of child support and the assistance unit received TANF for three of the six months immediately preceding the month in which it became ineligible.

IV. PERSONS INELIGIBLE BECAUSE OF DEEMED INCOME/RESOURCES - 42 CFR 435.113

Persons are eligible for Medicaid when they are determined ineligible for TANF or Child Health Assurance Program (CHAP) because of deemed income/resources from someone outside the assistance unit, who is not the person's natural/adoptive parent or spouse. This includes income deemed from a stepparent, grandparent or dependent child.

V. POSTPARTUM MEDICAID ELIGIBILITY FOR PREGNANT WOMEN - Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA)

Pregnant women who apply and are eligible for Medicaid as of the last day of their pregnancy remain eligible for all pregnancy-related and postpartum medical assistance for 60 days immediately following the last day of pregnancy.

VI. MEDICAID ELIGIBILITY OF NEWBORNS - Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (OBRA)

A child born to a woman eligible for and receiving Medicaid during her pregnancy is deemed eligible for Medicaid for one year from the date of birth provided:

- The mother would be eligible if she were still pregnant, AND
- The child lives in the same household as the mother.

The child's Medicaid eligibility ends when the mother is no longer eligible or would not be eligible if she were still pregnant.

VII. CONTINUED MEDICAID ELIGIBILITY FOR PREGNANT WOMEN - Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990

- A. Once eligible, pregnant women remain eligible for pregnancy-related and postpartum services regardless of changes in countable income.
- B. Pregnant women determined ineligible for TANF due to non-cooperation with the Support Enforcement Program remain eligible for pregnancy-related and postpartum medical coverage.

**CHILD HEALTH
ASSURANCE
PROGRAM
(CHAP)**



CHILD HEALTH ASSURANCE PROGRAM (CHAP)

I. BACKGROUND

Mandated by Section 2361 of the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984, CHAP originally provided Medicaid coverage to the following two groups who met AFDC income and resource criteria:

- A. Pregnant women in two-parent families where the principal wage earner is unemployed.
- B. Children born on or after October 1, 1983 up to age 5.

CHAP coverage was implemented in Nevada effective March 1985. In November 1985, Nevada opted for a more liberal option available in the regulations to cover certain pregnant women without making the unemployed parent determination. The Consolidated Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA) expanded CHAP coverage to all eligible children under age 5 regardless of when they were born. It also provided coverage to all eligible pregnant women without requiring an unemployed parent determination. These expanded provisions were adopted in Nevada in July 1986.

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1986 gave states the option to cover pregnant women and infants (under age 1) whose income does not exceed 100% of the federal poverty guidelines. OBRA 1987 increased the optional income level up to 185% of poverty for pregnant women and infants and gave states the option to cover children under age 8 whose income does not exceed 100% of poverty. OBRA 1987 also mandated states cover children under age 7, born on or after October 1, 1983 whose income does not exceed AFDC standards.

The Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act of 1988 enacted July 1, 1988, mandated coverage of pregnant women and infants up to 75% of poverty effective July 1, 1989 and 100% of poverty effective July 1, 1990.

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1989 mandated coverage of pregnant women and children to age 6 whose income does not exceed 133% of poverty and children age 6 at 100% of poverty effective April 1, 1990.

OBRA 1990 mandated states continue to increase the age of eligible children one year at a time until children age 18 are covered.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of this program is to provide Medicaid coverage to poor children, including unborns, not eligible for any other Welfare Division program.

III. FUNDING

Fifty percent (50%) federal and fifty percent (50%) state funding for medical services, staff and administrative costs.

IV. APPLICATION PROCESS

Those requesting assistance must complete an application and submit it to the local Welfare Division office for processing. A decision is made within 45 days from the application date unless unusual circumstances exist which may justify a delay in case processing.

Medicaid may be requested and granted when certain criteria are met, for up to three months prior to the application month.

V. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Eligibility is determined using criteria similar to the TANF Program, with the following exceptions:

A. DEPRIVATION

The requirement a child must be deprived of parental care/support does not apply in these cases.

B. LIVING WITH RELATIVE OF SPECIFIED DEGREE

Children need not be living with a relative of specified degree to be eligible for assistance.

C. PERSONS WHOSE NEEDS AND INCOME MUST BE CONSIDERED IN DETERMINING ELIGIBILITY

The following person's needs and income must be considered in determining eligibility:

1. The child/pregnant woman for whom Medicaid is requested; and
2. the unborn of the pregnant women for whom Medicaid is requested (the pregnant woman and the unborn are considered to be two persons); and

3. the spouse of the pregnant woman living in the home; and
4. The natural/adoptive parents of the child/unborn living in the home; and
5. The blood-related or adoptive brothers and sisters of the child/unborn living in the home.

D. AGE REQUIREMENTS

Children must be born after September 30, 1983.

E. NEW EMPLOYEES OF NEVADA TRAINING PROGRAM (NEON)

NEON requirements do not apply.

F. INCOME BUDGETING

Income is evaluated and considered the same as the TANF Program using TANF policy to determine countable and excluded income. TANF budgeting procedures are used to determine financial eligibility; however, the need standard applied is 133% of the poverty income figure for the applicable household size for pregnant women and children under six and 100% of poverty for children age six and older.

The TANF future ineligible month determination for lump sum income does not apply.

G. RESOURCES/PROPERTY

Liquid and non-liquid resources are evaluated to determine if they are countable or exempt. When resources exceed the limits, the case is ineligible.

A CHAP household of one - \$2,000;

A CHAP household of two - \$3,000;

add \$150 for each additional household member to determine the resource limit, up to a maximum of \$4,200.

Types of countable resources include cash on hand, stocks, bonds, mortgages, deeds of trust, bank accounts, real property, etc. There are certain types/amounts of resources that are not counted when determining eligibility such as:

1. One automobile.

2. The home, including any contiguous land, which is the usual residence of the assistance unit the client owns or is buying.
3. One burial plot for each assistance unit member.
4. Burial funds up to \$1,500 equity value for each assistance unit member.
5. Household goods and personal items.

VI. REGULATIONS AND LAWS

The Child Health Assurance Program is governed by a variety of laws and regulations. The governing body is the Health Care Financing Administration, Department of Health and Human Services. Program changes and instructions are transmitted to the states through a variety of means such as program and regional memorandums and Code of Federal Regulations updates.

The following is a partial list of regulatory sources:

1. Title XIX of the Social Security Act
2. Parts 42 and 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations
3. Nevada Revised Statutes, Chapter 422
4. Court Ordered Actions

**MEDICAL
ASSISTANCE
TO THE AGED,
BLIND AND
DISABLED
(MAABD)**



MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE AGED, BLIND AND DISABLED (MAABD)

MEDICARE

Medicare, or Title XVIII, which was added to the Social Security Act in 1965, refers to a federally administered insurance program for the aged and disabled and should not be confused with Nevada's state-administered Medicaid Program.

MEDICAID

Medicaid, or Title XIX, also added to the Social Security Act in 1965, authorized varying percentages of federal participation to states that offered medical assistance programs to the "medically needy" and those "categorically needy" who are eligible for public assistance.

SSI

In 1974, the Social Security Administration implemented the SSI (Supplemental Security Income) program. Eligibility for cash assistance for the aged, blind and disabled then became the responsibility of the SSI Program. Persons receiving SSI could be eligible for Medicaid coverage if they submitted an application to the Welfare Division.

NEVADA MEDICAID

In 1967 Medicaid was implemented in Nevada for the categorically needy. The medically needy are not included. The program is administered by the Division of Health Care Financing and Policy. The Nevada State Welfare Division determines eligibility for Medicaid.

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of Medicaid is to assure necessary medical services are provided to eligible individuals.

II. FUNDING

Medicaid is funded with fifty percent (50%) federal and fifty percent (50%) state monies for most expenses.

III. MAABD

A. SSI RECIPIENTS

SSI recipients are eligible for Medicaid if they submit an application and meet residency requirements.

B. STATE INSTITUTIONAL CASES

Individuals who are patients in a skilled nursing facility, intermediate care facility or hospital who are aged, blind or disabled may be eligible if certain criteria are met. These are State Institutional cases.

C. SSI RETRO CLIENTS

Individuals who request prior medical who were not receiving SSI or were not eligible as a state institutional case may be eligible. These individuals are referred to as SSI Retro clients. The Welfare Division determines if they would have been eligible for SSI had SSI made a determination. This category of eligibility is used only after all other eligibility categories have been considered.

D. PUBLIC LAW

Certain individuals who have lost SSI eligibility, but would still be eligible for SSI if some of their income was disregarded, may be eligible if all other criteria is met. Public law dictates what income can be disregarded for each group.

E. DISABLED CHILDREN CARED FOR AT HOME

Disabled children who require a level of care provided in a medical facility, but can appropriately be cared for at home for less cost, may be eligible if certain criteria are met. These cases are eligible under 1902(e)(3) of the Social Security Act.

F. HOME AND COMMUNITY BASED WAIVER CASES

Aged, physically disabled or mentally retarded individuals who require a level of care provided in a medical facility, but can appropriately be cared for at home for less cost, may be eligible if certain criteria are met. These cases are eligible under a Home and Community Based Waiver.

G. MEDICARE SAVINGS PROGRAMS**1. QUALIFIED MEDICARE BENEFICIARIES (QMBs)**

Individuals who have income below 100% of federal poverty level, resources that do not exceed \$4,000 for an individual OR \$6,000 for a couple, and are Medicare eligible may qualify to have Medicaid pay their Medicare premiums, deductibles and co-insurance on Medicare covered services only. These individuals are not eligible for the full scope of Medicaid services. Eligibility begins the month following the month the decision is made.

2. SPECIAL LOW INCOME MEDICARE BENEFICIARIES (SLMBs)

Individuals who have income between 100% and 120% of federal poverty level, resources that do not exceed \$4,000 for an individual OR \$6,000 for a couple, and are Medicare eligible, may qualify to have Medicaid pay only their Part B Medicare premiums. These individuals are responsible for paying for their Medicare Part A (hospital) premiums, deductibles and coinsurance. Eligibility begins with the application month with three months of prior medical coverage available.

3. QUALIFYING INDIVIDUALS I (QIs-1)

Individuals who have income of at least 120% but less than 135% of federal poverty level, with resources that do not exceed \$4,000 for an individual OR \$6,000 for a couple, and are Medicare eligible, may qualify to have Medicaid pay only their Part B Medicare premiums. These individuals are responsible for paying for their Medicare Part A (hospital) premiums, deductibles and coinsurance and may not be eligible for any other Medicaid services. Funding is 100% federal up to the state allocation. Eligibility begins with the application month with three months of prior medical coverage available.

4. QUALIFIED DISABLED WORKING INDIVIDUALS (QDWIs)

Individuals who have income below 200% of poverty and whose resources do not exceed \$4,000 for an individual OR \$6,000 for a couple, may qualify to have their Part A Medicare premiums paid. These individuals are responsible for paying for their deductibles and coinsurance and may not be eligible for any other Medicaid services. Eligibility begins with the application month with three months of prior medical coverage available.

H. EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR INELIGIBLE NON-CITIZENS

Ineligible non-citizens, who have emergency medical services, may qualify to have those emergency medical costs covered by Medicaid if they meet certain criteria. This group does not qualify for the full scope of Medicaid services.

IV. APPLICATION PROCESS

Initial requests for application for medical assistance for the aged, blind and disabled may be made verbally, in writing, in person, or through a representative. Every person has the right to apply for assistance. The date a signed application form is received in the district office is the DATE OF APPLICATION. Applications are processed and an eligibility decision made within the following time frames:

- A. SSI CASES: Within ten (10) working days from the date of receipt of SSI eligibility decision.
- B. ALL OTHER CASES: Within 45 days from the Medicaid application date for the aged and 90 days for the disabled and blind.

Eligibility for Medicaid may be granted on a month-by-month basis for up to three months prior to the month of application when requested and if eligibility factors are met.

V. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Eligibility for MAABD is as follows:

A. COOPERATION (*All eligible categories*)

Clients or their representatives are responsible for securing all information needed to determine eligibility. Failure or refusal to supply all information requested will cause denial or termination.

B. RESIDENCE (*All eligible categories*)

In general, clients must be living in Nevada with the intention of making Nevada their home permanently or for an indefinite period. There are exceptions for out-of-state placements and individuals incapable of indicating intent.

C. CITIZENSHIP (*All eligible categories, except ineligible non-citizens*)

Client must be a U.S. Citizen or an immigrant legally admitted for permanent residence to the U.S. There is a five-year bar on receipt of Medicaid for immigrants who arrive in the U.S. after August 22, 1996 except for the following:

- ▶ Refugees
- ▶ Asylees
- ▶ Immigrants granted withholding of deportation
- ▶ Armed forces veterans/active duty members including their spouses and dependent children
- ▶ Amerasians
- ▶ Cuban-Haitians
- ▶ Qualified battered spouse or child
- ▶ Qualified Native Americans

D. AGE (*All eligible categories*)

1. Blind and Disabled Programs: No age requirements.
2. Aged Program: Must be 65 years of age or older.

E. DISABILITY/BLINDNESS (*All eligible categories*)

SSI and Retirement, Survivors and Disability Insurance (RSDI) disability determinations are acceptable verifications of disability. Clients under 65 years not receiving SSI or RSDI disability benefits require a medical determination by the Nevada Medicaid office. Clients ineligible for SSI and RSDI because they do not meet the Social Security Administration's blindness/disability standards are ineligible for Medicaid.

F. RESOURCES/PROPERTY (*All eligible categories, except SSI*)

Resource limits are determined on whether a person is considered an individual or a member of a couple. As a member of a couple, the client and spouse's resources are counted in determining eligibility, unless they enter into an agreement equally dividing their resources.

Resource Limits - When resources exceed the following limits, the case is ineligible. Medicare Savings Program cases: \$4,000 for an individual and \$6,000 for a couple. Other cases: \$2,000 for an individual and \$3,000 for a couple. Resources are evaluated at market value less encumbrances. Certain types of resources are excluded, such as:

1. Life insurance policies, when the total face value is less than \$1,500.
2. Vehicles necessary to produce income, necessary for transportation for medical treatment on a regular basis, specifically equipped vehicles for the handicapped, or the value of a vehicle up to \$4,500.
3. Burial plots/plans.
4. Household goods and personal effects.

When married persons are living separate and apart, they have the option of dividing their resources equally between them either by written agreement or court order. If this is done, only those resources designated as the applicant's in the written agreement may be considered when determining eligibility. However, if the spouse makes part of his/her resources available to the applicant, that part of the resources would have to be considered the applicant's.

Effective September 30, 1989, at the beginning of a continuous period of institutionalization, a couple's total countable resources are divided equally. If the share of the community spouse is less than the state minimum allowance of \$18,132, the institutionalized spouse may transfer an amount to allow the community spouse to have the full state minimum allowance in his/her own name. The state may raise the state minimum allowance for the community spouse to any level up to \$90,660. If the community spouse's share, after the division, is more than \$90,660, amounts in excess are attributed to the institutionalized spouse. For persons receiving home care services, this policy applies effective January 1, 1993.

Effective October 1, 1993, state law was amended regarding court orders giving state courts guidelines when protecting income and resources for the community spouse. The guidelines provide for an equal division of income and resources OR a protection of income not to exceed the Minimum Monthly Maintenance Needs Allowance (\$2,266.50 for 2003) and a protection of resources which does not exceed the maximum Spousal Share (\$90,660 for 2003).

The court may order a greater amount of income for the support of the community spouse upon finding exceptional circumstances resulting in significant financial duress. The court may also transfer a greater amount of resources, in relation to the amount of income generated by the resource, if resources up to \$90,660 are not enough to fund the amount of income ordered.

G. FINANCIAL ELIGIBILITY/INCOME LIMITS (*All eligible categories, except SSI and Public Law Categories*)

All income received is evaluated to determine whether it is budgetable or exempt. If it is in their best interest for financial eligibility, married spouses who are living separate and apart will have their total income divided equally between them. If this is done, only the applicant's share of the income is considered when determining eligibility, unless a portion of the spouse's income is made available to the applicant. That portion is counted as income for the client in determining eligibility.

Gross countable income is then compared to the NEED STANDARD:

QMB – 100% of federal poverty guidelines (\$748 for 2003).

SLMB – 100 – 120% of federal poverty guidelines (\$748.01 - \$898 for 2003).

QI-1 – 120 – 135% of federal poverty guidelines (\$898.01 - \$1,010 for 2003).

QDWI – 200% of federal poverty guidelines (\$1,497. for 2003).

All other cases - 300% of the Federal Benefit Rate (\$1,656. for 2003).

H. FINANCIAL ELIGIBILITY (*SSI Retro and other public law categories*)

SSI financial eligibility criteria are used in determining Medicaid eligibility for SSI Retro clients and in those cases which the division must determine if the client would be eligible for SSI if some of their income was disregarded. SSI criteria include determining whether the client is an SSI eligible or ineligible spouse. When the client is considered an individual, only the client's income is counted. Additionally, when the client is considered a member of a couple, the spouse's income is counted for a specified time period.

Total countable income is compared to the appropriate SSI payment amount (SPA). If countable income is equal to or greater than the SPA, the client is not eligible. If countable income is less than the SPA, financial eligibility is established.

VI. PATIENT LIABILITY

Patient liability is established for patients in medical facilities who qualify for Medicaid as an SSI recipient or who meet the State Institutional eligibility criteria.

Patient liability is an amount that must be paid monthly by the welfare recipient toward the cost of his/her care before Medicaid will pay.

The following are deducted from a client's gross income with the remainder being the patient liability.

- \$35 personal needs allowance, except persons eligible under Community Home Based Waiver Program.
- \$1,104 Maintenance Allowance for Aged Community Home Based Waiver clients.
- \$1,656 Maintenance Allowance for Disabled & MHDS (Mental Health Developmental Services) Community Home Based Waiver clients.
- Spouse's maintenance allowance. The minimum monthly maintenance needs allowance is an amount from the institutionalized spouse's income to bring the total monthly income of the spouse at home to 150% of the federal poverty threshold for a two-person household, plus an excess shelter allowance.
- Family member maintenance allowance equal to one-third of the standard for a community spouse.
- Payments for health insurance premiums, deductibles and co-insurance charges.
- Payments for medical care.

Patient liability is determined for all months of institutionalization including first and last months.

The amount of the patient liability is prorated according to the number of days the client was in a facility when the person is in for a partial month.

The following is a partial list of regulatory sources:

1. Title XIX of the Social Security Act
2. Parts 20 and 42 of the Code of Federal Regulation
3. Nevada Revised Statutes, Chapter 422
4. Court-Ordered Actions

**SUPPLEMENTAL
SECURITY
INCOME
PROGRAM
(SSI)**



SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI) PROGRAM

I. BACKGROUND

Public Law 92-603 (October 30, 1972) established a Federal program of cash benefits for the aged, blind and disabled under a new Title XVI of the Social Security Act called Supplemental Security Income (SSI). The SSI program is administered by the Social Security Administration and became effective January 1, 1974. It replaced previous financial assistance programs for the aged, blind and disabled in the 50 states and District of Columbia, established uniform nationwide eligibility requirements, expanded the definition of disability to include persons under age 18 and provided for State supplements to the Federal SSI benefit.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of the SSI program is to assure a minimum level of income for people who are age 65 or over, or who are blind or disabled and who do not have sufficient income and resources to maintain a standard of living at the established Federal minimum income level.

III. FUNDING

The SSI program is funded from general tax revenues of the United States Treasury. States may provide State Supplementary Payments (SSP) in addition to the Federal SSI payment and can enter into agreements for Federal Administration of the State Supplementary Payments with the state paying the administrative costs. Nevada has entered into this type of agreement for aged and blind individuals. The tables in this section show the federal and state payment amounts for the SSI program in Nevada for the calendar years of 1987 through 2003.

IV. APPLICATION PROCESS

Persons applying for SSI must fill out an application form prescribed by the Social Security Administration (SSA). It must be filed at a Social Security office, at another federal or state office designated by SSA or with a person authorized by SSA to receive applications. The applicant or representative must sign the application and the applicant must be living at the time the application is filed.

An eligible individual and eligible spouse must each file an application to establish eligibility as a couple under the SSI program.

V. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR SSI, THE FOLLOWING ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS MUST BE MET:

A. AGED (*Age 65 or Older*), BLIND OR DISABLED

A person must be over age 65 or blind or disabled.

State agencies are authorized by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make disability and blindness determinations based on Social Security law.

The law defines disability as the inability to do any substantial gainful activity by reason of any physical or mental impairment which is expected to last for not less than 12 continuous months or result in death.

Applicants are considered blind if determined statutorily blind. Statutory blindness is vision no better than 20/200 or less even with the use of a correcting lens or limited peripheral vision of 20 degrees or less.

B. CITIZENSHIP

An applicant/recipient must be a citizen of the United States.

Legal immigrants are eligible to receive benefits if they fall into one of the following categories:

1. Asylees for seven years from the date asylum was granted.
2. Refugees and Amerasians for seven years from the date of entry.
3. Parolees eligible after seven years of residence in the United States.
4. Persons for whom deportation is withheld for seven years from the date deportation was withheld.
5. Legal immigrants who have worked 40 qualifying quarters with Social Security.
6. An honorably discharged veteran or active duty member and their spouse and dependent children.
7. Cuban and Haitians entrants shall be considered qualified aliens.
8. Qualified battered spouse or child.
9. Amerasian immigrants for seven years from date of entry
10. Qualified Native Americans

There is a five year bar on SSI benefits for qualified immigrants except for those who are refugees, asylees or those granted withholding of deportation for their first seven years in the United States, or those who are Armed Forces veterans or on active duty and their spouses and dependent children.

C. RESIDENCY

An applicant/recipient must reside in one of the 50 states, the District of Columbia or the Northern Mariana Islands.

D. APPLICATION FOR OTHER BENEFITS

Applicant/recipients must file for other benefits for which they may be eligible. Failure to file for and take all steps to obtain other benefits will result in denial or suspension of SSI benefits.

E. COOPERATION/RESPONSIBILITIES

Applicants/recipients are required to provide SSA with information needed to determine initial and continuing SSI eligibility and payments and to report changes which may affect their eligibility/ payment amount.

F. RESOURCES

Resources/property are evaluated to determine if they are countable or excluded. Countable resources cannot exceed \$2,000 for an individual or \$3,000 for a couple.

G. INCOME

Applicants/recipients must not have countable income in a month of more than the Federal Benefit Rate (FBR) for an individual or for a couple. The FBR for an individual is \$552 (2003) per month and the FBR for an aged couple is \$903.46 (2003) per month. Certain types of income are excluded in determining eligibility and benefit amount.

Countable income of an eligible spouse, parent of an eligible child, an essential person or sponsor of an alien is considered (deemed) to be the applicant/recipient's income.

The following is a partial list of regulatory sources:

1. Title XVI of the Social Security Act
2. Part 20 of the Code of Federal Regulations
3. Court-Ordered Actions

1/1/87 – 12/31/87	Independent Living			Home of Another			AGCF		
	Federal	State	Total	Federal	State	Total	Federal	State	Total
Individual									
Aged	\$340.00	\$ 36.40	\$376.40	\$226.67	\$ 24.27	\$250.94	\$340.00	\$233.00	\$573.00
Blind	340.00	109.30	449.30	226.67	213.96	440.63	340.00	233.00	573.00
Disabled	340.00	0.00	340.00	226.67	0.00	226.67	340.00	0.00	340.00
Member of Couple									
Aged	\$255.00	\$ 37.23	\$292.23	\$170.00	\$ 24.82	\$194.82	\$255.00	\$311.00	\$566.00
Blind	255.00	187.30	442.30	170.00	265.97	435.97	255.00	311.00	566.00
Disabled	255.00	0.00	255.00	170.00	0.00	170.00	255.00	0.00	255.00
1/1/88 – 12/31/88	Independent Living			Home of Another			AGCF		
	Federal	State	Total	Federal	State	Total	Federal	State	Total
Individual									
Aged	\$354.00	\$ 36.40	\$390.40	\$236.00	\$ 24.27	\$260.27	\$354.00	\$253.00*	\$607.00
Blind	354.00	109.30	463.30	236.00	213.96	449.96	354.00	253.00*	607.00
Disabled	354.00	0.00	354.00	236.00	0.00	236.00	354.00	0.00	354.00
Member of Couple									
Aged	\$266.00	\$ 37.23	\$303.23	\$177.34	\$ 24.82	\$202.16	\$266.00	\$331.00*	\$597.00
Blind	266.00	187.30	453.30	177.34	265.97	443.31	266.00	331.00*	597.00
Disabled	266.00	0.00	266.00	177.34	0.00	177.34	266.00	0.00	266.00
1/1/89 – 12/31/89	Independent Living			Home of Another			AGCF		
	Federal	State	Total	Federal	State	Total	Federal	State	Total
Individual									
Aged	\$368.00	\$ 36.40	\$404.40	\$245.34	\$ 24.27	\$369.61	\$368.00	\$253.00	\$621.00
Blind	368.00	109.30	477.30	245.34	213.96	459.30	368.00	253.00	621.00
Disabled	368.00	0.00	368.00	245.34	0.00	245.34	368.00	0.00	368.00
Member of Couple									
Aged	\$276.50	\$ 37.23	\$313.73	\$184.34	\$ 24.82	\$209.16	\$276.50	\$331.00	\$607.50
Blind	276.50	187.30	463.80	184.34	265.97	450.31	276.50	331.00	607.50
Disabled	276.50	0.00	276.50	184.34	0.00	184.34	276.50	0.00	276.50
1/1/90 – 12/31/90	Independent Living			Home of Another			AGCF		
	Federal	State	Total	Federal	State	Total	Federal	State	Total
Individual									
Aged	\$386.00	\$ 36.40	\$422.40	\$257.34	\$ 24.27	\$281.61	\$386.00	\$276.40	\$662.40
Blind	386.00	109.30	495.30	275.34	213.96	471.30	386.00	276.40	662.40
Disabled	386.00	0.00	386.00	257.34	0.00	257.34	386.00	0.00	386.00
Member of Couple									
Aged	\$289.50	\$ 37.23	\$326.73	\$193.00	\$ 24.82	\$217.82	\$289.50	\$354.40	\$643.90
Blind	289.50	187.30	476.80	193.00	265.97	458.97	289.50	354.40	643.90
Disabled	289.50	0.00	289.50	193.00	0.00	193.00	289.50	0.00	289.50
1/1/91 – 12/31/91	Independent Living			Home of Another			AGCF		
	Federal	State	Total	Federal	State	Total	Federal	State	Total
Individual									
Aged	\$407.00	\$ 36.40	\$443.40	\$271.34	\$ 24.27	\$295.61	\$407.00	\$276.40	\$683.40
Blind	407.00	109.30	516.30	271.34	213.96	485.30	407.00	276.40	683.40
Disabled	407.00	0.00	407.00	271.34	0.00	271.34	407.00	0.00	407.00
Member of Couple									
Aged	\$305.00	\$ 37.23	\$342.23	\$203.34	\$ 24.82	\$228.16	\$305.00	\$354.40	\$659.40
Blind	305.00	187.30	492.30	203.34	265.97	469.31	305.00	354.40	659.40
Disabled	305.00	0.00	305.00	203.34	0.00	203.34	305.00	0.00	305.00
1/1/92 – 6/30/92	Independent Living			Home of Another			AGCF		
	Federal	State	Total	Federal	State	Total	Federal	State	Total
Individual									
Aged	\$422.00	\$ 36.40	\$458.40	\$281.34	\$ 24.27	\$305.61	\$422.00	\$276.40	\$ 698.40
Blind	422.00	109.30	531.30	281.34	213.96	495.30	422.00	276.40	698.40
Disabled	422.00	0.00	422.00	281.34	0.00	281.34	422.00	0.00	422.00
Member of Couple									
Aged	\$633.00	\$ 74.46	\$ 707.46	\$471.64	\$ 49.64	\$471.64	\$633.00	\$708.80	\$1,341.80
Blind	633.00	374.60	1,007.60	953.94	531.94	953.94	633.00	708.80	1,341.80
Disabled	633.00	0.00	633.00	422.00	0.00	422.00	633.00	0.00	633.00
7/1/92 – 12/31/92	Independent Living			Home of Another			AGCF		
	Federal	State	Total	Federal	State	Total	Federal	State	Total
Individual									
Aged	\$422.00	\$ 36.40	\$ 458.40	\$281.34	\$ 24.27	\$305.61	\$422.00	\$323.00	\$ 745.00
Blind	422.00	109.30	531.30	281.34	213.96	495.30	422.00	323.00	745.00
Disabled	422.00	0.00	422.00	281.34	0.00	281.34	422.00	0.00	422.00
Member of Couple									
Aged	\$633.00	\$ 74.46	\$ 707.46	\$422.00	\$ 49.64	\$471.64	\$633.00	\$802.00	\$1,435.00
Blind	633.00	374.60	1,007.60	422.00	531.94	953.94	633.00	802.00	1,435.00
Disabled	633.00	0.00	633.00	422.00	0.00	422.00	633.00	0.00	633.00

1/1/93 – 12/31/93	Independent Living			Living in Household of Another			Domiciliary Care		
	Total	SSP	Total	Total	SSP	SSI	Total	SSP	SSI
Individual									
Aged	\$470.40	\$ 36.40	\$434.00	\$313.61	\$ 24.27	\$289.34	\$745.00	\$311.00	\$434.00
Blind	543.30	109.30	434.00	503.30	213.96	289.34	745.00	311.00	434.00
Disabled	434.00	0.00	434.00	289.34	0.00	289.34	434.00	0.00	434.00
Member of Couple									
Aged	\$363.23	\$ 37.23	\$326.00	\$242.15	\$ 24.82	\$217.33	\$717.50	\$391.50	\$326.00
Blind	513.30	187.30	326.00	483.30	265.97	217.33	717.50	391.50	326.00
Disabled	326.00	0.00	326.00	217.33	0.00	217.33	326.00	0.00	326.00
1/1/94 – 12/31/94	Independent Living			Living in Household of Another			Domiciliary Care		
	Total	SSP	Total	Total	SSP	SSI	Total	SSP	SSI
Individual									
Aged	\$482.40	\$ 36.40	\$446.00	\$321.61	\$ 24.27	\$297.34	\$757.00	\$311.00	\$446.00
Blind	555.30	109.30	446.00	511.30	213.96	297.34	757.00	311.00	446.00
Disabled	446.00	0.00	446.00	297.34	0.00	297.34	446.00	0.00	446.00
Member of Couple									
Aged	\$371.73	\$ 37.23	\$334.50	\$247.82	\$ 24.82	\$223.00	\$726.00	\$391.50	\$334.50
Blind	521.80	187.30	334.50	488.97	265.97	223.00	726.00	391.50	334.50
Disabled	334.50	0.00	334.50	223.00	0.00	223.00	334.50	0.00	334.50
1/1/95 – 12/31/95	Independent Living			Living in Household of Another			Domiciliary Care		
	Total	SSP	Total	Total	SSP	SSI	Total	SSP	SSI
Individual									
Aged	\$494.40	\$ 36.40	\$458.00	\$329.61	\$ 24.27	\$305.34	\$769.00	\$311.00	\$458.00
Blind	567.30	109.30	458.00	519.30	213.96	305.34	769.00	311.00	458.00
Disabled	458.00	0.00	458.00	305.34	0.00	305.34	458.00	0.00	458.00
Member of Couple									
Aged	\$380.73	\$ 37.23	\$343.50	\$253.82	\$ 24.82	\$229.00	\$735.00	\$391.50	\$343.50
Blind	530.80	187.30	343.50	494.97	265.97	229.00	735.00	391.50	343.50
Disabled	343.50	0.00	343.50	229.00	0.00	229.00	343.50	0.00	343.50
1/1/96 – 12/31/96	Independent Living			Living in Household of Another			Domiciliary Care		
	Total	SSP	Total	Total	SSP	SSI	Total	SSP	SSI
Individual									
Aged	\$506.40	\$ 36.40	\$470.00	\$337.61	\$ 24.27	\$313.34	\$781.00	\$311.00	\$470.00
Blind	579.30	109.30	470.00	527.30	213.96	313.34	781.00	311.00	470.00
Disabled	470.00	0.00	470.00	313.34	0.00	313.34	470.00	0.00	470.00
Member of Couple									
Aged	\$389.73	\$ 37.23	\$352.50	\$259.82	\$ 24.82	\$235.00	\$744.00	\$391.50	\$352.50
Blind	539.80	187.30	352.50	500.97	265.97	235.00	744.00	391.50	352.50
Disabled	352.50	0.00	352.50	235.00	0.00	235.00	352.50	0.00	352.50
1/1/97 – 12/31/97	Independent Living			Living in Household of Another			Domiciliary Care		
	Total	SSP	Total	Total	SSP	SSI	Total	SSP	SSI
Individual									
Aged	\$520.40	\$ 36.40	\$484.00	\$346.94	\$ 24.27	\$322.67	\$795.00	\$311.00	\$484.00
Blind	593.30	109.30	484.00	536.63	213.96	322.67	795.00	311.00	484.00
Disabled	484.00	0.00	484.00	322.67	0.00	322.67	484.00	0.00	484.00
Member of Couple									
Aged	\$400.23	\$ 37.23	\$363.00	\$266.82	\$ 24.82	\$242.00	\$754.50	\$391.50	\$363.00
Blind	550.30	187.30	363.00	507.97	265.97	242.00	754.50	391.50	363.00
Disabled	363.00	0.00	363.00	242.00	0.00	242.00	363.00	0.00	363.00
1/1/98 – 12/31/98	Independent Living			Living in Household of Another			Domiciliary Care		
	Total	SSP	Total	Total	SSP	SSI	Total	SSP	SSI
Individual									
Aged	\$530.40	\$ 36.40	\$494.00	\$353.94	\$ 24.27	\$329.00	\$823.66	\$329.66	\$494.00
Blind	603.30	109.30	494.00	542.24	213.96	329.00	823.66	329.66	494.00
Disabled	494.00	0.00	494.00	329.00	0.00	329.00	494.00	0.00	494.00
Member of Couple									
Aged	\$408.23	\$ 37.23	\$371.00	\$271.82	\$ 24.82	\$247.00	\$785.99	\$414.99	\$371.00
Blind	558.30	187.30	371.00	512.97	265.97	247.00	785.99	414.99	371.00
Disabled	371.00	0.00	371.00	247.00	0.00	247.00	371.00	0.00	371.00
1/1/99 – 2/28/99	Independent Living			Living in Household of Another			Domiciliary Care		
	Total	SSP	Total	Total	SSP	SSI	Total	SSP	SSI
Individual									
Aged	\$536.40	\$ 36.40	\$500.00	\$357.61	\$ 24.27	\$333.34	\$829.66	\$329.66	\$500.00
Blind	609.30	109.30	500.00	547.30	213.96	333.34	829.66	329.66	500.00
Disabled	500.00	0.00	500.00	333.34	0.00	333.34	500.00	0.00	500.00
Member of Couple									
Aged	\$412.73	\$ 37.23	\$375.50	\$275.16	\$ 24.82	\$250.34	\$790.49	\$414.99	\$375.50
Blind	562.80	187.30	375.50	516.31	265.97	250.34	790.49	414.99	375.50
Disabled	375.50	0.00	375.50	250.34	0.00	250.34	375.50	0.00	375.50

3/1/99 – 6/30/99	Independent Living			Living in Household of Another			Domiciliary Care		
	Total	SSP	Total	Total	SSP	SSI	Total	SSP	SSI
Individual									
Aged	\$536.40	\$ 36.40	\$500.00	\$357.61	\$ 24.27	\$333.34	\$840.00	\$340.00	\$500.00
Blind	609.30	109.30	500.00	547.30	213.96	333.34	840.00	340.00	500.00
Disabled	500.00	0.00	500.00	333.34	0.00	333.34	500.00	0.00	500.00
Member of Couple									
Aged	\$412.73	\$ 37.23	\$375.50	\$275.16	\$ 24.82	\$250.34	\$803.00	\$427.50	\$375.50
Blind	562.80	187.30	375.50	516.31	265.97	250.34	803.00	427.50	375.50
Disabled	375.50	0.00	375.50	250.34	0.00	250.34	375.50	0.00	375.50
7/1/99 – 12/31/99	Independent Living			Living in Household of Another			Domiciliary Care		
Individual									
Aged	\$536.40	\$ 36.40	\$500.00	\$357.61	\$ 24.27	\$333.34	\$850.00	\$350.00	\$500.00
Blind	609.30	109.30	500.00	547.30	213.96	333.34	850.00	350.00	500.00
Disabled	500.00	0.00	500.00	333.34	0.00	333.34	500.00	0.00	500.00
Member of Couple									
Aged	\$412.73	\$ 37.23	\$375.50	\$275.16	\$ 24.82	\$250.34	\$816.00	\$440.50	\$375.50
Blind	562.80	187.30	375.50	516.31	265.97	250.34	816.00	440.50	375.50
Disabled	375.50	0.00	375.50	250.34	0.00	250.34	375.50	0.00	375.50
1/1/00 – 12/31/00	Independent Living			Living in Household of Another			Domiciliary Care		
Individual									
Aged	\$548.40	\$ 36.40	\$512.00	\$365.61	\$ 24.27	\$341.34	\$862.00	\$350.00	\$512.00
Blind	621.30	109.30	512.00	555.30	213.96	341.34	862.00	350.00	512.00
Disabled	512.00	0.00	512.00	341.34	0.00	341.34	512.00	0.00	512.00
Member of Couple									
Aged	\$421.73	\$ 37.23	\$384.50	\$281.16	\$ 24.82	\$256.34	\$825.00	\$440.50	\$384.50
Blind	571.80	187.30	384.50	522.31	265.97	256.34	825.00	440.50	384.50
Disabled	384.50	0.00	384.50	256.34	0.00	256.34	384.50	0.00	384.50
01/1/01 – 12/31/01	Independent Living			Living in Household of Another			Domiciliary Care		
Individual									
Aged	\$567.40	\$ 36.40	\$531.00	\$377.61	\$ 24.27	\$353.34	\$881.00	\$350.00	\$531.00
Blind	640.30	109.30	531.00	567.30	213.96	353.34	881.00	350.00	531.00
Disabled	531.00	0.00	531.00	353.34	0.00	353.34	531.00	0.00	531.00
Member of Couple									
Aged	\$435.23	\$ 37.23	\$398.00	\$290.16	\$ 24.82	\$265.34	\$838.50	\$440.50	\$398.00
Blind	585.30	187.30	398.00	531.31	265.97	265.34	838.50	440.50	398.00
Disabled	398.00	0.00	398.00	265.34	0.00	265.34	398.00	0.00	398.00
1/1/02 – 12/31/02	Independent Living			Living in Household of Another			Domiciliary Care		
Individual									
Aged	\$581.40	\$ 36.40	\$545.00	\$387.61	\$ 24.27	\$363.34	\$895.00	\$350.00	\$545.00
Blind	654.30	109.30	545.00	577.30	213.96	363.34	895.00	350.00	545.00
Disabled	545.00	0.00	545.00	363.34	0.00	363.34	545.00	0.00	545.00
Member of Couple									
Aged	\$445.73	\$ 37.23	\$408.50	\$297.15	\$ 24.82	\$272.335	\$849.00	\$440.50	\$408.50
Blind	595.80	187.30	408.50	538.30	265.97	272.335	849.00	440.50	408.50
Disabled	408.50	0.00	408.50	272.33	0.00	272.335	408.50	0.00	408.50
1/1/03 – 12/31/03	Independent Living			Living in Household of Another			Domiciliary Care		
Individual									
Aged	\$588.40	\$ 36.40	\$552.00	\$392.27	\$ 24.27	\$368.00	\$902.00	\$350.00	\$552.00
Blind	661.30	109.30	552.00	581.96	213.96	368.00	902.00	350.00	552.00
Disabled	552.00	0.00	552.00	368.00	0.00	368.00	552.00	0.00	552.00
Member of Couple									
Aged	\$451.73	\$ 37.23	\$414.50	\$301.15	\$ 24.82	\$276.33	\$855.00	\$440.50	\$414.50
Blind	601.80	187.30	414.50	542.30	265.97	276.33	855.00	440.50	414.50
Disabled	414.50	0.00	414.50	276.33	0.00	276.33	414.50	0.00	414.50

Average monthly payment, by state or other area, eligibility category, and age, December 2002 (in dollars)							
State or Area	Total	Category			Age		
		Aged	Blind	Disabled	Under 18	18-64	65 or Older
All Areas	407.42	330.04	444.54	424.75	487.73	427.73	332.03
Alabama	354.47	172.92	349.89	384.32	481.82	382.55	206.47
Alaska	372.52	254.07	383.14	396.01	444.78	401.79	264.92
Arizona	385.48	276.71	406.96	404.84	477.74	402.31	288.41
Arkansas	335.52	254.58	363.96	365.93	472.88	365.37	183.49
California	529.10	480.59	583.43	549.11	578.44	563.63	481.69
Colorado	365.51	283.01	390.88	381.30	453.95	383.97	278.96
Connecticut	386.89	312.35	406.74	398.81	472.27	400.52	310.62
Delaware	371.53	235.28	365.27	388.03	456.07	380.34	247.79
District of Columbia	406.87	251.13	398.71	426.97	478.90	433.30	281.46
Florida	376.81	305.44	378.82	399.85	473.33	389.27	309.16
Georgia	349.78	198.49	378.52	377.88	469.21	382.64	220.62
Hawaii	421.71	356.42	435.34	450.63	460.89	455.75	368.61
Idaho	361.98	201.42	378.11	378.49	454.07	373.89	215.07
Illinois	411.21	326.76	404.05	423.50	486.23	423.64	325.52
Indiana	378.02	211.18	360.47	391.54	469.87	383.87	226.33
Iowa	347.52	195.68	340.59	364.57	442.98	362.89	212.64
Kansas	363.69	230.19	399.80	377.78	463.16	372.04	241.31
Kentucky	373.37	181.53	379.75	393.69	483.04	397.43	225.08
Louisiana	369.97	191.37	371.86	397.90	484.91	400.53	220.64
Maine	342.19	156.10	361.71	362.08	456.46	367.24	188.10
Maryland	389.13	300.06	395.95	407.93	464.77	410.66	302.68
Massachusetts	420.70	351.71	458.72	445.93	512.48	439.63	350.24
Michigan	407.98	277.17	398.87	420.44	482.90	421.44	287.26
Minnesota	377.94	290.01	384.84	393.33	459.32	389.45	299.33
Mississippi	348.30	169.35	348.51	380.55	480.57	381.95	207.22
Missouri	367.24	203.04	372.92	385.50	479.32	382.76	225.00
Montana	359.20	181.59	365.14	376.58	462.15	379.88	203.32
Nebraska	349.13	208.45	377.15	365.51	457.11	360.98	218.66
Nevada	377.29	296.27	447.76	404.48	462.86	391.38	297.11
New Hampshire	360.29	226.46	357.36	371.81	442.44	371.41	231.92
New Jersey	397.58	340.95	393.52	414.70	478.56	414.67	339.42
New Mexico	359.33	231.80	388.46	387.51	477.26	393.88	253.42
New York	444.57	374.49	422.80	464.47	502.84	472.91	384.46
North Carolina	336.08	180.77	354.75	364.98	457.25	362.15	214.56
North Dakota	321.04	191.38	360.90	343.51	434.13	344.78	211.53

Average monthly payment, by state or other area, eligibility category, and age, December 2002 (in dollars)							
State or Area	Total	Category			Age		
		Aged	Blind	Disabled	Under 18	18-64	65 or Older
Ohio	401.15	254.22	387.74	412.21	478.89	412.04	266.61
Oklahoma	360.98	194.89	379.54	385.77	478.72	387.93	217.21
Oregon	379.50	277.00	394.27	395.56	468.44	394.24	283.51
Pennsylvania	418.68	275.19	409.05	437.26	497.88	438.55	302.23
Rhode Island	413.97	306.27	374.99	433.61	537.28	429.31	319.83
South Carolina	348.73	182.38	361.16	376.35	464.02	377.07	218.02
South Dakota	338.04	183.41	374.94	364.65	449.15	362.82	215.71
Tennessee	356.22	178.15	385.05	381.84	478.00	386.59	216.22
Texas	338.88	235.76	375.25	375.12	466.62	378.42	242.07
Utah	378.92	309.54	403.52	386.55	444.19	381.97	304.74
Vermont	363.86	186.46	376.43	386.23	506.91	388.75	222.07
Virginia	355.15	251.08	364.31	377.37	459.85	376.72	258.67
Washington	404.33	354.70	402.27	412.10	469.20	412.73	348.05
West Virginia	383.65	177.42	383.95	398.66	477.19	405.28	235.32
Wisconsin	368.03	223.29	382.43	385.17	465.46	380.99	239.69
Wyoming	353.70	162.68	388.00	373.13	460.57	370.89	187.20
Outlying Area							
Northern Mariana Islands	434.16	355.08	411.43	457.90	523.22	431.17	368.88

SOURCE: Social Security Administration, SORD file, 100 percent data.

CONTACT: Alfreda Brooks (410) 965-9849 or ssi.asr@ssa.gov.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM



FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

I. BACKGROUND

The Food Stamp Program was established by federal law in 1964. Nevada implemented the Food Stamp Program on October 1, 1973 in Clark and Washoe Counties and statewide by July 1, 1974.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Food Stamp Program is to raise the nutritional level among low income households whose limited food purchasing power contributes to hunger and malnutrition among members of these households.

III. FUNDING

The food coupons or benefit expenditures are 100% federal funds. Administrative costs for the Food Stamp Program are 50% federal and 50% state monies (General Fund). Prior to April 1, 1994, administrative activities directly related to investigation, identification, pursuit and deterrence of Intentional Program Violation are 75% federal and 25% state monies (General Fund).

IV. APPLICATION PROCESS

Food Stamp Program application requests may be made verbally, in writing, in person or through another individual. An application is provided to the household the same day the request is received. A responsible adult household member knowledgeable of the household's circumstances may apply and be interviewed. As part of the application process, all applications are screened for expedited service. Each household applying must submit an application form including, at a minimum, the applicant's name, address and signature. An application/recertification may be submitted by fax.

Households in which members are applying for Public Assistance and Food Stamps or in which all members are applying for SSI and Food Stamps may complete one application and interview. This application is used to determine eligibility for all programs.

The DATE OF APPLICATION is the date the application is received in the Welfare Division or Social Security office.

When a household member is unable to apply, a responsible adult, 18 years or older, may be designated in writing as authorized representative. Once designated, they may sign the application and act on behalf of the household.

A decision to approve or deny benefits is made within 30 days from the date of application. If the household has little or no money, or has shelter expenses which exceed its income, it may be entitled to expedited service and benefits are available by the seventh day after application.

V. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

The Food Stamp Program has specialized eligibility criteria for certain types of households (boarders, institutions, students, strikers, etc.). However, in general, the following eligibility requirements must be met to be eligible:

A. HOUSEHOLD CONCEPT

Individuals applying for Food Stamps must apply as a household. A household is defined as any of the following (not all inclusive):

1. An individual living alone.
2. A group of individuals living together who customarily purchase food and prepare meals together for home consumption.
3. An individual or group living with others, but who usually purchase food and prepare meals or plan to do so separately from the others.
4. An individual at least 60 years old (and that individual's spouse) who is unable to purchase and prepare meals due to a disability, and who is living with others whose income is under certain limits.
5. A person who lives alone (or with a spouse) and participates in a delivered meals program or communal dining program.
6. Parents and natural, adopted or stepchildren (under age 22) living together.
7. Adult siblings living together who purchase and prepare food separately.
8. Adult children (age 22 and over) living with their parents who purchase and prepare meals separately from each other.

B. CITIZENSHIP

An applicant/recipient must be a citizen of the United States.

Legal immigrants are eligible to receive benefits if they fall into one of the following categories:

1. Asylees from the date asylum was granted.
2. Refugees from the date of entry.
3. Cuban/Haitian entrants from the date of entry.
4. Amerasian entrants from the date of entry.
5. Persons for whom deportation is withheld from the date deportation was withheld.
6. Legal Immigrants who have worked 40 qualifying quarters with Social Security. Effective April 1, 2003 any legal immigrant who has lived in the U.S. as a qualified alien for five years from the date of entry.
7. An honorably discharged veteran or active duty member and their spouse and dependent children.
8. Immigrants who are aged (65 years or older), blind or disabled and were lawfully residing in the United States on August 22, 1996.
9. Immigrants who are under age 18 and were lawfully residing in the United States on August 22, 1996.
10. Certain Hmong or Highland Laotians including spouse and children.
11. American Indians born in Canada and members of Indian tribes as defined in Section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (Native Americans who are entitled to cross the United States border into Canada or Mexico).
12. Immigrants who meet the definition of battered spouse or child.

C. RESIDENCY

Applicants must be in Nevada for any reason other than vacation. There are no durational or fixed residence requirements; however, residence must be verified.

D. WORK REQUIREMENTS

Every household member, age 16 through 59, unless exempted, must cooperate with the Food Stamp Employment and Training Unit. If a household member fails to cooperate, he/she is disqualified a minimum of one month for the first violation, three months for the second violation and six months for a third or subsequent violation. This requirement applies only in areas of the state in which the division operates an Employment and Training Program.

In addition to the above, able bodied adults, age 18 through 49 without dependents and not otherwise exempt, are not eligible to receive Food Stamps if during a 36-month period they received Food Stamps for 3 months and did not work or participate in a work program at least 20 hours per week averaged monthly.

E. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS

Each household member must provide a Social Security Number or provide proof of application for a Social Security Number, unless there is good cause for not providing a number or religious beliefs prohibit enumeration. Assistance will be denied only to the individual(s) refusing to provide or apply for a number without good cause. Non-qualified aliens do not have to provide or obtain a social security number and any known number cannot be reported to Immigration & Naturalization Service (INS).

Social Security numbers are used to verify income and resources, to see what benefits are available, as case numbers in the computer, gather workforce information for research which helps lawmakers and agencies improve services to Nevadans, investigate fraud, recover overpaid benefits, make sure nobody gets benefits in more than one household (double benefits) or while they are in jail or prison or deceased and match against other federal and state records. For example, Child Support Enforcement Program (CSEP), Unemployment Insurance Benefits (UIB), Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Medicaid and Social Security Administration (SSA), law enforcement/prison records.

F. RESOURCES

1. \$2,000 per household, OR
2. \$3,000 per household if at least one member is age 60 or older.

Examples of resources exempt from consideration are:

1. The household's home, plus any property which is adjacent to and connects with the lot of the home.
2. Leased vehicles.
3. Vehicles used for income-producing purposes, or as the client's home, or to transport a physically disabled household member.
4. Personal effects (clothing, jewelry, coin collections, paintings, etc.) and household goods (furniture, appliances, etc.).
5. Most property and assets which are income-producing.
6. Resources for which the cash value is not accessible to the household.
7. Most burial plots, and all life insurance policies.
8. Property directly related to the use or maintenance of an income-producing vehicle.
9. Pets (e.g., dog, cat, rabbit, snake, rodent, bird, horse).

All resources not specifically exempted by Food Stamp Program policy are counted in determining eligibility. When considering the value of non-exempt vehicles, either \$4,650 or encumbrances is first subtracted from the fair market value.

G. INCOME/BUDGETING

Income received by the household is evaluated to determine if the income is to be budgeted or exempted from consideration.

Gross Income is determined and compared to the following maximum allowable amounts

Household Size	Gross Income (130% of Poverty)
1	\$ 960
2	1,294
3	1,628
4	1,961
5	2,295
6	2,629
7	2,962
8	3,296
Each additional person	+ 334

If gross income exceeds these amounts, the case is not eligible. If gross income is less than the maximum amounts, the following deductions are allowable to determine net income:

1. Earned income deduction - 20% of gross earned income. This deduction covers work expenses and mandatory work deductions.
2. Standard deduction - Each household is allowed a standard deduction, the amount of the standard deduction depends on the household size.
 - Household size of 1 – 4 \$134
 - Household size of 5 147
 - Household size of 6 or more 168
3. Medical expenses - Medical expenses in excess of \$35 incurred by aged or disabled household members.
4. Child support - Court ordered child support payments actually made by a household member.
5. Dependent care expenses - A maximum of \$200 a month for children under two and up to \$175 for children two or older.
6. Shelter expenses - The shelter allowance is that portion of total shelter costs (including mortgage, rent, utilities, property payments, etc.) which exceed 50% of the household's income after all other deductions. The shelter deduction may not exceed \$367.

Net Income is then compared to the following table to determine final eligibility.

Household Size	Net Income (100% of Poverty)
1	\$ 739
2	995
3	1,252
4	1,509
5	1,765
6	2,022
7	2,279
8	2,535
Each additional person	+ 257

The household's Food Stamp allotment (benefit amount) is determined by comparing net income to the stamp allotment table. The lower the net income, the higher the Food Stamp allotment will be. Thirty percent (30%) of net income is subtracted from the household size maximum allotment to determine benefit amount.

Maximum monthly allotments are:

Household Size	Maximum Allotment
1	\$139
2	256
3	366
4	465
5	553
6	663
7	733
8	838
Each additional person	+ 105

H. COOPERATION/REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Households are required to cooperate in providing information to determine eligibility. Changes in income/resources/circumstances must be reported during the certification period.

All households must report changes in household circumstances within ten days from the date the change occurs. The following must be reported:

1. Changes in earned income only when there is a change in employment status. A change in employment status is defined as:
 - a. Obtaining a job;
 - b. Loss of a job;
 - c. Promotion;
 - d. Change in hourly rate of pay;
 - e. Change in employer, or
 - f. Change from part-time to full-time or full-time to part-time employment.
2. Changes in source of unearned income or the amount of income more than \$25, except:
 - a. Changes in the TANF grant.
 - b. Child support payments to the household through the Child Support Enforcement Program.
 - c. Mass changes when the agency is responsible for making the change (i.e., Social Security/SSI benefit increases);
3. Changes in household composition;
4. Changes in residence and resulting change in shelter costs;
5. Changes in monthly medical expenses of more than \$25;
6. Changes of more than \$50 in legally obligated Child Support payments being allowed as a deduction;
7. Acquisition of non-exempt vehicles;
8. Acquisition of liquid resources which cause the household's resource limit to reach or exceed \$2,000 or \$3,000 (whichever applies).

VI. OBTAINING/USING FOOD STAMPS

Food Stamps are issued to an Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) account and may be accessed by using an EBT card. EBT cards are like an ATM Debit card.

There is no cost for Food Stamps.

Food Stamps are spent like cash for food at stores that accept them.

Food Stamps are only used to pay for food and plants or seeds to grow food.

Food Stamps cannot buy ineligible items such as: alcohol, tobacco, soap, paper products, vitamins, medicine, pet food, or hot, ready-to-eat foods.

VII. REGULATIONS AND LAWS

The Food Stamp Program is governed by a variety of laws and regulations. The governing body is the Food and Nutrition Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Program changes and instructions are transmitted to the states through means such as administrative notices and Code of Federal Regulations updates.

The following is a partial list of regulatory sources:

1. The Food Stamp Act of 1977
2. Part 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations
3. Nevada Revised Statutes, Chapters 422 and 207
4. Court Ordered actions

Please visit the Welfare Division's home page at: <http://welfare.state.nv.us> for program facts and application information. This site also provides access to cash and medical program information and to the federal USDA web site.

**FOOD STAMP
CLAIMS/OVERPAYMENT COLLECTIONS**

DATE	CASH COLLECTIONS	NON-CASH COLLECTIONS	TOTAL COLLECTIONS
FY 90 Total	\$45,704.85	\$151,843.86	\$197,548.71
FY 90 Average	\$3,808.74	\$12,653.56	\$16,462.39
FY 91 Total	\$55,178.17	\$128,688.00	\$183,866.17
FY 91 Average	\$4,598.18	\$10,724.00	\$15,322.18
FY 92 Total	\$66,773.37	\$142,071.00	\$208,844.37
FY 92 Average	\$5,564.45	\$11,839.25	\$17,403.70
FY 93 Total	\$52,700.65	\$150,257.00	\$202,957.65
FY 93 Average	\$4,391.72	\$12,521.41	\$16,913.13
FY 94 Total	\$45,432.23	\$169,261.00	\$214,693.23
FY 94 Average	\$3,786.02	\$14,105.09	\$17,891.11
FY 95 Total	\$71,958.27	\$165,982.00	\$237,940.27
FY 95 Average	\$5,996.52	\$13,831.83	\$19,828.36
FY 96 Total	\$11,490.38	\$46,475.00	\$57,965.38
FY 96 Average	\$3,830.17	\$15,491.67	\$19,321.79
FY 97 Total	\$133,294.00	\$202,776.00	\$336,070.00
FY 97 Average	\$11,107.00	\$16,898.00	\$28,005.00
FY 98 Total	\$213,612.00	\$223,292.00	\$436,904.00
FY 98 Average	\$17,801.00	\$18,608.00	\$36,408.00
FY 99 Total	\$278,762.00	\$201,822.00	\$480,584.00
FY 99 Average	\$23,230.00	\$16,818.00	\$40,048.00
FY 00 Total	\$262,028.00	\$140,335.00	\$402,363.00
FY 00 Average	\$21,835.00	\$11,697.00	\$33,530.00
FY 01 Total	\$293,300.00	\$114,455.00	\$407,755.00
FY 01 Average	\$24,441.00	\$9,537.00	\$33,530.00
FY 02 Total	\$208,320	\$159,664	\$367,984
FY 02 Average	\$17,360	\$14,514	
FY 03 Total	\$151,833	\$110,190	\$262,023
FY 03 Average	\$4,466	\$9,182	\$21,835

THRIFTY FOOD PLAN



THRIFTY FOOD PLAN

Income limits used to determine eligibility are revised each October 1, by the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), to reflect the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) annual adjustment to the non-farm poverty guidelines. Generally, the maximum food stamp allotment schedule based on the "Thrifty Food Plan" is revised at the same time.

The Thrifty Food Plan is a plan for the consumption of different types of foods which provide nutritious meals and snacks for family members. The plan suggests amounts of food for men, women and children of different ages which meet all dietary standards.

The Thrifty Food Plan is adjusted periodically to reflect changes in the cost of food. The last such adjustment took place on October 1, 2002, based upon the cost of food for a family of four consisting of a man and woman ages 20-50 and children 6-8 and 9-11.

FNS adjusts the Thrifty Food Plan each October 1st to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

**NEW
EMPLOYEES
OF
NEVADA
(NEON)**

NEW EMPLOYEES OF NEVADA (NEON)

I. PROGRAM STATEMENT

A. BACKGROUND

The Family Support Act of 1988 signed by the President October 13, 1988 required states to implement the JOBS Program no later than October 1, 1990. States were allowed to implement the program as early as July 1, 1989. Nevada was one of only 14 states that implemented JOBS at the earliest possible date (July 1, 1989). The JOBS Program replaced the Work Incentive (WIN) Program that had been in existence since 1970 as a mandatory employment and training program for Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) recipients. The Welfare Division changed its Employment and Training Program name from JOBS to New Employees of Nevada (NEON) in 1995. The JOBS Program was incorporated into a block grant with Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) when the President signed the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) on August 22, 1996. The PRWORA requires stringent work activities for the cash assistance program now known as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).

B. PURPOSE

The purpose of the NEON Program is to provide employment, education, training and support services to recipients of cash assistance. These services assist clients to become self-sufficient, thereby reducing dependency on cash assistance.

C. FUNDING

The TANF block grant allows states to use federal and state matching funds for employment and training functions. The state must maintain a "Maintenance of Effort" level using state general funds to receive the TANF block grant.

D. REGISTRATION/PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS

NEON participation is mandatory as a condition of cash eligibility for all non-exempt TANF applicants and recipients. Exempt recipients may volunteer to participate in the NEON Program. Automatic referrals for mandatory and voluntary clients via the computer system are made to the Employment and Training Unit.

Non-exempt persons required to participate in NEON who fail to comply without good cause are sanctioned.

E. PROGRAM COMPONENTS/ACTIVITIES

THE NEON PROGRAM INCLUDES:

1. An orientation, assessment and appraisal process.
2. Development of Personal Responsibility Plans (PRP).
3. Signing of an agency/participant contract (PRP) specifying the services the Division will provide and the role of the participant in achieving goals leading to employment within a certain time frame.
4. Employment and training job readiness workshops and network centers.
5. Structured job search requirements.
6. Educational development and vocational training.
7. Community Work Experience Program (CWEP).
8. Referrals to other agencies such as school districts and other educational programs, Career Enhancement Program (CEP), Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), and Vocational Rehabilitation.
9. Counseling and support groups for victims of domestic violence, drug/alcohol screening and treatment, mental health counseling, and parenting classes.
10. Job development and job referrals.
11. Social services to help remove barriers to employment (i.e., domestic violence, substance abuse and mental health services).
12. Job retention counseling and case management services.
13. Non-custodial parent program (EAP).

F. SUPPORT SERVICES

1. Types of Services

NEON participants are eligible to receive payments for child care, transportation and special needs items (e.g., clothing, tools necessary to accept employment, vehicle repairs, relocation expenses for employment and substance abuse treatment co-payment reimbursement). The cost of tuition and books is paid for some educational courses and for vocational training. Workers' compensation coverage is provided for CWEP workers.

Employed recipients receiving cash assistance may receive transportation support services for up to the first 30 days from the date of hire through the NEON Program. Child care is available to cash assistance recipients who become employed. Child care assistance is available from the Child Care Development Block Grant programs administered by non-profit community agencies.

2. Job Retention Bonus Payment

TANF participants obtaining employment while a TANF participant and retaining employment of 25 or more hours per week for six (6) continuous months are eligible to receive a one-time payment of \$350.

G. REGULATIONS AND LAWS

The Employment and Training programs for cash assistance recipients are governed by a variety of laws and regulations. The governing body is the Office of Family Assistance, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services. Program changes and instructions are transmitted to the states through a variety of means such as Information Memorandums, Action Transmittals and Code of Federal Regulations updates.

Following are the primary regulatory sources:

1. Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996
2. Part 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations
3. Nevada Revised Statutes, Chapter 422
4. Court Ordered Actions

II. WORK REQUIREMENTS IN THE TANF BLOCK GRANT

24-MONTH WORK REQUIREMENT - Parents or caretakers receiving assistance under the program are required to engage in work (as defined by the state) once the state determines the individual is ready to engage in work or has received assistance under the program for more than 24 months (whether or not consecutive), whichever is earlier.

- ▶ Caretaker adults in child-only cases are not required to meet this work requirement.
- ▶ States may set shorter time-limits for work participation.
- ▶ Individuals not yet required to work will be included in the denominator of the work rate calculation (see below).
- ▶ The state can define the hours of work and what activity constitutes work for purposes of an individual meeting this requirement.

The bill does not contain a specific penalty against states which fail to comply with this requirement, although continuing to provide assistance to an individual after the 24 months could possibly be construed by the Secretary as "use of grant in violation" with the law and therefore subject to penalty.

COMMUNITY SERVICE AFTER TWO MONTHS - Not later than one year after enactment, a state shall require a parent or caretaker (who is not engaged in work or exempt from work) to participate in community service employment after receiving assistance for two months. States have flexibility to determine hours and tasks. Nevada opted out of this provision; The Governor notified the Secretary of HHS of this in July of 1997.

III. ANNUAL WORK PARTICIPATION RATE REQUIREMENTS

States must meet the following annual work participation rates with respect to all families which include an adult or minor child head of household receiving assistance.

ALL FAMILIES			TWO-PARENT FAMILIES	
Fiscal Year	Participation Rate	Hours of Work Required Per Week to Count Toward Rate	Participation Rate	Hours of Work Required Per Week to Count Toward Rate
1997	25%	20	75%	35
1998	30%	20	75%	35
1999	35%	25	90%	35
2000	40%	30	90%	35
2001	45%	30	90%	35
2002	50%	30	90%	35
2003	50%	30	90%	35

- States may be allowed to meet a lower work participation rate if they experience a net caseload reduction compared to FY 1995. (See below.)
- The annual participation rate is the average of the participation rate for each month in the year.
- To be counted toward meeting the work participation rate, the individual must meet the minimum numbers of hours (averaged over a month).
- States have the option to limit the required number of hours of work to 20 hours for those single custodial parents with a child under age six in every fiscal year.
- In a two-parent family, the hours of work activities of both parents may be combined to reach 35 hours per week for the family to be considered to be meeting the participation requirement.
- If a two-parent family receives federally-funded child care, both parents must work a combined 55 hours per week. Exceptions are allowed for parents of disabled children or if one parent is disabled.

PRO RATA REDUCTION OF WORK PARTICIPATION RATE DUE TO NET CASELOAD REDUCTION - In some fiscal years, states may meet a lower work participation rate requirement than stated in the chart above. Under a provision in the law, a state with a caseload below FY 1995 levels will be "rewarded" by receiving a reduction in the work rate requirement in the next fiscal year.

The law requires the Secretary to establish regulations to grant states a reduction in their work participation rate by the percentage points equal to the percentage points (if any) the average monthly number of families receiving aid under the block grant in the state in the preceding fiscal year is less than the average monthly number of families that received aid under Title IV-A in the state in FY 1995. The participation rate may not be reduced to the extent the Secretary determines the reduction in the number of families leaving such assistance is required by federal law, or the Secretary proves families were diverted as a result of a state changing its eligibility criteria.

EXAMPLE: If the Secretary determines a state's average monthly caseload in FY 1996 was 4 percentage points lower than average monthly caseloads in FY 1995, then rather than having to meet a 25% work participation rate requirement in FY 1997, the rate would be lowered by 4 percentage points to 21%.

If a state's net caseload for a fiscal year should exceed the FY 1995 levels, then the state will face the full work participation rate requirement in the following fiscal year.

CALCULATION OF MONTHLY PARTICIPATION RATE FOR ALL FAMILIES:

NUMERATOR:	# of families receiving assistance that include an adult or minor head of household who is engaged in work for the requisite hours.		
..... divided by			
DENOMINATOR:	# of families that include an adult or a minor child head of household receiving assistance.	less	# of families sanctioned in that month for failure to participate in work (for up to 3 months in preceding 12-month period).

- Similar calculation is made for two-parent families.
- At state option, families receiving assistance under a tribal family plan may be included in the work participation rate calculation.

EXEMPTION TO WORK PARTICIPATION

- Under age one exemption. States have the option of exempting individuals who are single custodial parents caring for a child **under age one** from the work requirement. A state **may disregard these individuals from the denominator** of the work participation rate calculation for all families. A parent may only receive this exemption for a total of 12 months, although the months need not be consecutive and can be divided among more than one child. Nevada has opted for this exception.
- **Individuals exempt from the five-year lifetime** limit on federally-funded benefits **are not exempt from the work requirement.** These individuals **will be counted** in the denominator of the work participation rate calculation.
- Nothing in the legislation prohibits states from exempting other individuals from the work requirement (i.e., individual's caring for a disabled family member), but these individuals will be counted in the denominator of the work participation rate calculation.

IV. ALLOWABLE WORK ACTIVITIES

Allowable work activities which count toward the work participation rate are divided into two groups. A minimum of 20 hours a week must be spent on the activities in the first list below. After that, recipients can meet the work requirement with additional hours from the second list.

ALLOWABLE WORK ACTIVITIES FOR FIRST 20 HOURS - To count toward the work participation rate requirement for all-families, an individual must participate in one or more of the following activities for **at least 20 hours** a week (or 35 hours per week combined for both parents in two-parent families).

1. Unsubsidized employment.
2. Subsidized private sector employment.
3. Subsidized public sector employment.
4. Work experience (including work associated with refurbishing publicly assisted housing), only if sufficient private sector employment is not available.
5. On-the-job-training.

6. Job search and job readiness assistance for up to 6 weeks (no more than 4 weeks may be consecutive. Individuals in states with unemployment at least 50% greater than the national average may participate for 12 weeks). On not more than one occasion, the state may count an individual as having participated in job search for a week if the individual participated for three or four days.
7. Community service programs.
8. Vocational educational training (not to exceed 12 months for any individual).
9. Provision of child care services to an individual who is participating in a community service program.

ACTIVITIES THAT COUNT AFTER 20 HOURS - For all-families rate, participation in the following activities counts after 20 hours have been attributable to above activities (30 hours for two-parent rate).

10. Job skills training directly related to employment
11. Education directly related to employment, in the case of a recipient who has not received a high school diploma or certificate of high school equivalency. (See special rule for teens.)
12. Satisfactory attendance at secondary school or course of study leading to GED in the case of a recipient who has not completed secondary school. (See special rule for teens.)
13. Job search and job readiness once the individual has exceeded the six-week limit.

SPECIAL RULE FOR TEENS - Married or single teens, under age 20, will count toward meeting the rate if the recipient maintains satisfactory attendance at secondary school or the equivalent; or, participates at least 20 hours per week in education directly related to employment. The law requires unmarried teen parents under age 18 who have not completed a high school education must, as a condition of receiving assistance, participate in educational activities directed toward attaining a high school diploma or GED.

PENALTIES ON INDIVIDUAL FOR REFUSAL TO WORK - If an individual refuses to engage in work as required under TANF, the state must impose a pro rata reduction in the grant (or more, at state option) for any period during a month the individual refuses to participate. Alternatively, the state may completely terminate assistance.

A state may withhold penalties subject to good cause or other exceptions established by the state.

A state may not penalize a single, custodial parent with a child under age six if the individual proves she/he has a demonstrated inability (as determined by the state) to obtain needed child care.

A state may also terminate Medicaid coverage for adults whose benefits are terminated for refusal to work. Children in the family remain eligible for Medicaid.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

FOOD STAMP EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

FOOD STAMP EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAM

I. MISSION STATEMENT

The Food Stamp Employment and Training Program promotes the employment of participants through job search activities and group or individual programs which provide a self-directed placement philosophy, allowing the participant to be responsible for his/her own development by providing job skills and the confidence to obtain employment.

A. BACKGROUND

Prior to April 1986, states had the option to operate an independent job search program for Food Stamp recipients. Nevada State Welfare Division (NSWD) contracted with the Employment Security Department (ESD) to operate such a program until October 1986, when NSWD assumed responsibility for administration of the program.

In April 1987, PL 99-10 mandated states to implement a Comprehensive Employment and Training program incorporating job readiness activities beyond individual job search. In response, NSWD developed and implemented a Food Stamp E&T Program that included several job readiness components emphasizing a self-directed philosophy. One of the activities/components was a Workshop/Network Center modeled after those operated in the State of Nebraska. Curtis and Associates, a consulting firm from Nebraska, was contracted to provide training to NSWD E&T staff in Reno and Las Vegas during July 1988. The first workshop and network centers began operation in August 1988. By April 1991, due to increased caseloads and poor attendance which jeopardized the state meeting its federal performance standards, the workshop was decreased from five days to one day and the network terminated.

Since June 1994, the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) has encouraged states to plan future Food Stamp E&T efforts for clients needing more intensive employment related services. To comply with FNS instructions, Nevada's Food Stamp E&T Program has added limited skills training classes and special needs assistance to improve client's employability.

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) established Food Stamp Program work requirements and participation time limits for non-exempt, able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWDs). All ABAWD individuals aged 18 through 49 are ineligible to continue receiving Food Stamp benefits after receiving three (3) issuances if, during a 36-month period, they did not:

- a) Work at least 20 hours per week (averaged monthly); or
- b) Participate in and comply with a Workforce Investment Act (WIA) program or Trade Adjustment Assistance Act (TAAA) program at least 20 hours per week; or
- c) Participate in and comply with an ABAWD work/training program.

ABAWD individuals who reside in an area with unemployment rates over 10% or in a labor surplus area may be exempt from the ABAWD provisions.

A provision of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 permits states to exempt up to 15 percent of their unwaived, unemployed, childless ABAWD population from the PRWORA three-month time limit. Nevada will provide this exemption to ABAWD individuals who are:

1. Physically or mentally unfit for employment and who are unable to provide medical certification from a physician or a professionally qualified person in the field of psychiatric mental health; or
2. Residing in rural Nevada (non-waiver areas) when employment opportunities become, or are limited, as determined by the office manager (i.e., mining closures).

For this fiscal year, there were 402 exemptions given to ABAWD individuals.

B. FUNDING

Federal funding for the Food Stamp E&T Program is allocated based on a state's population of ABAWDs. Eighty percent of the federal funds are limited to being spent on qualifying work or training activities for ABAWDs. The remaining twenty percent of the allocations are used to provide allowable work activities for the non-ABAWD population.

Nevada's Food Stamp E&T funding for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2003 is \$1,034,942. Nevada is accepting \$444,404, twenty percent of the allocation. Nevada has chosen not to provide qualifying work or training activities for ABAWDs due to a nominal participation rate (less than 4%) among ABAWD individuals beginning in fiscal year 1999.

C. REGISTRATION AND PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS

Registration and participation is mandatory, and is a condition of Food Stamp eligibility for all non-exempt Food Stamp recipients. Persons who are exempt may volunteer. Persons are exempt when they are under age 16; age 60 or older; disabled; caring for young children (under age six); caring for disabled family members; or already working.

Registration occurs at initial approval, recertification or when changes occur. Referrals are made to the Employment and Training Unit.

If a household member fails to comply with the work program requirements, that member is disqualified as follows:

- First violation - a minimum of one month and until compliance;
- Second violation - three months minimum and until compliance;
- Third or subsequent violations - six months minimum and until compliance.

D. PROGRAM COMPONENTS AND ACTIVITIES

THE FOOD STAMP E&T PROGRAM INCLUDES:

1. Signing of agency/participant agreements to participation requirements.
2. Employment and training job readiness workshops.
3. Structured individual and/or group job search requirements.
4. Referrals to other agencies such as Department of Education, Workforce Investment Act (WIA) and Vocational Rehabilitation.
5. Assessment of employment goals.
6. Job development and job referrals.
7. Requests for special needs assistance.

E. SUPPORT SERVICES

1. Types of Services

Employment and training participants receive an allowance for transportation and support services while participating in the program.

2. Payment Amounts

Transportation is provided either on a reimbursement basis up to a maximum of \$50 per month, not to exceed two (2) months in a 12-month period, or the individual may receive a maximum of 40 bus tokens during the required participation period - but not both.

3. Special Needs

Program history has shown a number of the Food Stamp E&T population would be able to immediately go to paid employment if the program provided payment of employment-related expenses necessary to accept or maintain employment (such as uniforms, shoes, work permits, health cards, etc.). Up to \$250 per participant for reimbursement of these types of expenses is allowed. Any transportation expense provided would not be deducted.

F. REGULATIONS AND LAWS

The Food and Nutrition Service, United States Department of Agriculture governs the E&T Program for Food Stamp recipients. Program changes and instructions are transmitted to the states through such means as Administrative Notices and Code of Federal Regulations updates.

Following are the primary regulatory sources:

1. The Food Stamp Act of 1977 (updated by Title VIII of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996)
2. Part 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations
3. Nevada Revised Statutes, Chapters 422 and 207
4. Personal Responsibility and Work Reconciliation Act of 1996
5. The Balanced Budget Act of 1997
6. Farm Bill of 2003

II. FOOD STAMP EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAM STATISTICS
(JULY 2002 – JUNE 2003 Caseload Reports)

A. GENERAL FOOD STAMP PROGRAM DATA

- Monthly average authorized cases 48,474
(Public Assistance* – 16,226
Non-Public Assistance** – 32,248)
- Monthly average recipients 106,966
(Public Assistance* – 19,679
Non-Public Assistance** – 87,287)
- Average family size 2.3
(Public Assistance* – 2.6
Non-Public Assistance** – 2.3)

* Public Assistance = Households (all members receiving both Food Stamps and Public Assistance - TANF or SSI).

** Non-Public Assistance = Households receiving Food Stamps only or mixed households (receiving Food Stamps and some, but not all, household members receiving TANF or SSI).

B. REGISTRATIONS

There were 10,953 Food Stamp Employment and Training Program registrations (AMN05A report) completed from July 2002 through June 2003, excluding the month of October. There were 1,013 exempt registrants, an average of 85 per month. After excluding the registration exemptions, approximately 8% of the monthly Food Stamp applications were work registrants. This equated to an average of 6,588 new registrations per month.

C. REGISTRATION EXEMPTIONS BY CATEGORY

The categories of exemptions (AMN04A report) are:

• A person who is 15 years or younger.	39,144
• A person who is 60 years or older.	6,755
• Pending proof of an exemption.	0
• Any household member registered for and complying with the New Employees of Nevada (NEON).	4,645
• A parent/caretaker of a dependent child under 6 or an incapacitated person.	8,686
• A person who has applied for or is receiving unemployment compensation.	752
• Persons who are physically or mentally incapable of working per the Family Services Specialist's (FSS) judgment.	4,074
• Persons receiving federal or state disability payments.	12,981
• A regular participant in a drug addiction or alcoholic treatment and rehabilitation program.	537
• A person who is working a minimum of thirty hours weekly OR receiving weekly earnings equal to the Federal minimum wage multiplied by thirty hours.	3,142
• Eligible students age 18 through 49 attending school at least half time.	1,371
• A person age 16 or 17 (who is not the head of household) attending school or training at least half time.	263
	<hr/>
	82,350

D. FOOD STAMP EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PARTICIPANTS

From June 2002 through July 2003, there were 3,567 Food Stamp recipients (monthly field reports) classified as mandatory participants. Two (2) percent of the monthly average ongoing Food Stamp cases contained mandatory E&T participants.

E. PARTICIPATION EXEMPTIONS BY CATEGORY

Thirteen percent (13%) of the monthly Food Stamp recipients required to register were exempt from participation due to the following reasons (AMN04A):

• Individuals applying for SSI or have an SSI appeal pending.	771
• Individuals with medical or family problems affecting availability for work or ability to seek or obtain employment.	991
• Child care costs exceed \$200 per dependent per month.	2
• JTPA registrants	3
• Individuals laid off from their employment for 90 days or less.	62
• ABAWD individual working minimum of twenty hours weekly.	73
• ABAWAD exempt due to waiver areas.	808
	2,710

In May 1997, Nevada expanded the Food Stamp E&T Program statewide. Exemptions are no longer granted for homeless individuals and individuals with a general delivery or casual labor office address unless other exemption criteria are met. Increasing the service areas allow Food Stamp recipients in rural Nevada to utilize the Food Stamp E&T services.

F. FOOD STAMP E&T WORK REQUIREMENTS

1. NSWV EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING WORKSHOP

Food Stamp Family Support Specialists (FSS) will hold a Job Readiness Workshop at least once a month for mandatory participants who are required to complete the job search requirement. Under the WIA services, such as assessments, career exploration, job search workshops, guided job search assistance and ongoing coaching and monitoring to ensure participants' success, vocational training and/or work experience placements, are provided to participants to upgrade their skills in order to obtain and sustain self-sufficient employment.

2. STRUCTURED WORK REQUIREMENTS

Participants are required to make at least 20 employer contacts in two thirty-day periods (10 contacts in each thirty-day period). The number of contacts may be reduced in areas experiencing high unemployment or labor surplus.

3. EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

NSWD has coordinated efforts with the school districts, community colleges, WIA and the Literacy Council for pre-GED/literacy testing and classes, as well as actual GED testing. Thus far, participants have primarily been TANF (NEON) recipients. However, more Food Stamp recipients are starting to attend pre-GED/GED classes.

G. SUPPORT SERVICES

Support service payments are reimbursements to participants after completion of a work component. Participants who fail to complete work components do not receive support service reimbursements. Participants, who obtain employment or have need of a health card, sheriff's card or clothing to be hired, are provided funds to obtain these items up to \$250. Costs may be shared with other organizations.

Bus tokens are provided in advance to participants in lieu of reimbursements when they have no money and public transportation is available.

H. EMPLOYMENT DATA

Of those who began a work component during July 2002 - June 2003 (monthly field reports):

–	Average Hourly Rate	\$7.91
–	Average Hours Worked	34 hours per week

**ENERGY
ASSISTANCE
PROGRAM
(EAP)**

ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (EAP)

I. BACKGROUND

The Energy Assistance Program (EAP) assists low-income Nevadans with the high cost of home energy. Funding is provided from the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) block grant through the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and from Universal Energy Charge (UEC) monies distributed through the Nevada Fund for Energy Assistance and Conservation.

II. PURPOSE

The program is designed to help eligible Nevadans maintain essential heating and cooling in their homes during the winter and summer seasons.

III. FUNDING

The Welfare Division first assumed responsibility for the energy assistance program in 1989 and the sole source of funding was from the LIHEAP block grant. In 2001, the Nevada Legislature adopted NRS 702, which established a universal energy charge on the utility bills of certain customers who receive natural gas and electricity services from specified utilities. The universal energy charge is derived through a mill tax assessment based on the amount of electricity and natural gas used by the customer.

IV. APPLICATION PROCESS

Persons seeking assistance may apply for and be awarded a benefit once each program year. The program year begins July 1st and applications are accepted through June 30th of the following year. Applications are submitted to, and processed by, staff at two EAP offices, one located in Las Vegas and the other in Carson City. Prior year recipients may not reapply for energy assistance until approximately 12 months after they received their last benefit. Application packets are mailed to prior year recipients when its time for them to apply.

Applications are generally processed in the order in which they are received. Processing may take up to 4 weeks. Applicants are mailed an eligibility/benefit notice on the next regular working day following certification. Applicants who meet specific criteria may have their applications/payments expedited to alleviate their energy-related crises.

V. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Eligibility is based on an annual projection of all gross income for the 30 days prior to the date of application or application review.

The total gross income of all members of a household may not exceed 150 percent of the federal Poverty Income Guidelines established by the Office of Management and Budget, as follows:

Number in Household	Average Monthly Income
1	\$1,122.50
2	1,515.00
3	1,907.50
4	2,300.00
5	2,692.50
6	3,085.00
7	3,477.50
8	3,870.00

A household is defined as an individual or group of individuals, related or not, who are living together and sharing a primary heating or electric source.

The household must be at least partly responsible for home heating or cooling costs by paying a utility company or fuel supplier directly or as part of the rent.

The benefit is based on the household's gross income and annual energy usage.

VI. PAYMENTS

Eligible households receive an annual, one-time per year benefit paid directly to their energy provider(s). The benefit shows as a credit on the household's energy bill. Households are encouraged to spread the benefit over a 12-month period by dividing the benefit amount by 12 months. Households then pay the difference between their monthly energy bill and the monthly amount of their energy assistance. By paying towards their energy bill each month and allowing the benefit credit to slowly reduce to zero over 12 months, the benefit will be there all year long. Eligible households who do not use participating energy suppliers are paid directly.

Benefit amounts vary depending on the household's gross annual income and the total annual energy usage. The least amount an eligible household may receive is \$120.

Households may not reapply for energy assistance until approximately 12 months after they received their last benefit.

VII. REGULATIONS AND LAW

1. Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-35)

2. 45 CFR Part 96 Federal Regulations
3. Nevada Revised Statutes, Chapter 702

FY 2003 ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM STATISTICS

CATEGORIES	STATEWIDE		By Region			
	TOTAL	PERCENT	So. Counties	Percent	No. Counties	Percent
# HOUSEHOLDS SERVED	15,144		9,495	62.7%	5,649	37.3%
*Households with ELDERLY	5,755	38.0%	3,561	37.5%	2,194	38.8%
*Households with DISABLED	7,269	48.0%	4,529	47.7%	2,740	48.5%
*Households with CHILDREN UNDER 2	1,424	9.4%	921	9.7%	503	8.9%
SUBSIDIZED HOUSING	5,452	36.0%	3,314	34.9%	2,138	37.8%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES/ OBLIGATIONS	\$7,571,817		\$4,467,372		\$ 3,104,445	
Average Payment	\$ 500		\$ 470		\$ 550	

* These characteristics may include duplicate counts when appropriate (i.e., if a household member is elderly and disabled they are counted in both categories).

** The percentages for each region were derived by dividing the regional number for each characteristics by the total households served in the region.

SOCIAL SERVICES



SOCIAL SERVICES

I. BACKGROUND

The Nevada State Welfare Division re-introduced social workers to provide services to Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) in 1996. Ten social workers were hired in FY 1997, 10 in FY 1998, and 10 more in FY 1999. Four additional staff have been hired since FY 1999. Seven social work supervisors (located in Las Vegas, and Reno) and one Social Services Chief I (located in Carson City) complete the social work staff. Social workers work closely with employment and training and eligibility staff to help move TANF families to economic and emotional self-sufficiency.

II. PURPOSE

The challenges of working with the hardest-to-employ (HtE) participants, who are also facing cash assistance time limits, are addressed by Welfare Division social workers. The HtE families experience a multitude of barriers/issues preventing them from being both emotionally and economically self-sufficient. Some issues addressed by social workers with the HtE family are domestic violence, substance abuse, mental health, health and/or caring for children with severe medical or emotional problems.

III. LOCATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS

Location	Number of Social Workers Assigned to Office
Central Office	1 Social Services Chief I
Reno	5 plus 1 Social Work Supervisor
Fallon	1
Carson	2 plus 1 Social Work Supervisor
Elko	2
Charleston	5 plus 1 Social Work Supervisor
Henderson	4 plus 1 Social Work Supervisor
Owens	6 plus 1 Social Work Supervisor
Belrose	5 plus 1 Social Work Supervisor
Pahrump	1
*Flamingo	3 plus 1 Social Work Supervisor

*The Flamingo District Office is schedule to open December 2003.

IV. SOCIAL WORKER RESPONSIBILITIES

- ▶ Completing psycho-social assessments on the hardest-to-employ TANF participants, including home visits to determine the home environment, to ensure a comprehensive picture of the participant and his/her family are gathered before a detailed Personal Responsibility Plan (PRP) is developed with the participant. Tools used by social workers to identify participant barriers include the Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory (SASSI), the Learning Disability Inventory, ecomaps, genograms, the South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOG), the Domestic Violence screening tool, and the Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) screening tool. Social workers provide intensive services and follow up with the families on a monthly basis and quarterly home visits until the issue(s) are alleviated or resolved.
- ▶ Coordinating with the Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse (BADA) providers and Domestic Violence providers to provide further evaluation and non-medical treatment for TANF participants in need of substance abuse and domestic violence services.
- ▶ Evaluating and determining whether alternative living situations for minor parents are appropriate when the minor parent is not living with their parents, legal guardian or in an approved adult-supervised setting and applying for cash assistance.
- ▶ Determining “Good Cause” waivers for TANF clients when domestic violence affects their ability to participate in the Child Support Enforcement and/or NEON programs.
- ▶ Facilitating and participating in both Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDTs) and Individual-Disciplinary Teams (IDTs) in their communities to help coordinate a continuum of services for participants (for example, a participant receiving a housing subsidy, training and Vocational Rehabilitation services). Each entity requires a service plan, and the MDT/IDT ensures the plans are coordinated.
- ▶ Providing guidance and field supervision to UNLV/UNR social work interns assigned to the division’s Supporting Teens Achieving Real-life Success (STARS) program.
- ▶ Collaborating with the Division of Mental Hygiene and Developmental Services and Vocational Rehabilitation to effectively address mental health issues with TANF clients through an established protocol.

V. FUNDING

Social service programs are funded through the TANF Block Grant and the State General Fund.

VI. CONTRACT COMMITMENTS FOR FY 2003

<i>Service</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Substance Abuse	\$568,875
Domestic Violence	\$545,625

**CHILD CARE
DEVELOPMENT
FUND**



CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENT FUND

I. PROGRAM STATEMENT

A. BACKGROUND

History has shown Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)/ Assistance to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) recipients are able to obtain employment and end their dependency on public assistance programs; however, this independence is often short-lived because of the high cost of child care. Without some assistance, many families end up reapplying for TANF/AFDC benefits. For many years it has been realized a program is needed to provide clients with child care assistance for a period of time after they go off public assistance to help keep them employed.

The Welfare Division requested and received approval from the Interim Finance Committee on March 11, 1988 to operate a pilot program with 100% state dollars providing assistance for child care, transportation and special employment-related expenses to TANF/AFDC recipients who became employed and were no longer eligible for a TANF/AFDC grant. The Welfare Division operated this special program titled Additional Benefits Limited to the Employed (ABLE) from April 1988 through March 31, 1990. ABLE provided six months of assistance after the participant became ineligible for the AFDC program. Seventy-five percent (75%) of the expenses were paid by the state for the first and second months, 50% of the expenses for the third and fourth months and 25% of the expenses for the fifth and sixth months.

Effective April 1, 1990, the Family Support Act of 1988 mandated states to provide child care services to recipients who go off welfare because of employment reasons. Participating families were required to contribute to the cost of care on a sliding scale according to their ability to pay. Nevada State Welfare implemented the program effective April 1, 1990, which took the place of the ABLE program. This federally funded program was titled Assistance with Child Care for the Employed (ACE).

Title VI of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA), signed by the President on August 22, 1996, created a new, integrated child care program under the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) effective October 1, 1996. The 1997 legislature consolidated four child care programs within the Welfare Division effective July 1, 1997. Before fiscal year 1997, the Welfare Division had administered only the New Employees of Nevada (NEON) and ACE programs.

B. PURPOSE

The purpose of the child care subsidy program is to provide child care subsidies for individuals who are in one of the following categories:

1. Applicant Job Search (AJS) status - actually looking for a job while eligibility for cash assistance is being determined;
2. NEON status - participating in a training or work program and receiving cash assistance;
3. ACE status - working but no longer receiving cash assistance;
4. At-Risk status - working but still at-risk of needing cash assistance;
or
5. Discretionary status - no longer at-risk of needing cash assistance, however, still below the maximum income limits for the Child Care Program.

C. FUNDING

The funding for the CCDBG child care block grant has been reconfigured as a single appropriation and renamed the Child Care Development Fund (CCDF). It is made up of three federal funding streams: mandatory, matching and discretionary. The mandatory and discretionary funding streams do not require any match. There are two state funding streams. They are the maintenance of effort (MOE) and the matching funding stream. To participate, a state must do the following:

1. Obligate all funds by the end of the federal fiscal year (September 30);
2. Expend from the state's own funds an amount which is no less than the Maintenance of Effort (MOE) amount; and
3. Provide the state's share of the matching fund.

D. APPLICATION PROCESS

Anyone in need of cash assistance may apply for TANF benefits at any Welfare district office. Upon application, each individual will be advised they are required to accomplish at least 10 job searches per week while their application is pending. This process is called Applicant Job Search (AJS). During this process, Welfare will pay 100% of the state maximum for that individual's child care services, but only when the actual job search is occurring.

If the individual does not find a job, they may complete the TANF application process and begin receiving cash assistance. Upon receipt of cash assistance, the individual may be required to enter the NEON training program, which will help them become more skilled and marketable to the work community. Subsidized child care benefits are provided at 100% of the state maximum for the entire time the individual is participating with the NEON program.

If the individual secures employment during the AJS process, they may still be eligible to receive cash assistance. If approved for cash assistance, the individual may be required to participate with the NEON program. Subsidized child care is provided at 100% of the state maximum as long as the individual remains in NEON status.

If a family has received at least one cash grant and exits the TANF program due to reasons other than non-cooperation or fraud, they qualify for the ACE program. The ACE program guarantees child care subsidy benefits for six months from the last TANF grant, as long as all other eligibility requirements are met (i.e. income, household composition, etc.). Following the six months of ACE eligibility, the family may be eligible for child care subsidy benefits under the "At-risk" category. This category of child care subsidy benefits is for those low income families who are "at-risk" of needing cash assistance.

Following "At-risk" eligibility, a family may still remain eligible for child care subsidy benefits through the "Discretionary" category. This category is available for those families who are not considered "low" income but the family is still in need of child care subsidy benefits.

E. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

All families whose income is at or below 75% of the State's Median Income for a family of that size is eligible for child care subsidy benefits, if they have an eligible child and need child care to continue working or attend training or educational classes.

The child must be under the age of 13, or 19 if they are physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself or herself as verified by a physician or a licensed/certified psychologist, or under court supervision.

F. CHILD CARE PAYMENT REQUIREMENTS

All participants must make at least a 5% co-payment to the provider. The actual co-payment is based on their countable income. The only exceptions to this rule are those families in AJS status, NEON status or if the eligible child is a foster child not related by blood or marriage to the caretaker. Subsidized child care will be paid at 100% state maximum for these families.

Child care payments may be made to child care providers who are licensed by the state or a local licensing entity or, if not required to be licensed, are registered with Welfare's child care contractors. Child care payments made to the provider are the actual rates charged by the provider or the state maximum rate established for that type of care, whichever is less. The state maximum rates are established by the Welfare Division every two years and are submitted to the federal government in the Child care State Plan. Currently, they are as follows:

AREA MARKET LIMITS BY PROVIDER CODE
Full-Time Weekly Rate

Local Market Area	Provider Type	Infants (0-12 mo.)	Toddlers (13-36 mo.)	Preschool (37-71 mo.)	School Age 71 mo. +
Clark	1	\$121.00	\$114.00	\$100.00	\$ 95.00
	2	\$110.00	\$110.00	\$100.00	\$ 90.00
	3	\$125.00	\$125.00	\$125.00	\$125.00
	4	\$ 93.75	\$ 93.75	\$ 93.75	\$ 93.75
	5a	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 65.00
	5b	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 47.50
Washoe	1	\$125.00	\$115.00	\$106.00	\$100.00
	2	\$110.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
	3	\$110.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
	4	\$ 82.50	\$ 75.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 75.00
	5a	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 65.00
	5b	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 41.25
Rural	1	\$100.00	\$ 90.00	\$ 85.00	\$ 80.00
	2	\$ 95.00	\$ 95.00	\$ 90.00	\$ 90.00
	3	\$ 95.00	\$ 95.00	\$ 90.00	\$ 90.00
	4	\$ 71.25	\$ 71.25	\$ 71.25	\$ 71.25
	5b	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 41.25

Provider Code:

- 1 - Licensed Child Care Center, Nursery School, Preschool (Over 13 Children)
- 2 - Licensed Group Care (7 - 12 Children)
- 3 - Licensed Family Care Home (1 - 6 Children)
- 4 - Informal Care
- 5a - Before & After-school Unlicensed Center Care - Track Break
- 5b - Before & After-school Unlicensed Center Care - Full Day

Nevada State Welfare Division contracts with two non-profit agencies to provide child care subsidies for low income families who are on TANF cash assistance or are at-risk of needing TANF cash assistance. The two agencies are the Children's Cabinet in Reno, which covers all of northern Nevada, and EOB Community Action Partnership in Las Vegas, which covers all of southern Nevada. These two agencies pay a percentage of the cost of child care based on a sliding fee scale that was developed using the size of the family and the family's gross monthly income. The current sliding fee scale Nevada uses is as follows:

HOUSEHOLD SIZE & MONTHLY INCOME

ONE			TWO			THREE			% PAID
Below	-	\$ 716 (P)	Below	-	\$ 968 (P)	Below	-	\$1,219 (P)	100%
\$ 717	-	917	\$ 969	-	1,169	\$1,220	-	1,420	90%
918	\$1,073	1,118	1,170	\$1,349	1,370	1,421	-	1,621	75%
1,119	-	1,319	1,371	-	1,571	1,622	\$1,624	1,822	60%
1,320	-	1,520	1,572	-	1,772	1,823	-	2,023	45%
1,521	-	1,721	1,773	-	1,973	2,024	-	2,224	30%
1,722	-	1,933*	1,974	-	2,528*	2,225	-	3,123	15%
1,934	+		2,529	+		3,124	+		0%
FOUR			FIVE			SIX			% PAID
Below	-	\$1,471	Below	-	\$1,723 (P)	Below	-	\$1,974 (P)	100%
(P)			\$1,724	-	1,924	\$1,975	-	2,175	90%
\$1,472	-	1,672	1,925	-	2,125	2,176	-	2,376	75%
1,673	-	1,873	2,126	\$2,176	2,326	2,377	\$2,451	2,577	60%
1,874	\$1,900	2,074	2,327	-	2,527	2,578	-	2,778	45%
2,075	-	2,275	2,528	-	2,728	2,779	-	2,979	30%
2,276	-	2,476	2,729	-	4,312*	2,980	-	4,907*	15%
2,477	-	3,717*	4,313	+		4,908	+		0%
3,718	+								
SEVEN			EIGHT			NINE			% PAID
Below	-	\$2,226	Below	-	\$2,478 (P)	Below	-	\$2,729 (P)	100%
(P)			\$2,479	-	2,679	\$2,730	-	2,930	90%
\$2,227	-	2,427	2,680	-	2,880	2,931	-	3,131	75%
2,428	-	2,628	2,881	\$3,003	3,081	3,132	\$3,278	3,332	60%
2,629	\$2,727	2,829	3,082	-	3,282	3,333	-	3,533	45%
2,830	-	3,030	3,283	-	3,483	3,534	-	3,734	30%
3,031	-	3,231	3,484	-	5,130*	3,735	-	5,242*	15%
3,232	-	5,019*	5,131	+		5,243	+		0%
5,020	+								
TEN			ELEVEN			TWELVE			% PAID
Below	-	\$2,981	Below	-	\$3,233 (P)	Below	-	\$3,484 (P)	100%
(P)			\$3,234	-	3,434	\$3,485	-	3,685	90%
\$2,982	-	2,182	3,435	-	3,635	3,686	-	3,886	75%
3,183	-	3,383	3,636	\$3,830	3,836	3,887	-	4,087	60%
3,384	\$3,554	3,584	3,837	-	4,037	4,088	\$4,105	4,288	45%
3,585	-	3,785	4,038	-	4,238	4,289	-	4,489	30%
3,786	-	3,986	4,239	-	5,465*	4,490	-	5,576*	15%
3,987	-	5,353*	5,466	+		5,577	+		0%
5,354	+								

(P) Indicates poverty level.

* Indicates that the figure to the left is 75% of Nevada's median income.

Bold figures in center are 185% of the TANF need standard.

1. DIRECT PROVIDER PAYMENTS

The primary method of payment for Welfare's child care contractors is a direct payment to the provider for the portion of the subsidy payment the contractor is responsible to make. The parent or family unit is responsible for paying the provider the co-payment portion directly. Payment to the provider should be monthly but may be more often, if necessary, through special arrangements.

2. REIMBURSEMENT TO THE PARENT/FAMILY UNIT FOR CHILD CARE

An allowable method of payment is for the parent to pay their child care first and then be reimbursed. However, this method of payment should only be used when absolutely necessary for unusual circumstances.

- G. REGULATIONS AND LAWS

The Child Care Development Fund is governed by a variety of laws and regulations. The governing body is the Office of Family Assistance, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services. Program changes and instructions are transmitted to the states through a variety of means such as Information Memorandums, Action Transmittals and Code of Federal Regulations updates. Following are the primary regulatory sources:

1. Title VI of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996.
2. Part 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 256.

**CHILD SUPPORT
ENFORCEMENT
PROGRAM**



CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

OVERVIEW

Each state child support enforcement agency operates under a state plan approved by the Federal Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE).

The Nevada Child Support Enforcement Program works closely with officials of family courts and uses administrative processes to establish paternity, establish support orders, collect child support and distribute amounts collected.

A variety of families are directly served by the Child Support Enforcement Program, including those receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or public assistance, children receiving assistance under the foster care program, families receiving assistance under the Medicaid program and all other families who apply for services.

I. BACKGROUND

The Child Support Enforcement Program was established in 1975 as Title IV, Part D of the Social Security Act.

The program is an intergovernmental operation functioning in all 50 states, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam and Virgin Islands. The Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE), in the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), helps states develop, manage and operate child support programs effectively and according to federal law.

In Nevada, the Title IV-D program is supervised by the Nevada State Welfare Division and jointly operated by county district attorneys' offices and the Welfare Division through cooperative agreements.

II. PURPOSE

The program was enacted to help strengthen families and to reduce welfare dependency by ensuring parents live up to the responsibility of supporting their children. Concern for the well-being of children who live with only one parent and a desire to promote self-sufficiency for these families prompted the establishment of this program.

III. FUNDING

Federal Financial Participation (FFP) is available at the rate of 66% for most necessary and approved expenditures under the state's IV-D plan. FFP is at 90% for the cost of genetic testing to determine parentage. The state and counties contribute 34% (or 10%) toward the cost of the program. Child support collections on public assistance cases are retained to reimburse the cost of grants paid to families.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION

A. STATE IV-D OFFICES

The Child Support Enforcement Program is structured to a central administrative office and three program area offices.

1. Central Office

- a. Federal and state locate services
- b. Interstate central registry services
- c. Internal Revenue tax refund intercepts
- d. Unemployment Insurance Benefit intercepts
- e. Implementation of federal and state laws
- f. Statewide training
- g. Policy manual
- h. Quality control specialists
- i. Accounting functions
- j. State case registry
- k. Oversight of centralized collection and disbursement of payments beginning August 1, 2000.

2. Program Area Offices

The program area offices (PAOs) primarily provide services for Public Assistance cases. Public Assistance (PA) cases include: Active Assistance cases (TANF); Child Welfare cases; Post-Public Assistance cases; Recovery only cases; and Medical Assistance cases. There are some PAOs that provide services on Non-Public Assistance (NPA) cases. The PAOs provide locate services, services for establishing parentage, financial and medical obligations, and enforcement of obligations. A breakdown of services provided by each PAO follows:

- a. Las Vegas PAO provides PA and NPA locate, establishment, and enforcement services for Esmeralda County. They provide case acceptance and locate services for all PA cases in Nevada except for Clark County cases.

- b. Reno PAO provides PA and NPA establishment and enforcement, and NPA locate for Storey County. They provide Establishment and Enforcement services for Douglas County and Establishment services for Washoe County.
- c. Elko PAO provides PA and NPA establishment and enforcement, and NPA locate for Eureka County. They provide Establishment and Enforcement services for Lander County and Establishment services for Elko and White Pine Counties.

B. DISTRICT ATTORNEYS' OFFICES

The Nevada county district attorneys provide locate services, and services for establishing parentage, financial and medical support obligations, and enforcement of obligations. A breakdown of services provided by each County District Attorney offices follows:

1. Clark County DA provides locate, establishment and enforcement services for PA and NPA cases in Clark County.
2. Washoe County DA provides locate, establishment and enforcement services for NPA cases and enforcement for PA cases in Washoe County.
3. Elko County DA provides locate, establishment and enforcement for NPA cases in Elko and Lander Counties, and enforcement services for PA cases in Elko County.
4. Douglas County DA provides locate, establishment and enforcement services for NPA cases in Douglas County.
5. White Pine County DA provides locate, establishment and enforcement services for NPA cases and enforcement services for PA cases in White Pine County.
6. Carson City, Churchill County, Humboldt County, Lincoln County, Lyon County, Mineral County, Nye County and Pershing County District Attorneys provides locate, establishment, and enforcement services for NPA cases and establishment and enforcement services for PA cases in Carson City.

V. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

A. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

A custodial parent who applies for public assistance must assign support rights to the state. The custodial parent must cooperate with the state in all aspects of child support services, including; locating the absent parent, establishing paternity and support, and enforcing child support. Child support collected for public assistance families while on welfare is retained by the federal and state governments to offset welfare payments.

B. NON-PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Federal regulations (CFR 302.33) required that the state charge an application fee for child support services. Nevada has elected to charge an application fee of one cent (1¢) which is paid by the state for every non-public assistance applicant.

C. CHILD WELFARE CASES

The same services as listed in A above are also provided to children in foster care.

D. MEDICAID ONLY CASES

Medicaid only recipients are required to cooperate with the state in establishing paternity and establishing a medical support obligation. Full child support services are provided to these custodial parents unless they make a written request to have their case reduced to only the mandatory services.

E. INTERSTATE CASES

States are required to provide child support enforcement services regardless of whether one or both parents reside in the same state. Child Support Enforcement services are processed between states by the use of both administrative and court actions. Usually, the request for the location of a non-custodial parent or the withholding of income is accomplished through a simple administrative procedure. The Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA) allows states to initiate many actions without the necessity of setting up a two-state case, allowing expedited processing of services such as income withholding. Should interstate assistance be required, an initiating state can request assistance in the establishment of paternity, the establishment of a child support order or the enforcement of an order by sending a UIFSA petition to the state in which the non-custodial parent resides.

VI. SERVICES PROVIDED

A. CENTRAL REGISTRY

All incoming interstate petitions are processed in a state central registry. The central registry reviews the UIFSA petition to ensure it is complete and meets Nevada statutory requirements. Central registry then forwards the petition to the appropriate county district attorney's office to initiate the action requested. Nevada's central registry is located in the Carson City Central Office.

B. CENTRAL COLLECTION AND DISBURSEMENT UNIT

Public Law 104-193, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996 amended Title IV-D of the Social Security Act.

PRWORA requires states to develop centralized locations for the collection and disbursement of child support payments in all Title IV-D cases and in non IV-D cases, in which the support order was initially issued in the state on or after January 1, 1994, and in which the income of the non-custodial parent is subject to income withholding under section 466(a)(B) of the Social Security Act. Title IV-D cases are those cases in which state child support enforcement (CSE) agencies establish and enforce support obligations for individuals requesting government assistance with child support issues. Non IV-D, or private, cases are those child support cases which do not involve a state CSE agency.

Congress' intent behind state disbursement units is twofold:

1. Lessen the burden of income withholding for employers by providing only one location where employers remit payments.
2. Ensure income withholding is available as an enforcement tool to all custodians without the necessity of applying for Title IV-D services.

Effective August 1, 2000, all child support payments were processed through the central collections unit located in Las Vegas. The program disbursed in excess of \$122 million in collections in SFY 2003.

C. PARENT LOCATE

One of the major functions of the Child Support Enforcement Program is locating non-custodial parents. A variety of sources are used to locate parents and/or their assets. Sources for locating non-custodial parents include the following (not all inclusive):

1. Federal Parent Locate Services (FPLS) which obtains information from the Internal Revenue Service, Social Security Administration, Veterans Administration, National Personnel Records Center, U.S. Postal Service, and the National New Hire Registry.
2. National Case Registry which contains information on all court orders where child support is ordered.
3. State Parent Locator Service (SPLS)
4. State Directory of New Hires
5. Department of Motor Vehicles & Public Safety (DMV&PS)
6. Employment Security Division (ESD)
7. Consumer reporting agencies
8. Utility companies
9. State boards and commissions
10. State agencies (Gaming Control Board, Department of Wildlife, etc.)
11. Police, parole and probation records
12. Financial institutions

D. ESTABLISHMENT OF PARENTAGE

Parentage is the legal relationship between a child and his/her biological or adoptive parents which grants or imposes rights, privileges, duties and obligations. To establish and enforce financial obligations, parentage must first be established. Nevada establishes parentage through voluntary acknowledgment, legal presumption, birth certificates or judicial action. DNA (genetic) testing is used to determine paternity in contested cases or in cases when multiple fathers are named.

Initiatives which have been implemented to increase Nevada's paternity establishment percentages, provide for child support orientation meetings to persons applying for cash or medical assistance. Staff assist applicants in providing as much information about the alleged father(s) as possible. If an incomplete name or unknown father information is reported, the case is referred to the Investigations and Recovery Unit for a complete investigation surrounding these circumstances.

E. ESTABLISHMENT OF SUPPORT ORDERS

A court order for child support is obtained through voluntary stipulation by both parties, default or by order of the court. If the custodial parent is receiving public assistance, the court ordered support is retained by the Welfare Division to offset a portion of the monthly grant. In some instances, the amount of child support enables the family to leave welfare rolls entirely. Court hearings are expedited by using court appointed hearing masters who make recommendations to the district court judges who accept or reject those recommendations and set the final orders.

Child support obligations are established, pursuant to NRS 125B.070 which sets a percentage amount based on the non-custodial parent's gross monthly income. NRS 125B.080 allows the court to also make written findings of fact to increase or decrease the amount of support awarded.

F. ESTABLISHMENT OF MEDICAL SUPPORT

Medical support is requested in all petitions to establish new or modified orders through the Child Support Enforcement Program unless the custodian has satisfactory health insurance coverage for the children. A National Medical Support Notice (NMSN) is sent to employers that maintain or contribute to group health plans and employ persons obligated by child support orders to provide medical support for their children. The federally mandated NMSN provides specific time frames for employers and medical plan administrators to adhere to in child support actions where the court had ordered a parent to provide medical insurance for a dependant child and medical insurance is available through an employer.

The primary objective of the IV-D program is to secure health insurance coverage. However, it may be determined by the court a specific dollar amount, in lieu of health insurance, may be in the best interest of the child. The amount ordered must be a specific dollar amount.

G. COLLECTION AND ENFORCEMENT OF CHILD SUPPORT

A number of legal tools are available for the collection of child support. Among the most common are the following:

1. Income Withholding

The Family Support Act of 1988 mandates the immediate withholding of income (generally wages) for child support regardless of whether the obligor owes past-due support. Immediate income withholding is mandatory when a family is receiving public assistance, unless the court issues specific findings

of fact to delay immediate withholding. In non-public assistance cases, immediate income withholding is ordered unless the parties agree in writing it should not take place.

In all cases, income withholding is automatic when the obligor becomes delinquent in an amount equal to one month's support.

2. Federal Income Tax Refund Offset

All states must annually submit cases which meet the certification requirements for federal income tax refund offset to the Internal Revenue Service. The criterion for certification in public assistance cases is the arrearage must be at least \$150 and in non-public assistance cases, at least \$500.

3. Unemployment Compensation Intercept

State and federal statutes and regulations mandate Unemployment Insurance Benefits (UIB) be intercepted to satisfy child support obligations within five (5) days of identifying the availability of UIB when income withholding is court ordered.

4. Liens

A lien on real property is filed whenever a judgment is rendered in a child support enforcement case. Liens on real property must be satisfied before the property is sold, mortgaged or transferred.

5. Attachments/Garnishments

NRS 31.010 - 31.220 provide authority for attachments. An attachment causes "the property of the [non-custodial parent] to be attached as security for the satisfaction of any judgment that may be recovered. . . "

NRS 31.140 - 31.460 & 31A.025 - 31A. 340 provide authority for garnishments and withholding of income. A garnishment is the process of securing money and property or debts owed to the non-custodial parent in the hands of a third party.

6. Show Cause

Contempt of court may be found when the non-custodial parent (NCP) fails to pay his/her support obligation as ordered by the court, if the NCP fails to keep a court-ordered genetic testing appointment, or if he or she fails to appear at a scheduled hearing. The court may order the NCP to show cause why he or she should

not be held in contempt. Depending on the circumstances of the case, the court may also issue a bench warrant for the parent's arrest.

7. Criminal

Although used less often, Nevada statutes provide for criminal non-support charges to be brought against a parent for refusing to provide for support of his/her child(ren).

8. Judgments

When a non-custodial parent (NCP) has an obligation to pay current support but fails to do so, the unpaid amount is called arrears. The court computes the amount of arrears to determine what is owed and reduces the amount to judgment. Normally, the court, while setting the ongoing monthly support based on the NCP's gross monthly income, sets an additional amount for monthly payments as repayment on arrears which have been reduced to judgment.

9. Driver's License Suspension

If a non-custodial parent is in arrears more than \$1,000 or delinquent in payments by two months or more, NRS 425.510 allows driver's license suspension.

10. Professional/Occupational/Recreational Licenses

Pursuant to NRS 425.520, non-custodial parents owing past-due child support or failing to comply with subpoenas or warrants relating to paternity or child support proceedings are subject to suspension of occupational, professional, and recreational licenses, certificates or permits.

11. Financial Institution Data Match (FIDM)

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 requires that non-custodial parents' (NCP) Social Security Numbers be compared against numbers of bank holder's accounts to determine if a NCP has assets which may be attached for repayment of past-due child support.

12. Passport Denial

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 require that all IV-D cases with arrears over \$5,000 be submitted to the Department of State (DoS) for passport denial.

13. UIFSA

Referral of the case to another state requesting enforcement of the child support obligation.

H. COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION

When collections are received on behalf of public assistance recipients, those collections are retained to offset grant payments for as long as the family continues to receive public assistance. Once public assistance terminates, the Welfare Division forwards all ongoing child support payments to the family. Federal regulations outlining requirements for child support distribution are contained with the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) and the Balanced Budget Act. Past due child support owed at the time the assistance case closed may be assigned to one or more of many categories depending on when the past due child support accrued. Changes in the distribution rules allow more of the past due child support to be paid to the family after termination of assistance.

Non-public assistance collections are distributed directly to the family.

I. Family Mediation / Access and Visitation

This program provides mediation services and resolution of visitation issues in Washoe and Clark Counties. The program appears to be successful to those parents who choose to participate. A majority of the custodial parents indicate that child support payments were paid regularly after medication.

J. Central Case Registry

PRWORA requires state develop and maintain a central registry to record all child support orders established or modified within the state.

VII. REGULATIONS AND LAWS

The Child Support Enforcement Program has statutory responsibilities under NRS Chapters 31A, 125B, 126, 130, 201 and 425 and Title IV-D of the Social Security Act.

Federal regulations are found in 45 CFR, Part 300.

VIII. STATISTICS

1. Caseload (see Exhibit 1)

Exhibit 1 reflects the total number of cases being served by the Nevada Child Support Enforcement Program.

Approximately 65% - 70% of the program's total caseload is in Clark County.

2. Collections (see Exhibits 2, 3 and 4)

Exhibit 2 represents total collections and retained collections. PRWORA has resulted in a reduction in the TANF caseload, and the state and federal share of collections. This has resulted in more child support going to Nevada families.

Exhibit 3 reflects Internal Revenue Service (IRS) income tax refund amounts intercepted on behalf of child support enforcement cases enforced in Nevada for instate cases.

Exhibit 4 is the amount of Unemployment Insurance Benefits (UIB) intercepted on behalf of families where the court ordered direct income withholding.

EXHIBIT 1

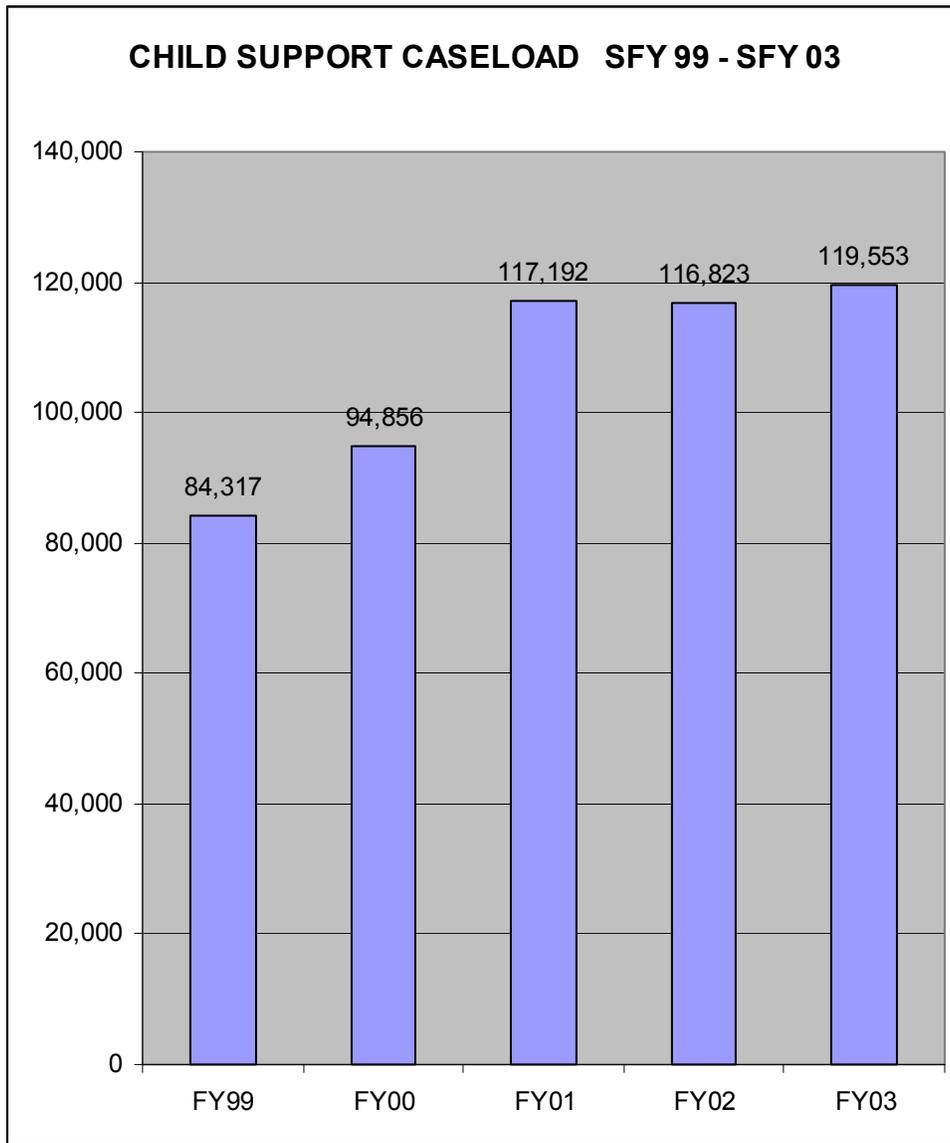


EXHIBIT 2

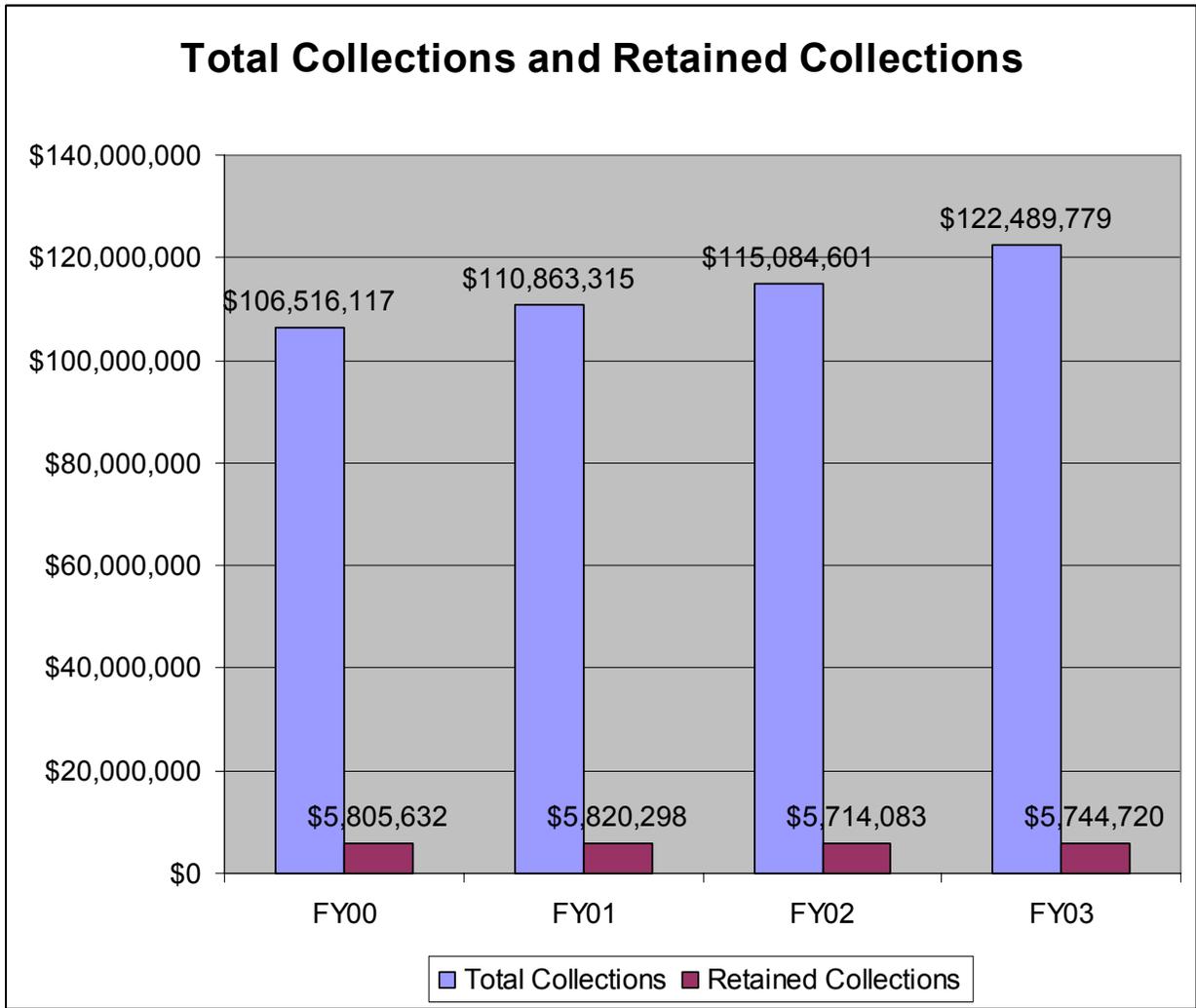


EXHIBIT 3

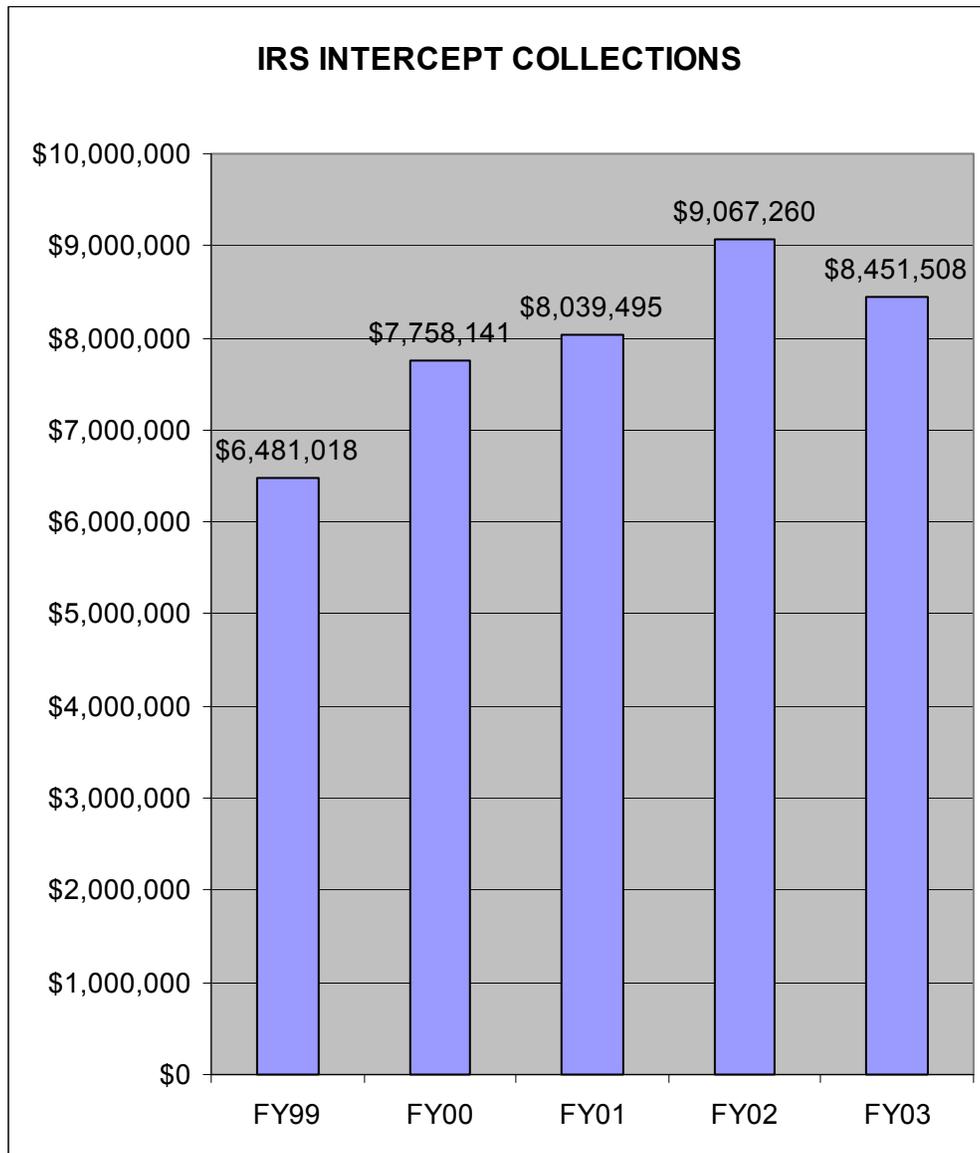
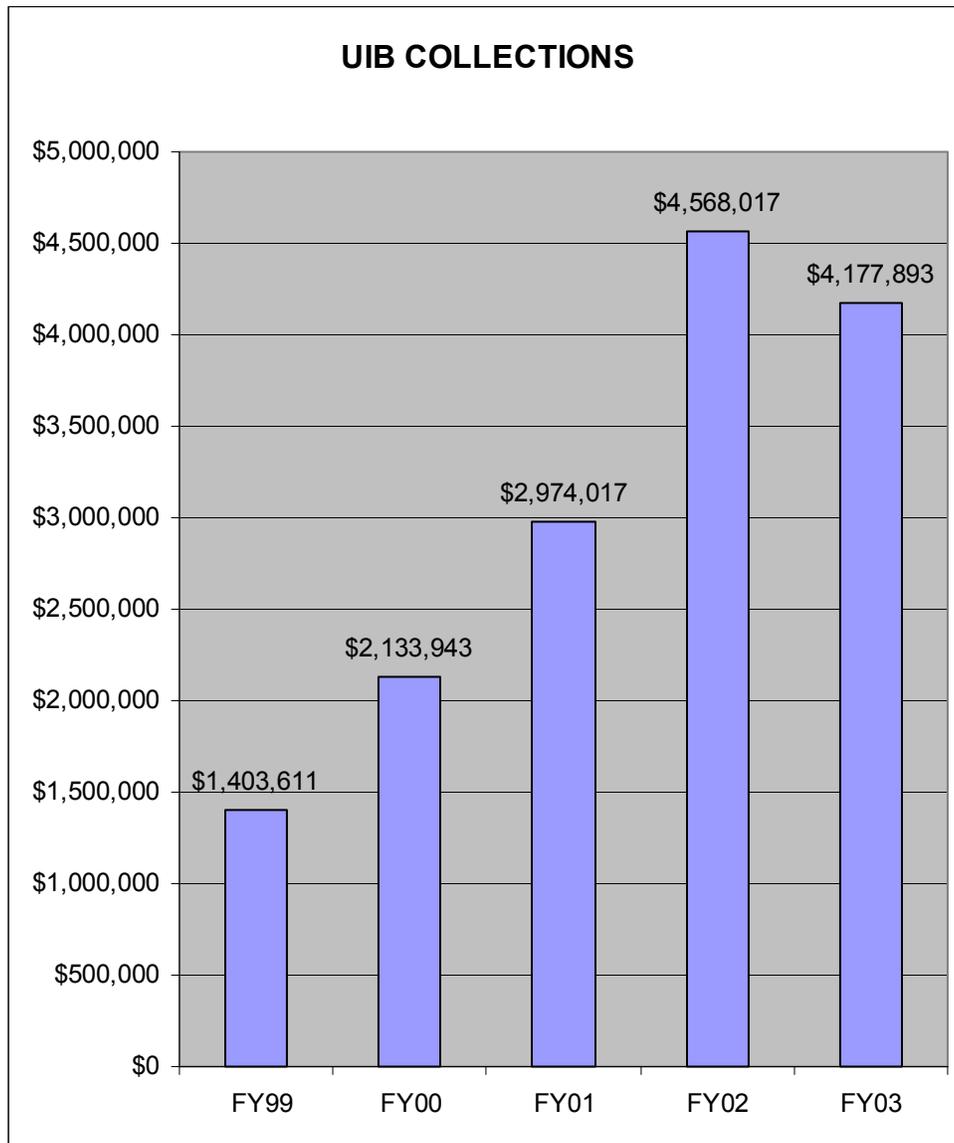


EXHIBIT 4



INFORMATION SYSTEMS



INFORMATION SYSTEMS

I. BACKGROUND

The Nevada Operations of Multi-Automated Data Systems (NOMADS) project began in 1988 with a feasibility study completed by the accounting firm of Ernst & Young. The federal government mandated all states develop and implement a statewide-automated Child Support Enforcement system and request federal certification by October 1, 1995. Failure to meet this deadline was to have resulted in federal sanctions to the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. The federal mandate, along with recommendations from the Ernst & Young study, resulted in Nevada's decision to pursue federally certified systems for the major Welfare Division programs: Child Support, Food Stamps, AFDC, Medicaid Eligibility, and Employment and Training.

In 1992, NOMADS released a Request for Proposal (RFP) to secure vendor bids for developing and implementing the system. As federally required, a certified system from another state would need to be transferred and then modified to meet Nevada's needs. Integrated Systems Solutions Corporation (ISSC) was the successful bidder with a proposal of \$12,333,776 for 144,227 total work hours to transfer the Rhode Island system called INRHODES. ISSC began work on October 1, 1992. In September 1992, a decision was made to postpone the Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS) portion of NOMADS.

Nevada is the only state which chose to develop a fully integrated Child Support Enforcement and Welfare database. Federal financial participation for the project is approximately 67%. The original budget for NOMADS was \$22,623,574 (federal share \$18,093,973 and state share \$4,529,601) through September 30, 1995. (Note: As of September 30, 2001, the actual project totals are \$118,015,562 - federal share \$74,349,804 and state share \$48,665,758. Projected totals through September 30, 2002 are \$133,439,747 - federal share \$84,067,040 and state share \$49,372,706.)

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of the NOMADS project is to develop a comprehensive, automated system to support the following programs:

- Child Support Enforcement (known as IV-D);
- Food Stamps (FS);
- Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) formerly known as Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC); and
- Medicaid Eligibility (Med-EI) (known as FAME).

And meet the following goals:

- Improve the quality of services to the public;
- Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of NSWDC programs;
- Ensure compliance with federal and state requirements;
- Take advantage of new technology to meet functional requirements; and
- Ensure system security and auditability.

III. ADVANTAGES OF NOMADS

A. CASE PROCESSING

- Reduces case processing time frames and allows eligibility workers to process cases seamlessly.

B. BENEFITS TO CLIENTS

- More efficient scheduling of appointments - one appointment for all programs;
- Seamless service - One eligibility worker, not two or three workers for each client;
- Fewer client overpayments/claims due to agency errors, i.e. budgeting errors and/or untimely actions;
- Automated interfaces with other agencies and private entities;
- Telephone access to individual program information through Voice Response Unit (VRU);
- Immediate ability to input changes to cases, and
- One decision notice for all programs - no duplication of decision or information requests.

C. BENEFITS TO ELIGIBILITY WORKERS

- Uniform application of policies for all workers/clients statewide;
- Using single data entry, integrate eligibility function;
- Provides automation to alerts, mass changes, benefit calculations;
- Reduce budgeting errors;
- Immediate access to information;
- More efficient in learning/using new policies;
- Fewer case files - case files combined;
- Less copying of verifications/applications, and
- Accuracy in notices to clients (automated Legal & Factual - reasons for denials and terminations).

D. BENEFITS TO TAXPAYER

- Improved Child Support collections;
- Currently 10 million dollars are processed in child support collections;
- Decrease of AFDC (now Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, TANF) eligibles with increased collections from responsible parents;
- Increased collections of debt to the state;
- More accuracy in spending of welfare dollars;
- Reduction of quality control error rate, also reducing potential for federal sanctions;
- Use of federal financial participation to enhance state dollars needed for automation;
- New policies adapted more quickly and uniformly;
- Improved program security, and
- More accurate caseload statistics.

IV. FUNDING

To assure the federal mandate is carried out by states, some federal agencies offer enhanced funding for systems development. Other agencies only share in the costs at regular matching rates. However, in the summer of 1993 the Clinton Administration took steps to reduce the federal share of funding for many programs, including automated systems development.

Funding levels for development are as follows:

PROGRAM	FEDERAL SHARE	STATE SHARE
AFDC (now TANF)	90/50	10/50
CHILD CARE	50	50
CHILD SUPPORT (IV-D)	90/80/66	10/20/34
EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING	75/50	25/50
FOOD STAMPS	75/50	25/50
JOBS (now part of TANF)	50	50
MED-EL	50	50

Federal funding was reduced for Employment & Training and Food Stamps April 1994, AFDC October 1995 and IV-D October 1997.

V. REGULATIONS AND LAWS

Automated Welfare systems must adhere to program policies governed by a variety of laws and regulations. The governing body for IV-D, Food Stamps, TANF, Employment & Training, and Child Care is the Administration for Children and Families (ACF). Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) governs Food Stamps and the Center for Medicaid and Medicare Services governs Medicaid eligibility. System requirements, changes and instructions are transmitted to the state through a variety of means, such as action transmittals, information memorandums and the Code of Federal Regulations. The following is a partial list of regulatory sources:

- Social Security Act Titles IV-A, IV-D, IV-E, IV-F and XIX.;
- The Food Stamp Act of 1977;
- Code of Federal Regulations - Parts 7, 42 and 45;
- Consolidated Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1985;
- Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986;
- Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Acts of 1986, 1987, 1989 and 1990;
- Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act of 1988;
- The Family Support Act of 1988;
- Nevada Revised Statutes - Chapters 31A, 125B, 126, 128, 130, 207, 422, 425, 427, and 428;
- Court Ordered Actions, and
- Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (Welfare Reform), PL 104-193.

VI. STATUS UPDATE ON INFORMATION SYSTEM UNIT PROJECTS

NOMADS PROJECT STATUS

The original NOMADS total program budget for FFY93 - FFY95 was estimated at \$22,623,575. The federal share was \$18,093,973 while the state's share was \$4,529,602.

In March 1994, after nineteen months of partial performance, ISSC informed the Welfare Division the basis for its bid on the RFP was flawed, requiring a complete renegotiation of the price and a number of the terms and conditions of the contract. After three months of meetings and negotiations, the revised contract with ISSC totaled \$19,200,000, an increase of \$6,866,224.

In September 1995, H.R. 2288 was passed by Congress, extending for two years the deadline by which states were required to have in effect an automated Child Support Enforcement data processing and information retrieval system. However, H.R. 2288 did not reference continued enhanced federal financial participation (EFFP). The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA - Public Law 104-193) was signed into law on August 22, 1996 and is more commonly referred to as the nation's welfare reform law. The law eliminated the open-ended federal entitlement program called Aid

to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and created a block grant for states to provide time-limited cash assistance to needy families. The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant required states to submit a state plan and begin implementing the TANF block grant by July 1, 1997. The legislation also made significant changes to child care, the Food Stamp Program, Supplemental Security Income (SSI) for children, benefits for legal immigrants and the Child Support Enforcement Program. PRWORA reinstated IV-D FFP at the 90% rate, with limits, retroactive to October 1, 1995. Upon request to ACF, enhanced funding for Nevada's IV-D expenditures was requested and granted retroactive to October 1995 through September 30, 1997.

In September 1997, state and county district attorney staff provided a comprehensive presentation to federal representatives who conducted a five-day pre-certification functional review of the Child Support Enforcement component of NOMADS. The federal review included all components of child support functionality and the federal "test deck" which focused primarily on financial areas of the system (collections and distribution). During the exit conference, the team lead from the Washington D.C. ACF office commented, "... the NOMADS system appears to provide the necessary functionality to support child support enforcement in Nevada and I did not find any significant issues... NOMADS looks like a great system and should be able to do the job once it is up and running..."

International Business Machines (IBM) completed all work under the previous Contract Amendment six with the exception of the pilot that the state and IBM agreed should be done at a later date. All other contract deliverables and tasks were completed and accepted. An agreement was reached between the state and IBM on a contract extension to assist the state in enhancing NOMADS to accommodate welfare reform legislation, train DoIT staff and support additional testing. This agreement, effective October 1, 1997 through March 31, 1998, implemented the legislation approved in the 1997 Legislature and specified 28,000 hours of IBM and IBM subcontractor support at an hourly rate of \$94.50 plus materials for a total of \$2,661,120 additional income to IBM.

Analysis of national welfare reform changes began and joint application development (JAD) sessions were completed by March 1998. Concurrently, JAD sessions were held internally to estimate costs and schedule impacts for making changes to our existing LEGACY (WELF) system to meet federal and state statutory deadlines resulting from welfare reform. Staff made the minimum number of changes to WELF to minimize the impact in having to incorporate WELF changes into NOMADS prior to statewide rollout. Welfare reform (federal/state) changes required modification to both WELF and NOMADS prior to statewide implementation. The necessary changes (both WELF and NOMADS) were analyzed and approved; phased testing began which ensured UAT (User Acceptance Testing) could be a continuous process.

An additional contract extension, Contract Amendment Eight covered the time period from April 1, 1998 through June 30, 1999. The work items defined in Amendment Seven were to be constructed, tested and implemented during Contract Amendment Eight.

On July 1, 1999 the State of Nevada assumed sole responsibility for management of NOMADS. In so doing, Nevada teamed Welfare Division staff with staff from the Department of Information Technology, complemented by staff retained under Master Service Agreements, to assist with maintenance and operation of existing NOMADS functionality, development of new or enhanced functionality, database administration, code testing, training, case conversion and statewide roll-out.

On September 5, 2000, Nevada requested federal certification of NOMADS for both FSA-88 and PRWORA 1996 statewide child support system requirements. In November 2002 and January 2001, federal Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) officials conducted on-site reviews of NOMADS.

On May 10, 2001, Nevada was notified that NOMADS was fully certified FSA-88 compliant, and conditionally PRWORA-1996 compliant.

The Department of Human Resources, Welfare Division Information Systems Unit (ISU) is expanding its scope of responsibility to incorporate existing divisional programs and engage in innovative projects to continually ensure that Nevada's families are served by the most revolutionary technology and user-friendly processes.

Within the Information Systems Unit, multiple projects are evolving with some coming to fruition within the past year. Our most praise-worthy endeavor was receiving federal certification in May 2001 from the Office of Child Support Enforcement on NOMADS.

The ISU projects for 2001 were carefully synchronized and streamlined to avoid ambiguity and duplication of efforts. Staffing efforts were redirected after certification in order to keep pace with the ever-changing sophistication of technology advancement and innovative projects. The following were the 2001 project activities:

- **On-line Automated Self-Sufficiency Information System (OASIS)**

OASIS is a statewide, web-enabled application designed to improve the Welfare Division's employment and training staff's ability to effectively case manage client activities, generate professional correspondence documents, monitor and manage program funding, improve communications with external partners and enhance customer service opportunities.

A Request for Services (RFS) was released in September 2001 and the contract was awarded to vendor CONVANSYS.

TOTAL BUDGET	FEDERAL SHARE	STATE SHARE	IMPLEMENTATION
\$1,519,700	100%	0%	July 1, 2002

- **Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEA)**

As the result of federal and state legislative requirements, NSWSD staff is designing and implementing a system to automatically determine eligibility and produce payments to either clients or utility companies.

The current LIHEA computer application resides in the LEGACY system. NSWSD staff will develop a client/server application system which will rely on data resulting from direct input, mapping to DB2 tables residing in the NOMADS and historical data currently in LEGACY. This information, along with interfaces established with utility companies, will enable the program to process applications, produce payments and maintain historical information, both financial and demographic.

TOTAL BUDGET	FEDERAL MATCH	STATE SHARE	IMPLEMENTATION
\$250,000	50%	50%	June 30, 2002

- **Forms Solution**

NSWD administers programs to improve the well-being and productivity of Nevada residents in the following areas of need:

- ❖ Family economic and medical assistance;
- ❖ Food Stamps;
- ❖ Employment and training assistance;
- ❖ Energy assistance;
- ❖ Support and referral services;
- ❖ Child support collections and distribution services, and
- ❖ Child care subsidies.

To assist in the eligibility determination, benefit payment and case management phases of these programs, a standardized collection of forms and letters is required. Consequently, the NSWSD submitted an RFS to obtain a contractor to assist the state in developing a comprehensive plan to develop and implement a forms solution system. The forms will consist of standard language. The forms are envisioned to be in an on-line library accessible to all NSWSD employees. Forms will be available for retrieval and editing, output to print, e-mail accounts, or direct routing to facsimile machines.

TOTAL BUDGET	FEDERAL MATCH	STATE SHARE	IMPLEMENTATION
\$160,000	100%	0%	June 30, 2002

- **Electronic Benefits Transfer**

The Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) is the issuance method for Nevada Food Stamps. It allows Food Stamp benefits to be accessed through the use of a debit-type card, called the Quest card. This method of issuance replaced paper coupons statewide as of July 2002.

TOTAL BUDGET	FEDERAL MATCH	STATE SHARE	IMPLEMENTATION
\$821,317	50%	50%	June 30, 2002

- **Voice Response Unit**

A voice response unit was established, allowing custodial and non-custodial parents to secure the answers to frequently asked questions through the use of the telephone.

TOTAL BUDGET	FEDERAL MATCH	STATE SHARE	IMPLEMENTATION
\$140,321	66/50%	34/50%	June 30, 2001

- **State Collections and Disbursement Unit**

On August 1, 2000, the Child Support Program began full operation of the State Collections and Disbursement Unit (SCaDU). SCaDU is charged with the responsibility of collecting and disbursing child support payments.

TOTAL BUDGET	FEDERAL MATCH	STATE SHARE	IMPLEMENTATION
\$534,727	66%	34%	Ongoing

VII. NOMADS FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following page displays NOMADS costs by federal and state fiscal years from 1993 through 2002. FY's 93 through FY's 99 are actuals. FY 2001 are actual and projected costs for the last quarter. FY 2002 is the legislatively approved budgeted figures.