

**NEVADA STATE DIVISION OF WELFARE AND
SUPPORTIVE SERVICES**



**STATE FISCAL
YEAR 2010
FACT BOOK**

Brian Sandavol
Governor
State of Nevada

Michael J. Willden
Director
Department of Health and Human Services

Romaine Gilliland
Administrator
*Division of Welfare and
Supportive Services*

FOREWORD

The mission of the Division of Welfare and Supportive Services is to provide quality, timely and temporary services to help Nevada families, the disabled and the elderly achieve their highest levels of self sufficiency. This Fact Book is a comprehensive description of the services provided by the Division to meet our mission as well as a snapshot of the program statistics.

TANF caseloads decreased in fiscal years 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 primarily due to improved conditions in the state's economy as well as Division staff's ongoing efforts toward stressing work-first and aggressively transitioning individuals to self-sufficiency. Since then caseloads have seen dramatic increases attributed to the recession which began in 2007. Currently 11% of all Nevadans receive SNAP benefits as compared to 5% in Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 08. Medicaid and Cash assistance programs have shown similar growth.

Aggressive outreach efforts among the Division's "trusted partners" in the community have helped bring benefits to those in need who might otherwise not take advantage of the SNAP. The Division views the increase in SNAP participation percentage among eligible families as a positive in that assisting low income families in Nevada purchase sufficient food to meet basic nutritional needs benefits everyone. Additional federal revenue is brought into our economy, children perform better in school and the burden is lightened in our medical facilities.

In light of the profound increases both in population and need, the Division continues to engage in progressive automation projects to ensure Nevada families in need are served as efficiently as possible. The most notable of the Division's current projects is the Application Modernization and Productivity Services (AMPS) project. The AMPS project will provide the citizens of Nevada with the opportunity to self-serve their active cases and apply for services through a dynamic interview process from any web-connected computer. This project will provide automated tools to the case managers creating a more efficient client/case manager relationship. The combination of automated client and case manager tools will increase productivity in the Division by a target of 20% and possibly as much as 30% while providing clients with the opportunity to complete applications, process changes and obtain valuable information from their own homes, the public library, and community partners including neighborhood family resource centers in their neighborhood.

My staff and I believe the Fact Book provides valuable information to assess the progress made and what remains to be accomplished in providing public assistance to needy eligible Nevadans. Users of the document should pay particular attention to footnotes on individual tables and graphs.

Any comments or suggestions are welcome so future editions may be improved.

Romaine Gilliland
Administrator

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OVERVIEW



**OVERVIEW OF THE
DIVISION OF WELFARE AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES**

The mission of the Division of Welfare and Supportive Services 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

- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
- 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
 - Social Services
- Child Care Development Fund (CCDF)
 - Child Care Subsidy Program
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- Medicaid Eligibility
 - Medical coverage for families
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 - Medicare Beneficiaries to include:
 - Qualified Medicare Beneficiaries (QMB)
 - Special Low-Income Medicare Beneficiaries (SLMB)
 - Qualified Individuals 1 (QI1)
 - Qualified Disabled Working Individuals (QDWI)

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

- Energy Assistance Program (EAP)

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

The purpose of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly Food Stamps, is to raise the nutritional level among low income households whose limited food purchasing power contributes to hunger and malnutrition. SNAP benefits are an entitlement; 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 SNAP benefits for three months in a 36-month period, if they are not meeting work requirements.

SNAP benefits are funded with 100% federal monies. Administrative costs for SNAP benefits are 50% federal and 50% state funds.

SNAP benefit 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 SNAP benefits or in which all members are applying for SSI and SNAP benefits may complete one application and interview.

All applications are screened for expedited service. A household which has less than \$150 combined gross monthly income and/or \$100 liquid resources, or has shelter expenses which exceed its income, may be entitled to expedited service. If eligible for expedited services, SNAP benefits 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.

SNAP regulations require continued performance reviews to ensure benefit accuracy and contractor compliance with 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 SNAP in SFY 10 was 260,417. The total amount of SNAP benefits issued to Nevadans in SFY 10 was \$381,588,683; which averaged \$122.11 per month per individual.

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 work-eligible individuals 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 on receipt of TANF benefits. 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 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 state money equal to 80% of the amount spent on the former Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and JOBS 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 and Supportive Services office. The TANF application may also be 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 that leave the TANF program due to employment.

In FY 10, the average number of recipients receiving cash benefits each month was 29,084; another 108,951 received medical assistance only. The total cash grant expenditure for TANF in FY10 was \$44,736,022 with an average monthly grant of \$128.21 per recipient. The average TANF grant household size was 2.57 people.

Child Support Enforcement Program (CSEP)

The Child Support Enforcement Program (CSEP) was established in 1975 as Title IV, Part D of the Social Security Act. The Title IV-D program is a federal, state, and local partnership committed to ensuring the financial, medical and emotional needs of children are met through child support enforcement services.

The CSEP involves 54 states and territories, plus 35 tribal IV-D programs, each with its own unique laws and procedures. Each state receives federal financial and technical assistance to administer the program and operates under a state plan approved by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE).

Federal Financial Participation (FFP) in the program is provided for most necessary and approved expenditures at the rate of 66%. In Nevada the state and ten participating counties contribute 34% toward the cost of the program. The federal government also provides performance based incentive payments to qualifying states. The majority of incentives are passed on to the participating county district attorney offices for future program enhancements.

Prior to the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, CSEP incentives were eligible for FFP. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act restored the incentive match from October 2008-September 2010. The temporary restoration of FFP on incentives has provided the CSEP a tremendous opportunity to optimize the incentive match with technology enhancements that focus on program efficiency and performance. The passage of proposed legislation (S 1859) could permanently reinstate the FFP on incentives, which would benefit the CSEP nationwide in furthering program enhancements.

The child support caseload is comprised of public assistance, former public assistance and non-public assistance cases. Public assistance cases are automatically referred to CSEP for services with cooperation a condition of eligibility.

During state fiscal year (SFY) 2010, CSEP serviced 116,173 cases and collected \$188,004,989 in child support payments. This represents a 1.2% increase from SFY 2009, which is significant given the severe economic downturn, and a significant increase from the \$134.9 million collected in SFY 2004. CSEP also collected \$29,455,111 in child support for caretakers residing in another state in SFY 2010.

CSEP assists families in moving from public assistance to self-sufficiency. In SFY 2010, the program passed on \$252,797 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 1998. Previously, the federal government contributed 50% towards these payments. During SFY 2010, the program also collected and distributed \$31,867,081 in child support payments to families who had previously left the welfare rolls in Nevada.

Employment and Support Services (E&SS)

The Division of Welfare and Supportive Services provides education and training to individuals via the New Employees of Nevada (NEON), the SNAP Employment and Training, and the Non-Custodial Parent Employment Assistance 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 Job Search (JS) activity or determined not ready to enter the

workforce, additional 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 Division of Welfare and Supportive Services. 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. The PRP is updated as the participant's circumstances change.

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.

SNAP Employment & Training

Nevada operates a SNAP Employment & Training (SNAP E&T) program statewide to provide employment, education, training and support services to SNAP recipients required to participate in a work activity as a condition of eligibility for SNAP. 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 SNAP E&T activity for the individual (i.e., job search, job readiness or workfare). Support services such as transportation, and money for work-related costs are available to participants. SNAP eligibility is approved or denied within 30 days of application for benefits. At approval, the eligibility worker determines each household member's SNAP E&T participation status. Exemptions from participation include being under age 16, age 60 or older, disabled, caring for young children (under age six) or disabled family members, employed at least 20 hours per week, homeless, complying with the NEON program, living in an area with a federal waiver, or 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 SNAP E&T grant funds and participant reimbursable expenses. Administration and operation of the SNAP E&SS 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 SNAP Employment & Training program. These provisions affect work requirements for SNAP E&T funding. Nevada tracks the number of participants who obtain employment from participating in a work component. In SFY 09, participants who obtained employment averaged 31 hours per week with an average hourly wage of \$9.09. In SFY 10, participants who obtained employment averaged 28 hours per week with an average hourly wage of \$9.24.

Social Services

The challenge of working with the "hardest to employ" (HtE) participants, who are also facing cash assistance time limits, are addressed by the Division of Welfare and Supportive Services 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 Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) 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).
- Assist individuals with disabilities apply for SSI eligibility.
- 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 010, service contracts included:

<u>Service</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Non-medical Substance Abuse Treatment	\$ 622,239
Domestic Violence	\$ 766,848

The Division of Welfare and Supportive Services 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.

Child Care Development Fund

Child Care Subsidy Program

The Child Care Subsidy program 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 Subsidy program has grown from approximately \$23 million in state fiscal year (SFY) 2000 to over \$46 million in SFY 10. The state's welfare reform efforts have benefited from the child care program.

The Division of Welfare and Supportive Services contracts with two nonprofit agencies which manage the child care program: the Children's Cabinet in northern Nevada and the Las Vegas Urban League in southern Nevada. These entities outstation staff in DWSS 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 7,211 children per month and an average of 4,341 Nevada families per month.

Office of Early Care & Education

By statute, states must spend at least four percent of their CCDF funds on activities to improve the quality and availability of child care. Additional appropriation targeted funds require states to spend specified amounts on: child care resource and referral and school-aged child care activities; activities that improve the quality of infant and toddler care; and activities that improve the quality and availability of care.

The Office of Early Care and Education was established to oversee these specific quality funds. Oversight is accomplished by monitoring program implementation, activities, budgets, and expenditures. All programs that receive quality funding participate in a statewide evaluation system that includes both quantity and quality indicators. The Office of Early Care and Education works in partnership with both state and community agencies to develop and implement initiatives that will meet the Federal goals of: improving quality of care for children, increasing availability of child care, and supporting the professional development needs of child care providers. These initiatives include programs and activities such as: The Nevada Registry; T.E.A.C.H. Early Childhood Nevada; Accreditation Facilitation Project; Early Childhood Mental Health Services; Child Care Licensing; Early Learning Guidelines; and Child Care Resource and Referral Services.

Medicaid Eligibility

TANF-Related Medical Only

There are several groups meeting the eligibility requirements of the TANF program which receive medical assistance only 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) 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 due to income of another child in the household; 3) Medicaid on a month-by-month basis for all non-qualified non-citizens for emergency medical assistance. These applicants must meet TANF or Medicaid 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 countable 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) Medicaid is available up to three (3) months prior to the application month if the family received medical services during this time. Eligibility is determined on a month-by-month basis;

and, 7) Post-medical assistance is available for the following groups: a) Medicaid assistance continues for up to 12 months for households which become ineligible for TANF cash assistance or TANF-Related Medicaid 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 or TANF-Related Medicaid 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 with income below 100% of poverty. It provides necessary medical assistance to these individuals who meet poverty limits, yet are ineligible to receive TANF cash benefits or TANF-related Medicaid.

Those requesting assistance must complete an application for Medicaid and submit it to the Welfare and Supportive Services 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 10, an average of 64,153 pregnant women and children were medically assisted each month. The households served averaged 1.90 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 countable income is between 156% 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;
- Identified 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 for less cost (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);

Employed people with disabilities may obtain healthcare coverage. Disabled employed individuals may be eligible for Medicaid coverage by paying a premium; and

- Non-qualified 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 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 eligibility 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. **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.

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 every twelve (12) months. 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 11 months after they received their last benefit. A notice is mailed to prior year recipients when its time for them to apply.

Applications are generally processed in the order in which they are received. 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 2009, EAP expended \$15.8 million in FAC benefits, serving 20,893 households with an average benefit payment of \$757. \$.8 million was expended in the arrearage program, serving 2,391 households with an average arrearage benefit of \$326.

Professional Development Center

In 1998, the Division of Welfare and Supportive Services opened the Professional Development Center (PDC) in Las Vegas, and in 1999, the Northern Nevada Professional Development Center (NNPDC) in Reno. The intent of both centers is to serve three important purposes:

- First is providing an adequate training facility and available classrooms needed to help welfare recipients develop the skills and abilities necessary for them to reach their highest level of self-sufficiency. 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.
- Second is an on-site licensed child care facility that may be used by recipients' children while the head of household attends classes or work activities.
- Third is providing a training environment for employee workforce development, both division staff and staff from other agencies wishing to use the facility.

The PDC houses training, information systems, early child care education staff, and a licensed child care facility. The NNPDC houses training, an eligibility unit from the Reno District Office, Investigations & Recovery, and Early Childhood Development through "TEACH." Both centers also provide standardized training for the Eligibility, Clerical, Child Support, Employment & Training, and Supervisory staff employed in all Nevada field offices.



DIVISION OF WELFARE AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES SFY 2010 FACT BOOK

WELFARE DIVISION OFFICES

Carson City - Central Office	1470 College Parkway, 89706-7924	(775) 684-0500 FAX 684-0614
Carson City District Office	2533 N. Carson Street, Suite 200, 89706	(775) 684-0836 FAX 684-0844
Elko District Office	1020 Ruby Vista Drive #101, 89801-3398	(775) 753-1233 FAX 777-1601
<i>(Child Support Enforcement)</i> <i>(Investigations & Recovery)</i>		(775) 753-1187 / FAX 753-1228 (775) 753-1234
Ely Office	725 Avenue K, 89301-2796	(775) 289-1104 FAX 289-1645
Fallon District Office	111 Industrial Way, 89406-3116	(775) 428-0118 FAX 423-1450
Hawthorne Office	1000 "C" Street, P.O. Box 1508, 89415-1508	(775) 945-3602 FAX 945-4439
Henderson District Office	520 South Boulder Highway, 89015	(702) 486-1202 FAX 486-1270
Las Vegas - Belrose	700 Belrose Street, 89107-2235 CACU (702) 387-2201	(702) 486-1665 FAX 486-8427
Las Vegas - Cambridge Community Ctr.	3900 Cambridge Street, Ste. 202, 89119-7439	(702) 486-9501 FAX 486-8790
Las Vegas – Flamingo	3330 East Flamingo Road, 89121-4397	(702) 486-9509 FAX 486-9401
<i>(EAP)</i> <i>(Senior Services Center)</i>		(702) 486-1404 / FAX 486-1441 (702) 486-9500 / FAX 486-9525
Las Vegas – Greystone	1900 E. Flamingo Road, Suite 136, 89119	(702) 671-9200
Las Vegas - Nellis	611 N. Nellis Blvd., 89110	(702) 486-4851 FAX 486-4827
Las Vegas - Owens	1040 West Owens Avenue, 89106-2520	(702) 486-1750 Fax 486-1802
Las Vegas – SNPFO	628 Belrose Street, 89107	(702) 486-8555
Las Vegas - Southern Professional Development Center <i>(Hearings & Quality Control)</i>	701 North Rancho Drive, 89106-3704	(702) 486-1429 FAX 486-1438 (702) 486-1437 (702) 486-1446 FAX 486-1438
Pahrump Office	1840 Pahrump Valley Blvd., 89048	(775) 751-7254 FAX 751-7404
Reno - Northern Professional Development Center	680 South Rock Blvd., 89502-4113	(775) 448-5240 FAX 448-5246
Reno District Office	3697-D Kings Row, 89503-1963	(775) 448-5026 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	680 S. Rock Blvd., 89502	(775) 448-5298 FAX 448-5250
Yerington Office	215 West Bridge Street, #6, 89447-2544	(775) 463-3028 FAX 463-7735

DIVISION OF WELFARE AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES SFY 2010 FACT BOOK



ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF LISTING

Romaine Gilliland, Administrator	684-0504
Deborah Braun, Deputy Administrator Program and Field Operations	684-0504
Sue Smith, Deputy Administrator Administrative Services	684-0676
Dave Stewart, Deputy Administrator Information Systems	684-0676

WORKING FOR
THE WELFARE OF
ALL NEVADANS...



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 Washoe Valley Zephyr Cove</p> <p><u>ELKO</u> Battle Mountain Beowawe Carlin Cobre Contact Crescent Valley Deeth Denio/Denio Jct. Elko Golconda Gold Creek Hadley Ranch Halleck Imlay Independence Valley Jack Creek Jackpot Jarbidge Jiggs Lamoille Lee Mary's River Ranch McDermitt Metropolis Midas Mill City Montello Mountain City North Fork Oasis O'Neil Basin Orovada Oreana Osino Owyhee Palisade Paradise Valley Petan Rowland Ruby Valley</p>	<p><u>ELKO, Cont'd</u> Ryndon Shantytown Spring Creek Starr Valley Sulphur Taylor Canyon Thousand Springs Tuscarora Unionville Valmy Wells Wendover Wild Horse Reservoir Winnemucca</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</p>	<p><u>FALLON, Cont'd</u> Gillman Springs Hazen Kingston Lovelock Middle Gate Salt Wells 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 Incline Village Lockwood Nixon Sparks Sutcliffe Verdi Wadsworth</p> <p><u>PAHRUMP</u> Amargosa Valley Carvers Crystal Pahrump Beatty Belmont Coaldale Dyer Fish Lake Valley Goldfield Gold Point Johnnie Lathrop Wells Lida Manhattan Rhyolite Round Mountain Scotty's Junction Silver Peak Tonopah Warm Springs</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	ELKO
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 Lake 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	ELKO
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	ELKO
Incline Village	Washoe	RENO
Independence Valley	Elko	ELKO
Indian Springs	Clark	LAS VEGAS
Ione	Nye	HAWTHORNE
Jack Creek	Elko	ELKO
Jackpot	Elko	ELKO
Jarbridge	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	PAHRUMP
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	ELKO
McGill	White Pine	ELY
Mercury	Clark	LAS VEGAS
Mesquite	Clark	LAS VEGAS
Metropolis	Elko	ELKO
Midas	Elko	ELKO
Middle Gate	Churchill	FALLON
Mill City	Pershing	ELKO
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	ELKO
Orovada	Humboldt	ELKO
Osino	Elko	ELKO
Overton	Clark	LAS VEGAS
Owyhee	Elko	ELKO
Pahrump	Nye	PAHRUMP
Palisade	Eureka	ELKO
Panaca	Lincoln	ELY
Paradise Valley	Humboldt	ELKO
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	ELKO
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	ELKO
Ursine	Lincoln	ELY
Valmy	Humboldt	ELKO
Verdi	Washoe	RENO
Virginia City	Storey	CARSON CITY
Wabuska	Lyon	YERINGTON
Wadsworth	Washoe	RENO
Warm Springs	Nye	PAHRUMP
Washoe Valley	Washoe	CARSON CITY
Weed Heights	Lyon	YERINGTON
Wellington	Lyon	YERINGTON
Wells	Elko	ELKO
Wendover	Elko	ELKO
Wild Horse Reservoir	Elko	ELKO
Winnemucca	Humboldt	ELKO
Yerington	Lyon	YERINGTON
Zephyr Cove	Douglas	CARSON CITY

REGIONAL DISTRICT OFFICE JURISDICTION BY ZIP CODE

BELROSE DISTRICT OFFICE						(702) 486-1675
VACANT, SOCIAL SERVICES MANAGER						Fax (702) 486-1633
89007	89033	89114	89134	89151	89163	89195
89018	89040	89116*	89135	89152	89164	89199
89021	89070	89117	89137	89153	89166	
89023	89105	89124*	89138	89154	89170	
89024	89107	89126	89143	89155	89173	
89025	89108	89127*	89144	89158	89177	
89027	89111	89128	89145	89159	89180	
		89129	89147	89160	89185	
		89130	89148		89193	
		89131	89149			
			89150			

CAMBRIDGE DISTRICT OFFICE		(702) 486-8770
DEBRA JOHNSON, SUPERVISOR		Fax (702) 486-8790
89109		

NELLIS DISTRICT OFFICE		(702) 486-4828
VACANT, SOCIAL SERVICES MANAGER		Fax (702) 486-4827
89101	89125*	
89110	89127*	
89115	89142	
89116*	891156	

FLAMINGO DISTRICT OFFICE				(702) 486-9400
JOE GARCIA, SOCIAL SERVICES MANAGER				Fax (702) 486-9401 or 486-9540
89102	89104	89119	89125	89146
89103	89118	89121	(P.O. Box Only)	89169

HENDERSON DISTRICT OFFICE						(702) 486-1001
BEVERLY KITTERMAN, SOCIAL SERVICES MANAGER						Fax (702) 486-1270
89002	89011	89019	89044	89112	89139	
89004	89012	89026	89046	89116*	89141	
89005	89014	89028	89052	89120	89178	
89006	89015	89029	89053	89122	89179	
89009	89016	89039	89074	89123	89183	
			89077	89124*		

DIVISION OF WELFARE AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES SFY 2010 FACT BOOK

OWENS DISTRICT OFFICE				(702) 486-1899	
KATHY ANDERSON, SOCIAL SERVICES MANAGER				Fax (702) 486-1802	
89030	89036	89086	89116*	89127	
89031	89081	89085	89125*	89191	
89032	89084	89106	89127*		

PAHRUMP DISTRICT OFFICE				(775) 751-7400	
DONNA STANLEY, SOCIAL SERVICES 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						
TERI PIERT, SUPERVISOR Fax (702) 486-9525						
89007	89081	89109	89124	89139	89152	89170
89018	89084	89110	89125	89142	89153	89173
89021	89086	89111	89126	89143	89154	89177
89023	89101	89113	89127	89144	89155	89180
89024	89102	89115	89128	89145	89156	89185
89025	89103	89116	89129	89146	89158	89193
89027	89104	89117	89130	89147	89159	89199
89031	89105	89118	89131	89148	89160	
89033	89106	89119	89134	89149	89163	
89040	89107	89120	89135	89150	89164	
89070	89108	89121	89138	89151		

SOUTHERN PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER
 EMPLOYEE DEVELOPMENT MANAGER, JOHN KOLJESKY.....(702) 486-1443
 NORTHERN PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.....(775) 448-5200

* Shared Jurisdiction - P. O. Boxes

**PROGRAM
INCOME
LIMITS**



PROGRAM INCOME LIMITS

PROGRAM	INCOME LIMIT
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	Approx. 75% 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 (\$2,022)
Health Insurance For Work Advancement (HIWA)	Gross Unearned Income \$699.00 Gross Earned Income \$4,061.00 Combined Net Income \$2,256.00
Medicare Beneficiaries: Qualified Medicare Beneficiaries (QMBs) Special Low Income Medicare Beneficiaries (SLMBs) Qualified Individuals 1 (QIs-1)	100% of Federal Poverty Level 100% - 120% of Federal Poverty Level 120% - 135% of Federal Poverty Level
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Gross Income Limit Net Income Limit Broad Based Categorically Eligible Households	130% of Federal Poverty Level 100% of Federal Poverty Level 200% of Federal Poverty Level
New Employees of Nevada (NEON)	TANF Eligible
SNAP Employment and Training (SNAPET)	SNAP 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%	130%	133%	150%	185%	200%	275%
1	\$253	\$ 903	\$1,173	\$1,200	\$1,354	\$1,670	\$1,805	\$2,482
2	318	1,214	1,578	1,615	1,821	2,246	2,428	3,339
3	383	1,526	1,984	2,029	2,289	2,823	3,052	4,196
4	448	1,838	2,389	2,444	2,756	3,399	3,675	5,053
5	513	2,149	2,794	2,858	3,224	3,976	4,298	5,910
6	578	2,461	3,199	3,273	3,691	4,553	4,922	6,767
7	643	2,773	3,604	3,687	4,159	5,129	5,545	7,624
8	708	3,084	4,009	4,102	4,626	5,706	6,168	8,481

JURISDICTION



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 Dorothea 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 1980s and 1990s. By 1926, eight states had set up a "mother's aid" program. An interesting fact about "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. Unfortunately, the dramatic downturn in the overall economic climate has had its effect on the TANF rolls. While the state's TANF caseload remains relatively stable, there is no indication of the dramatic reductions seen in prior years.

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 \$24.9 billion for FFY 07. This is a 3.8 percent increase in collections over the \$23.9 billion collected for FFY 06. Paternity was established for over 1.7 million children for FFY 07 and over 15.8 million total cases were reported nationally for FFY 07.

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.

Originally authorized only through 2001, the TANF program has been ongoing through the use of continuing resolutions until February 2006. At that time, the President signed the Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) of 2005, which among other things reauthorized the TANF program through 2010. The level of funding originally authorized in 1996 was not changed and the population modifier for states with extreme population growth was scheduled to end in FY2008, although it was later extended to end in FY09.

The DRA also took away much of the flexibility provided to states in the original PRWORA legislation enacted in 1996. It severely limited work activities countable toward work participation; placed strict verification requirements in place; prohibited states from excluding from their WPR denominator families in separate state program paid with maintenance of effort funds. As a result states across the nation are facing federal penalties for not meeting the WPR standards.

On June 18, 2008, Congress enacted the Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008 (FCEA); effective October 1, 2008 the Food Stamp Program became the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Other changes to the program were made by this act and are enumerated in the SNAP section.

Economic downturns between 2007 and 2008 have caused an increase in the unemployment rate, which in turn has increased the TANF, SNAP and Medicaid populations, nationwide. In February 2009, in response to the continued economic downturn, Congress enacted the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA). The President signed this historic legislation on February 17, 2009 which contained several provisions enhancing the TANF, SNAP and Medicaid programs. This included a 13.6% increase in the SNAP

benefit allotment, additional 100% federal administrative funds for states to administer the program and temporarily lifted the restrictions of three months of benefits in a 36 month period for able bodied adults without children. The ARRA created the TANF Emergency Contingency Fund which provided federal funds up to 50% of a state's TANF block grant to provide basic assistance, subsidized employment or non-recurring short-term benefits. The Act also provided temporary increases to states in the amount of its Federal Medical Assistance Payment (FMAP) to help accommodate the increased Medicaid caseloads.

The majority of the provisions affecting the Division ended September 30, 2010 with the possibility of some extensions through September 2011.

**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 which 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.

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 2005, congress passed the Deficit Reduction Act which reauthorized the TANF program and significantly changed the structure of the federal work requirements and removed much of the flexibility awarded states under PRORWA. As a result, the TANF program has evolved into a work program stressing employment and employment support services as a means for self-sufficiency rather than its former role as a economic 'safety net' for families.

- The caseload reduction credit was modified so, as of October 1, 2006, adjustments to the participation rates are based on caseload declines after 2005 rather than after 1995.
- The state's participation rate calculation will be based on the combined number of families receiving assistance in the TANF and state-funded programs that count toward the state's MOE requirement. (Programs funded solely with state MOE dollars did not count toward work rates under the 1996 law. Nevada served households with significant barriers to employment under such a state-funded program until the effective date of this change.)
- The act directed HHS to adopt regulations no later than June 30, 2006, specifying uniform methods for reporting hours of work, the type of documentation needed to verify reported hours of work, whether an activity can be treated as one of the federally listed work activities for purposes of participation rates, and the circumstances under which a parent who resides with a child receiving assistance should be included in the work participation rates.
- It establishes a new penalty of up to 5 percent of a stat's block grant if a state fails to implement procedures and internal controls consistent with the Secretary's regulations.

The interim regulations which were published in June 2006 describe the work related activities which could count toward meeting the work requirements, the methods states must use for reporting work activities and the types of documentation needed to verify a work-eligible individual's hours of participation.

As required, Nevada submitted a Work Verification Plan (WVP) draft in September 2006 and operated under the interim verification procedures until a final WVP was approved and implemented effective October 1, 2007.

It is a significant challenge to the Division to meet the required work participation rates under the new regulations which limits state flexibility and imposes a significant administrative burden in regards to verification and internal control standards. The Division is currently operating two demonstration models to determine if either provides a more effective and efficient means to operate the TANF employment and training program.

In the area of child care, the Division of Welfare & Supportive Services partners with the Children's Cabinet for northern and rural Nevada who out-station staff in Division offices and maintain a central office in the Reno area for eligibility determinations. The

Children's Cabinet will also implement a statewide Resource & Referral system to help inform parents what they should look for to find quality child care for their children. In southern Nevada the Division intends to decentralize the program in southern Nevada and assign Child Care Program staff to Division offices. The Division intends to use Family Resource Centers (FRC's) as the front line in introducing families to services needed and the staff who have been decentralized will make the eligibility determinations.

In SFY 2008, Nevada collected \$179.7 million in child support payments. This represents a significant increase from the \$106.5 million collected in FY 00. Like the collections, the customers have increased as well. Currently, Nevada serves 116,223 cases. Non-public assistance cases total 59,054; former public assistance cases total 40,676; and current public assistance cases are 16,493.

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.

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.

Welfare reform continued with President Bush signing the Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) of 2005, which among other things reauthorized the TANF program through 2010. The level of funding originally authorized in 1996 was not changed and the population modifier for states with extreme population growth was scheduled to end in FY2008, although it was later extended to end in FY09. This provision has a significant impact on Nevada and other states such as Arizona who have seen the largest population growth in the nation.

The DRA's impact on Nevada is profound. It severely limited work activities countable toward work participation; placed strict verification requirements in place; prohibited states from excluding from their WPR denominator families in separate state program paid with maintenance of effort funds. As a result Nevada may be facing federal penalties for not meeting the WPR standards.

In addition, current economic downturns have caused an increase in the unemployment rate, which in turn has increased the TANF, SNAP and Medicaid populations. Nevada has been the number one state in home foreclosures for the past few years with no signs of the subsiding in the near future. Currently, the state's unemployment rate of

14.4% is the highest since the Great Depression and the highest nationwide.

In February 2009 in response to the continued economic downturn, Congress enacted the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA). The President signed this historic legislation on February 17, 2009 which contained several provisions enhancing the TANF, SNAP and Medicaid programs. This included a 13.6% increase in the SNAP benefit allotment, additional 100% federal administrative funds for states to administer the program and temporarily lifted the restrictions of three months of benefits in a 36 month period for able bodied adults without children. The ARRA created the TANF Emergency Contingency Fund which provided federal funds up to 50% of a state's TANF block grant to provide basic assistance, subsidized employment or non-recurring short-term benefits. The state received \$4,848,052 in FY2009 and \$10,519,579 in FY2010 for a total of \$15,367,631 which was used to provide basic assistance payments to needy families. The Act also provided temporary increases to states in the amount of its Federal Medical Assistance Payment (FMAP) to help accommodate the increased Medicaid caseloads. The normal FMAP is approximately 50% and the ARRA provided an increase to those base rates through FY2010.

The majority of the provisions affecting the Division ended September 30, 2010 with the possibility of some extensions through September 2011.

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**



DIVISION OF WELFARE AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES MISSION STATEMENT

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

DIVISION OF WELFARE AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES PRINCIPLES

In cooperation with other state and local agencies, the state legislature and the federal government, the Division of Welfare and Supportive Services strives to improve the lives of Nevadans by assisting them to meet basic needs through the provision of cash grants, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), child care, 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 Division of Welfare and Supportive Services employees.

GOVERNING LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The Division of Welfare and Supportive Services 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 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

4. The Division of Welfare and Supportive Services 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
422A	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

DIVISION OF WELFARE AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES BOARD

The Division of Welfare and Supportive Services 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 Division of Welfare and Supportive Services is responsible that may be of importance to members of the general public, the governor, or the 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 Division of Welfare and Supportive Services 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 Division is responsible.

BOARD MEMBERS

Carolyn Wilson Patty Williams Otto Kelly	Mary Eldridge	Yvette Zmaila Gloria Banks Weddle Sherrie Coy
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ACRONYMS/ ABBREVIATIONS



NSWD ACRONYMS / ABBREVIATIONS

AAPIRS	Automated Application Processing and Information Retrieval System	BC	Birth Certificate
ABAWDs	Able Bodied Adults Without Dependents	BDP	Bureau of Data Processing (SSA)
ACES	Association for Children for Enforcement of Support (CSEP)	BDR	Bill Draft Request
ACF	Administration for Children & Families (HHS–FEDERAL)	BEER	Beneficiary Earnings Record
ACT	(or The Act)–Social Security Act	BENDEX	Beneficiary Data Exchange (SSA)
AD	Advanced Directives (MEDICAID)	BHF	Bureau of Health Facilities (FEDERAL)
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act	BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs (FEDERAL)
ADHC	Adult Day Health Care (MEDICAID)	BLC	Bureau of Licensure and Certification (Federal-Medicaid)
AFDC	Aid to Families with Dependent Children	BOE	Board of Examiners
AG	Attorney General (STATE)	BPR	Business Process Re-engineering
AGCF	Adult Group Care Facility	B&S	Benefits and Support
AJS	Applicant Job Search	BSSI	Bureau of Supplemental Security Income (FEDERAL)
AKA	Also Known As	BUY-IN	Payments by a Public Assistance Agency of Medicare Part A & B Insurance Premiums
AORD	As Of Review Date (QC)	CA	Corrective Action
AMPS	Application Modernization and Productivity Services	CACTUS	Clark County Social Service (CCSS) Automated Client Tracking and User Support
APA	Administrative Procedures Act	CA/N	Child Abuse and Neglect
APD	Advanced Planning Document	CANS	Child Abuse and Neglect Systems
APHSA	American Public Human Services Association (formerly APWA)	CAP	Corrective Action Plan
APP	Application	CAPR	Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report
APR	Approved; Approval	CAPS	Card Activation and PIN Selection
A/R	Applicant/Recipient; Authorized Representative	CASP	Comprehensive Annual Services Plan
AREERA	Agricultural Research Extension and Education Act of 1998	CC	Child Care
ASC	Ambulatory Surgery Center (MEDICAID)	CCDBG	Child Care Development Block Grant
ASM	All Staff Memo	CCDF	Child Care Development Fund
ASVI	Alien Status Verification Index (INS)	CDA	Child Development Associate
AT	Action Transmittal	CEJ	Continuing Exclusive Jurisdiction
AU	Assistance Unit	CEP	Claimant Employment Program (State ESD Program)
BADA	Budget Account Detail Analysis		

CERT	Community Emergency Response Team	CRS	Cost Reimbursement Series
CETA	Comprehensive Employment Training Act	CS	Child Support
C/F	Case File	CSA	Civil Service Annuities
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	CSBG	Community Services Block Grant
CHAP	Child Health Assurance Program	CSENET	Child Support Enforcement Network
CHD	Child	CSEP	Child Support Enforcement Program
CHIN	Child in Need of Supervision	CSHCN	Children's Special Health Care Needs
CHIP	Child Health Insurance Program (from Balanced Budget Act of 1997) (Division of Health Care Financing and Policy)	CST	Custodian (IV-D)
CHIP	Community Home-based Initiative Program (AGING Services)	CSV	Cash Surrender Value
CHRI	Criminal History Record Information	CT	Caretaker
CJIS	Criminal Justice Information System	CTA	Control Terminal Agency
CK	Check	CWEP	Community Work Experience Program
CL	Claim	CWIS	Child Welfare Information System
CLETS	California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System	CWS	Child Welfare Services
CLIA	Clinical Laboratories Improvement Act	CY	Calendar Year
CMIA	Case Management Improvement Act	DA	District Attorney
CMMS	Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (FEDERAL Medicaid agency – formerly HCFA)	DAG	Deputy Attorney General
CO	Central Office	DAS	Division for Aging Services
COBRA	Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (of 1984)	DC	Dependent Care
COLA	Cost Of Living Adjustment	DCFS	Division of Child and Family Services (STATE)
CON	Certificate Of Need	DEFRA	Deficit Reduction Act (of 1984)
CONF	Conference	DEL	Delete
CONT	Continue	DETR	Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation (STATE)
COOP	Cooperate	DFSP	Disaster Food Stamp Program
CORE	Casino Occupational Referral for Employment	DHCFP	Division of Health Care Financing and Policy
CPAS	Claims Processing Assessment System	DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
CPE	Common Procedures Edit (MEDICAID)	DISQ	Disqualified; Disqualification
CPS	Child Protective Services	DL	Drivers License
CPT	Current Procedural Terminology (MEDICAID)	DME	Durable Medical Equipment (MEDICAID)
CR	Case Record	DMI	Direct Mail Issuance
		DMV/PS or DMV	Department of Motor Vehicles and Public Safety (STATE)
		DO	District Office
		DOB	Date Of Birth
		DOD	Date of Decision
		DoIT	Department of Information Technology

DOL	Department of Labor (FEDERAL)	E&T	Employment and Training Programs
DOM	District Office Manager or District Office Memo (NSWD)	ETS	Employment & Training Services Specialist
DOS	Disk Operating System	ETU	Employment & Training Unit
DP	Data Processing	EVE	Electronic Verification of Eligibility (MEDICAID)
DRG	Diagnostically Related Group (MEDICAID)	FA	Future Action
DSD	Detailed Systems Design (NOMADS)	FAME	Food Stamps, TANF, Medicaid Eligibility (non IV-D part of NOMADS)
DUR	Drug Utilization Review (MEDICAID)	FAMIS	Family Assistance Management Information System
DWIP	Disabled Waiver Initiative Program	FC	Foster Care
DWSS	Division of Welfare and Supportive Services	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)
ECS	Eligibility Certification Specialist	FFP	Federal Financial Participation
EDC	Estimated Date of Confinement	FFS	Fee for Service (Regular Medicaid; now LOM)
EDD	Estimated Date of Delivery	FFY	Federal Fiscal Year
EDS	Electronic Data Systems (OASIS Contractor)	FHA	Federal Housing Administration (FEDERAL)
EFF	Effective	FHMA	Farmers Home Administration (FEDERAL)
EHP	Emergency Community Services Homeless Grant	FIC	Foster and Institutional Care
EIN	Employer Identification Number	FICA	Federal Insurance Contribution Act (SOCIAL SECURITY)
EITC	Earned Income Tax Credit	FICHE	Microfiche
ELA	Eligible Legalized Alien	FIPS	Federal Information Processing Standards
ELIG	Eligible	FLSA	Fair Labor Standards Act
EMA	Emergency Medicaid Assistance	FMAP	Federal Medical Assistance Percentages
EOB	Explanation Of Benefits (MEDICARE); Economic Opportunity Board	FMD	Facility Management Division
E&P	Eligibility & Payments	FMLA	Family Medical Leave Act
EPS	Elder Protective Services (MEDICAID)	FMV	Fair Market Value
ESD	Employment Security Division (STATE)	FNS	Food and Nutrition Services (FEDERAL; part of USDA)
ESG	Emergency Shelter Grant	FPLS	Federal Parent Locator Services (Support Enforcement)
ESRD	End Stage Renal Disease (MEDICAID)	FPP	Family Preservation Program
ESS	Employment Security Specialist		

FRM	Form Release Memo	ICI	Individual Case Identification
FS	Food Stamps	ICL	Intermediate Care Level (MEDICAID)
FSA	Family Support Administration (FEDERAL)	ICPC	Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children
FV	Face Value	ID	Identification
FY	Fiscal Year	IDA	Individual Development Account
FYI	For Your Information	IDT	Interdisciplinary Team
GA	General Assistance	IEVS	Income and Eligibility Verification System (Data Networking of ESD, IRS, SDX, Buy-In, BENDEX with Welfare Systems)
GAD	Grant Award Document		
GAO	General Accounting Office (FEDERAL)	IFC	Interim Finance Committee (Nevada State Legislature)
GC	Good Cause	IFG	Individual and Family Grant (AFDC Disaster Assistance)
GSD	General Systems Design (NOMADS)	IGA	Indian General Assistance
HA	Housing Authority	ILIP	Independent Living Initiative Program
HADIC	Handicapped Child(ren)	IM	Informational Memorandum
HBV	Hospital Birth Verification	IMD	Institution for Mental Diseases
HCBS	Home or Community Based Services (MEDICAID)	INC	Income
HCBW	Home and Community Based Waiver (MEDICAID)	INCAP	Incapacitated
HCC	Health Care Choices	INEL or INELIG	Ineligible
HCFAP	Health Care Financing and Policy Division (MEDICAID/STATE)	INS	Insurance; or Immigration & Naturalization Service (FEDERAL)
HH	Household or Head of Household	INV	Investigations/Investigator
HHA	Home Health Agency/Home Health Aide (MEDICAID)	IP	Inpatient (MEDICAID)
HHC	Household Composition	IPV	Intentional Program Violation (FS)
HHS	Health and Human Services (FEDERAL)	I&R	Investigations & Recovery (NSWD)
HI	Health Insurance System (SSA)	IRG	Interstate Referral Guide
HIB	Hospital Insurance Benefits (MEDICARE, Part A)	ISSC	Integrated Systems Solutions, Corporation
HIWA	Health Insurance for Work Advancement	ITC	Inter-Tribal Council
HMO	Health Maintenance Organization	JAD	Joint Application Development
HO	Hearing Officer	JCAHO	Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health Organizations
HtE	Hard-to-Employ	JD	Job Developers
HUD	Housing & Urban Development (FEDERAL)	JOBS	Job Opportunities & Basic Skills Training (replaced CETA WIN)
HV	Home Visit	JOIN	Job Opportunities In Nevada (JTPA agency in northern NEVADA)
IAR	Interim Assistance Reimbursement		
ICAMA	Interstate Compact on Adoption & Medical Assistance		
ICF	Intermediate Care Facility		
ICF/MR	Intermediate Care Facility for the Mentally Retarded		

JTPA	Job Training Partnership Act	MMIS	Medicaid Management Information System (FEDERAL)
LAN	Local Area Network (NOMADS)		
LF	Legal Father	MN	Medically Needy
LIHEA	Low Income Home Energy Assistance (now EAP)	MOE	Maintenance of Effort
LKA	Last Known Address	MOMS	Maternal Obstetrical Medical Services
LKE	Last Known Employer	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
LL	Landlord		
LM	Legal Mother	MPP	Medicaid Projection Program
LOA	Leave of Absence	MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
LOC	Level of Care (MEDICAID)		
LOM	Limited Option Medicaid	MRS	Medical Resource Specialist
LOS	Length of Stay (MEDICAID)	MRT	Medical Review Team
LPOE	Last Place Of Employment	MS	Manual Section
LS	Lump Sum	MSA	Master Services Agreement
LTC	Long Term Care (MEDICAID)	MSM	Medicaid Services Manual
		MTL	Manual Transmittal Letter
LWOP	Leave Without Pay	NA or NPA	Non-Public Assistance
MA	Medical Assistance	NAC	Nevada Administrative Code
MAABD	Medical Assistance to the Aged, Blind and Disabled (Nevada's MEDICAID Program)	NACHA	National Automated Clearing House Association
		NACO	Nevada Association of Counties
MAC	Maximum Allowable Cost		
MAO	Medicaid Assistance Only	NBFC	No Basis For Claim
MAPS	Medical Assistance Plans	NBS	Nevada Business Services (JTPA agency in southern NEVADA)
MARS	Management & Administrative Reporting Subsystem (MEDICAID)		
		NCE	No Contrary Evidence
MASH	Mobilized Assistance and Shelter for the Homeless	NCIC	National Crime Information Center
MBO	Management By Objectives		
MBR	Master Beneficiary Records System (SSA)	NCJIS	Nevada Criminal Justice Information System
MC	Marriage Certificate	NCP	Noncustodial Parent
MCU	Medical Care Unit	NCSEA	National Child Support Enforcement Association
MDT	Multi-Disciplinary Team		
MDTA	Manpower Development Training Act	NCSL	National Council of State Legislatures
		NCSS	National Center for Social Statistics
MEDI-CAL	California's Medicaid Program	NDL	Nevada Drivers License
MER	Medicaid Estate Recovery Program	NEATS	Nevada Employee Action and Timekeeping System
MFCU	Medicaid Fraud Control Unit		
MHDS	Division of Mental Health & Developmental Svcs.	NEON	New Employees of Nevada
		NETWEL	National Information Network for Welfare Reform Professionals
MI	Medically Indigent		
MIHCO	Medical Insurance and Health Care Orientation	NEVPRO	Nevada Peer Review Organization (now <u>NPR</u>)
MIL	Minimum Income Level (SSI)	NEW	National Eligibility Workers Association

NF	Nursing Facility (MEDICAID)	PAR	Payment Authorization Request (MEDICAID)
NGA	National Governors' Association	PASARR	Preadmission Screening Annual Resident Review
NID	Nevada Identification (card)(issued by DMV/PS)	PASS	Plan of Achieving Self-Support (SS) or Payment Alternatives to Self-Sufficiency
NLETS	National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System	PC	Personal Computer
NMO	Nevada Medicaid Office	PCA	Personal Care Aide (MEDICAID)
NNPDC	Northern Nevada Professional Development Center	PCCM	Primary Care Case Management (MEDICAID)
NOD	Notice Of Decision	PCN	Primary Care Network (MEDICAID)
NOMADS	Nevada Operations of Multi-Automated Data Systems	PCP	Primary Care Provider
NPH	Non-Public Housing	PDC	Professional Development Center
NPLS	Nevada Parent Locator Service (CSEP)	PERS	Public Employees' Retirement System
NPR	Nevada Peer Review (formerly NEVPRO)	PF	Putative Father
NRS	Nevada Revised Statutes	PH	Public Housing
NWA	Nevada Workforce Agencies	PHP	Prepaid Health Plan
OASIS	Online Automated Self-Sufficiency Information System	PIC	Private Industry Council (renamed to LWIB)
OBRA	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act	PIN	Personal Identification Number
OCSE	Office of Child Support Enforcement (FEDERAL)	PIQ	Potential Ineligible Inquiry (CSEP report)
OD	Overdue	PL	Patient Liability; Poverty Level
OFA	Office of Family Assistance (DHHS; SSA) (FEDERAL)	P.L.	Public Law
OI	Overissuance	PLS	Parent Locator Service (CSEP)
OIG	Office of the Inspector General (FEDERAL)	PM	Prior Medical
OJ	Other Jurisdiction	PMT	Payment
OJT	On the Job Training (and work supplementation)	PO	Printout
OJUR	Other Jurisdiction	POCA	Plan of Corrective Action
OP	Overpayment	POGS	Prioritization of Government Services
OPLI	Original Paid Line Item (MEDICAID)	POS	Point-of-Sale
ORI	Originating Agency Identifier	POS	Purchase Of Service
ORR	Office of Refugee Resettlement (FEDERAL)	P&P	Policy and Procedure (INQUIRY)
OS	Overstated (patient liability)	PPD	Per Patient Day
OTC	Over-the-Counter	PPO	Preferred Provider Organization
OTI	Out-of-Town Inquiry	PPR	Personal Property Reserve
OV	Office Visit	PRE	Program Review and Evaluation
PA	Public Assistance; Protective Adult	PRI	Person Resolution Index
PAC	Positive Action Committee	PRIaR	Program Review, Integrity and Reporting
PAN	Personal Account Number		
PAO	Program Area Office (CSEP)		

PRO	Peer Review Organization or Professional Review Organization (MEDICAID)	SA	Systems Alert
PRP	Personal Responsibility Plan	SAFAH	Supplemental Assistance for Facilities to Assist the Homeless
PRUCOL	Permanently Residing Under Color Of Law	SAM	State Administrative Manual
PRWORA	Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (1996)	SAOR	State Agency Operations Review (FOOD STAMPS)
PSE	Public Service Employee	SASSI	Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory
PT	Policy Transmittal	SAVE	Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements
PTF	Patient Trust Fund	SAW	Special Agricultural Worker
PV	Postponed Verification (FS)	SC	Show Cause
PWE	Principal Wage Earner	SCaDU	State Collections and Disbursement Unit
QA	Quality Assurance		
QC	Quality Control	SDX	State Data Exchange (SSI)
QDWI	Qualified Disabled Working Individuals	SEL	Service Eligibility Listing
QI-1s	Qualifying Individuals (MAABD)	SEP	Support Enforcement Program; Support Enforcement Procedure
QI-2s	Qualifying Individuals (MAABD)	SERT	Senior Evidence Review Team (AGING SERVICES)
QIDB	Qualified Integrated Data Base	SFU	Standard Filing Unit (AFDC); Separate Food Unit (FS)
QMB	Qualified Medicare Beneficiary)	SFY	State Fiscal Year
RAM	Random Access Memory (Computer/PCs)	SH	Subsidized Housing
RAW	Replenishment Agricultural Worker	SIRT	Special Investigative Recovery Team
RCRR	Refined Customization Requirements Reports (NOMADS)	SIU	Special Investigative Unit
R&A	Review and Adjustment	SLIAG	State Legislation Impact Assistance Grant
RD	Redetermination	SLMB	Special Low-Income Medicare Beneficiaries
REACT	Rapid Emergency Assistance Coordination Team	SMIB	Supplemental Medical Insurance Benefits (MEDICARE Part B)
RECALC	Recalculated (budgeting)	SNAP	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
REF	Reference; Referral	SNAPP	Skilled Nursing Assessment
REHAB	Rehabilitation Division (DETR)	SNEA	Patient Profile (MEDICAID)
RES	Resource; Residence		State of Nevada Employees' Association
RETRO	Retroactive	SNF	Skilled Nursing Facility
R/F	Review File	SNL	Skilled Nursing Level (MEDICAID)
RFP	Request For Proposal		
RJ	Responding Jurisdiction	SON	State of Nevada
RO	Regional Office (FEDERAL)	SOPR	Service of Process
R&O	Rights and Obligations	SP	Stepparent
RR	Railroad Retirement	SPA	SSI Payment Amount
R&S	Research & Statistics	SPLS	State Parent Locator Service (CSEP)
RSDI	Retirement, Survivors & Disability Insurance (SOCIAL SECURITY)	SPP	Single Parent Program

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	URES	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	VAWA	Violence Against Women Act
START	Statewide Training And Review Team	VERIF	Verification
STEP	Specialized Training & Employment Partnership	VIN	Vehicle Identification Number
SUA	Standard Utility Allowance (FS)	VOL	Voluntary
SURS	Surveillance & Utilization Review System (MEDICAID)	VRU	Voice Response Unit
SUSP	Suspend; Suspension	VRS	Voice Response System
SvK	Sneede vs. Kizer	VS	Vital Statistics
SYSOPS	System Operations	WAP	Weatherization Assistance Program
TAC	Terminal Agency Coordinator	WDCAS	Welfare Data Collection Analysis System
TAD	Turnaround Document	W/D	Withdraw(n)
TANF	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	WELF	Welfare Integrated Computer Systems
TC	Telephone Call	WEST PO	Western Governors' Policy Office
TCC	Transitional Child Care	WIA	Workforce Reinvestment Act
TEFRA	Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act (or 1982)	WIC	Women, Infants & Children (program which supplies vouchers for food; HEALTH DIVISION)
TIN	Tax Identification Number	WTPY	Wire Third Party Inquiry
TJTC	Targeted Jobs Tax Credit	WtW	Welfare-to-Work
TP	Termination Pending (term pend)	IV-A	AFDC Eligibility Program (Title IV-A of the Social Security Act)
TPL	Third Party Liability	IV-B	Child Welfare Services (Title IV-B of the Social Security Act)
TPM	Third Party Master Record (SSA)	IV-D	Support Enforcement Program (Title IV-D of the Social Security Act)
TPQY	Third Party Query System (Social Security)		
TPR	Termination of Parental Rights (CSEP)		
TQM	Total Quality Management		
TR	Treasurer's Report (SEL)		

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)