XIII. SPECIFIC PROVISIONS OF STATE PROGRAMS

Each State must submit a plan to the Secretary that outlines how it intends to conduct a program in all political subdivisions of the State (not necessarily in a uniform manner) that provides cash aid to needy families with (or expecting) children and provides parents with job preparation, work, and support services. States may determine what benefit levels to set and what categories of families are eligible. States have the flexibility to design and operate a program that best matches their residents' needs and helps families gain and maintain self-sufficiency.

The original information in the tables in this chapter was based on: State Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) plans and amendments, augmented by information contained in State policy manuals; discussions between regional staff of the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) staff and State officials; information compiled from a shared database, known as the State Plan Database, developed through a public-private collaboration involving ACF, the Welfare Information Network, the American Public Human Services Association, the National Governors Association, and the National Conference of State Legislatures. The tables also reflect information gathered by the Center for Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) and the Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP) as part of their State Policy Documentation Project (SPDP). These data have been updated to reflect clarifications, corrections, and amendments subsequent to the preparation of the Third Annual Report to Congress and have been verified by the States. The information is current as of June 1, 2001.

Although the State TANF plan is the primary source of information, because of the multiple data sources used and the amount of cross-checking done in developing the information for this chapter, this chapter may provide a more complete picture of what State TANF programs are doing than a pure State plan summary could do. For the same reasons, the information in this chapter forms the basis for the State Policy Choices section of the Executive Summary. Table 13.1 contains the effective dates of each State TANF plan. Four States (Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont, and Wisconsin) needed to renew eligibility status for FY 1999 by submitting complete plans no later than the close of the first quarter of FY 1999, or by December 31, 1998. These four States all completed this process in early FY 1999. All remaining States, which submitted initial complete plans after September 30,1996, submitted new plans by the end of calendar year 1999 in order to renew their eligibility status for FY 2000. Michigan opted to renew its eligibility status before FY 2002 by submitting a complete TANF renewal plan with an effective date of October 1, 2000.

In this chapter DHHS has organized the multitude of policy choices into some common themes: (1) requiring work and making work pay; (2) encouraging personal responsibility; (3) time limiting assistance; (4) assisting fragile families; and (5) other key provisions.

Requiring Work and Making Work Pay

Time Frame for Work

TANF Provision: Under TANF, parents or caretakers must engage in work (as defined by the State) when determined ready, or no later than 24 months, whichever is earlier. (See Table 13:2.)

- Thirty States require work immediately upon receipt of benefits.
- Eight States require work within six months or less of receipt of benefits.
- Twelve States require work at 24 months of receipt of benefits.
- Under a waiver, one State requires work within 30 months of receipt of benefits.

TANF Provision: States have the option to exempt single parents with children up to one year of age from work requirements, and to disregard them from the calculation of the work participation rates for a cumulative lifetime total of 12 months. States have the flexibility to provide exemptions to other families. However, all other families with an adult or minor head of household are included in the State's participation rate calculations. States that received waivers prior to enactment of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) may continue exemption policies approved under those waivers for the duration of the waiver period. (See Map 13:1.)

- Five States (Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Texas, Vermont, and Virginia) have an age of the youngest child exemption over 12 months, ranging from age 18 months to six years.
- Twenty-three States exempt families with a child under age 12 months from work requirements.
- Nineteen States exempt families with a child under age six months from work requirements.
- Four States (Colorado, Iowa, Montana, and Utah) have no automatic age of youngest child exemption from work requirements. In these States, the determination for youngest child exemption from work requirements is generally on a case-by-case basis.

States also grant exemptions from State work requirements for a variety of other reasons. (See Table 13:3.)

- Thirty-four States exempt adults who are disabled or have a temporary illness or incapacity.
- Thirty-four States exempt adults who are caring for a disabled household member.
- Twenty-eight States exempt adults due to advanced age.
- Thirty States exempt victims of domestic violence.
- Twenty-seven States exempt adults where child care is not available.

- Twenty-one States exempt pregnant women at some point during their pregnancy.

Exemption criteria in the "other" category include: transportation not available; non-parental adult recipients; living in remote area; Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) volunteers; support services not available; determined unemployable by health care provider; caretaker of child at risk of placement in foster care; personal or family crisis; and participating in drug, alcohol, or mental health treatment program.

States Claiming Continuing Waiver Inconsistencies with Respect to Work Requirements

A State may have received a waiver to modify its work requirements under the former Aid to Families with Dependent Children program (AFDC) program. To the extent that the Federal TANF work requirements are inconsistent with the State's waiver work requirements, the State may be allowed to follow its approved waiver policy rather than the Federal TANF policy, until expiration of the waiver. The TANF final rules required States to file a certification with DHHS by October 1, 1999, if they intended to follow inconsistent waiver policies. (See Table 13:14.)

Treatment of Earnings

TANF Provision: PRWORA does not specify how States should treat earnings in determining families' eligibility for TANF assistance. Thus, States have the flexibility to establish the income eligibility rules that best meet their residents' needs. However, as a means to help families transition from welfare to work and to help make work pay, all States disregard a portion of a family's earned income when determining benefit levels, and most States also disregard a portion of earned income in determining eligibility. (See Table 13:5.)

- Most States made changes to the income eligibility rules under TANF. Generally, these States simplified and expanded the treatment of earnings compared to the AFDC rules. (In addition to a dependant care disregard, AFDC rules provided for a $90 disregard, a $30 disregard available for 12 months, plus a 1/3 disregard available for four consecutive months.) States made changes to the way earnings are treated generally in one of three ways.

  - They disregarded a different percentage of all earnings (e.g., Idaho disregards 60 % of earnings).

  - They disregarded a different fixed dollar amount (e.g., Wyoming disregards $200 per adult).

  - They provided disregards that combined a different fixed dollar amount and percentage of the remaining earnings (e.g., Rhode Island disregards $170 plus 50 % of the remaining earnings).

Many States also extended the period of time for which disregards were available or made the disregards available without a time limit.

Resource Levels

TANF Provision: PRWORA does not specify the total resource level that States are to use to determine eligibility for families. States have the flexibility to set the resource level to determine eligibility that best meets the needs of their residents. (See Table 13:6.)

General Asset Limits

TANF Provision: PRWORA does not specify the general asset limits that States are to use under TANF. States have the flexibility to set the general asset limit at the level that best meets their residents' needs.

- Every State, except Ohio, denies eligibility to families with countable assets above specified limits. Most States increased the limits above the former AFDC program limit of $1,000. The higher limits for families range from $1,500 to $8,000. Additionally, several States apply higher asset levels if households include an elderly or disabled person or more than one adult.

- Forty States increased the asset limit for both applicants and current recipients.

- Four States increased the asset limit for current recipients and maintained the prior AFDC limits for applicants.

- Seven States maintained the same level as under the former AFDC program for both applicants and current recipients.

Vehicle Asset Level

TANF Provision: PRWORA does not specify the vehicle asset level that States are to use under TANF. States have the flexibility to set the vehicle asset limit at the level that best meets their residents' needs.

- Every State increased the vehicle asset level above the prior AFDC limit for the family's primary automobile.

- Twenty-eight States have chosen to simply disregard the value of at least one automobile for a family.

- The remaining States exclude a portion of a car's value ranging from $3,959 up to $12,000.

Individual Development Accounts

TANF Provision: The TANF statute specifically authorizes States to fund Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) established by TANF-eligible individuals. IDAs are restricted savings accounts that allow individuals to accumulate savings that can be used for postsecondary educational expenses, first home purchase, or business capitalization. The IDA program in the TANF statute allows individuals to contribute to an IDA such amounts as are derived only from earned income (while other IDAs might allow contributions to come from any source of income). Funds in a TANF IDA (including earned interest) are disregarded in determining eligibility and benefits in any program that uses financial considerations in such determinations. Because of the funding flexibility under TANF, States could also use Federal TANF or State MOE funds to fund IDAs established under another authority. The following data are not limited to IDAs authorized under the specific provision in the TANF statute. (See Table 13:7.) Thirty-one States allow TANF recipients to establish IDAs. Of these:

- twenty-seven allow them for postsecondary education;

- twenty-four allow them for first home purchase;
- twenty-five allow them for business capitalization;
- three allow them for medical expenses; and
- twelve allow them for other uses, e.g., training program expenses.

Encouraging Personal Responsibility

Individual Responsibility Plan

TANF Provision: States are required to make an initial assessment of the skills, prior work experience, and employability of each recipient who is 18 years or older or has no high school diploma or GED. The State, in consultation with the individual, may develop an individual responsibility plan.

- Every State requires TANF applicants and recipients to complete an Individual Responsibility Plan (IRP). Most IRPs include provisions to require immunization, school attendance, and cooperation with child support enforcement. Refusal to sign an IRP generally results in ineligibility. Sanctions for non-cooperation with plan activities after signing the plan result in immediate termination or benefit reduction, or, initially, to benefit reduction followed by termination if there is continued non-cooperation.

Initial and Maximum Sanctions for Not Complying With Work Requirements

TANF Provision: If an individual in a family receiving assistance refuses to engage in required work, a State has the option to either reduce or terminate the amount of assistance payable to the family, subject to good cause. (See Table 13:8.)

- For the first instance of noncompliance:
  - thirty-six States impose a partial-grant reduction;
  - fourteen States impose a 100% grant reduction; and
  - one State gives a written warning.
- For an ultimate sanction:
- fifteen States impose a partial-grant reduction; and
- thirty-six States impose a 100 percent grant reduction.

All States increase the duration or the amount of the sanction for prolonged or repeated noncompliance with work requirements. For example, in Connecticut, the first instance of noncompliance results in a 20% reduction; the second, a 35% reduction; and ultimately in a 100% grant reduction. In Ohio, the initial sanction results in a 100% benefit reduction for one month or until compliance, whichever is longer, and escalates to a 100% benefit

reduction for six months or until compliance, whichever is longer. In West Virginia, the first instance of noncompliance results in a benefit reduction for a minimum of three months, escalating to a loss of all cash for at least six months. See Table 13:8 for States' sanction policies for initial and maximum sanctions for noncompliance with TANF work requirements.

Child Support Enforcement

TANF Provision: Title III of PRWORA establishes stricter child support enforcement policies. States must operate a child support enforcement program meeting general requirements in order to be eligible for TANF. Recipients must assign rights to child support and cooperate with paternity establishment efforts. States have the option to either deny cash assistance or reduce assistance by at least 25% to those individuals who fail to cooperate with paternity establishment or with obtaining child support. (See Map 13:2.)

- Thirty States have elected to terminate cash assistance to families for failure to cooperate with child support requirements. Most of those States will restore cash assistance upon cooperation with requirements.

Applicant Cash Diversion Programs

TANF Provision: PRWORA contains no specific diversion provisions. Because the law is silent on diversion, it allows States to provide diversion assistance. As such, the majority of States now offer applicant diversion assistance to families as an alternative to ongoing TANF assistance. Generally, this assistance comes in the form of benefit payments designed to provide short-term financial assistance to meet critical needs in order to secure or retain employment. Typically, States provide several months of benefits in one lump sum. A few States provide a flat amount. By accepting the diversion payment, the family generally agrees not to re-apply for cash assistance for a specified period of time, e.g., receipt of a diversion payment equal to three months of benefits results in family agreeing to not re-apply for benefits for three months. A number of diversion programs provide applicant job search, other services, and/or referral to alternative assistance programs. (See Table 13:9.)

- Thirty-three States now offer applicant diversion assistance.

Time Limiting Assistance

General Provisions: States generally may not use Federal funds to provide assistance to a family that includes an adult head of household or a spouse of the head of household who has received assistance for 60 months (whether or not consecutive). However, States may extend federally-funded assistance beyond 60 months to up to 20 percent of the caseload, without penalty, based on hardship or domestic violence. States also have the option to set lower time limits on the receipt of TANF benefits. (See Table 13:10.)
State policies related to time limiting assistance to a family vary greatly. In a few cases, States had received waivers under section 1115 of the Act to implement time limits before PRWORA. These States have the authority to continue their waiver policies for the duration of their waivers. Furthermore, the flexibility available in the use of State funds allows each State to structure its time limit policies in a variety of ways. For example, a State may use segregated or separate

State-only funds to provide assistance to families that it wishes to exempt from the time limit or to families that have reached the 60-month Federal time limit, in excess of the 20 percent cap.
Exemption Provisions: The term "exemption," when applied to time limits, refers to a circumstance under which a month of assistance does not count in determining whether the family has reached its time limit. The Federal statute provides limited exemptions from the Federal time limit. More specifically, States must exempt: families not containing an adult head of household or adult head of household receiving assistance, months of assistance received by an adult while he or she was still a minor child, and any month in which the family lived on an Indian reservation or Alaskan Native village with an unemployment rate above 50 percent. States have the flexibility to exempt additional categories of families from their State time limits. However, an exemption under State policy would not affect the accrual of months under the Federal time limit. (See Table 13:11.)

- Most States exemption policies fall into the following categories:
  - age of parent or caretaker;
  - mentally or physically disabled parent or caretaker;
  - caring for a disabled dependent; and
  - victim of domestic violence.

Extension Provisions: States may provide assistance with Federal TANF funds to a family that includes an adult head of household or spouse of a head of household that has received TANF-funded assistance for 60 months, based on hardship or domestic violence, provided that such families do not make up more than 20 percent of the State's caseload. (See Table 13:12.)

- Most States extension policies fall into the following categories:
  - domestic violence;
  - underemployed;
  - mentally or physically disabled caretaker;
  - caring for disabled dependent;
  - working toward completion of education or training;
  - residing in areas of high unemployment; and
  - hardship.

Highlights of State Time-Limit Policies

State Policies To Limit The Time That Families May Receive TANF Assistance Vary.

- Thirty-eight States apply a 60-month lifetime limit.

- Six States continue to provide assistance to children in the family after the adults in the family reach the time limit and no longer receive assistance (California, District of Columbia, Maryland, Nebraska, New York, and Rhode Island). In addition, South Dakota and Colorado will continue benefits to children under certain circumstances.

- Three States have a 24-month or shorter lifetime limit (Arkansas, Connecticut, and Idaho).

- Four States have a general 36-month or 48-month lifetime limit (Delaware, Florida, Georgia, and Utah).

- Two States do not have lifetime limits (Massachusetts and Michigan) and will use State-only funds to continue cash benefits beyond 60 months.

- Eleven States continue to operate under waiver policies that either exempt certain families from the time limit; do not count months of cash assistance toward the time limit under specified circumstances; or allow extensions of cash assistance beyond 60 months under waiver policies that are not limited to 20 percent of the caseload (Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Indiana, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and Vermont).

Three States continue waiver policies that result in delaying the counting of months against the Federal time limit for their entire caseload (Arizona, Indiana, and Vermont). However, Arizona and Indiana apply State-only time limits that terminate cash benefits for adults only families have already begun to reach their State's time limits on cash assistance. (See Map 13:3.)

- As of May 31, 2001, families in 21 States had reached the State's time limit on cash assistance.

- By the end of calendar year 2001, families in another 11 States reached their State's time limit.

- In the remaining States with time limits, families will not reach the time limit until January 1, 2002, and thereafter.

In some States where families have reached the State time limit, few have been terminated due to the State's exemptions and extensions policies. However, in other States, early information indicates that significant numbers have been terminated due to reaching the State's time limit.

States Claiming Continuing Time Limit Waiver Inconsistencies

A State may have received a waiver to implement a time limit on cash assistance under the former AFDC program. To the extent that the Federal TANF time limit is inconsistent with the State's waiver time limit, the State may be allowed to follow its approved waiver policy rather than the Federal TANF policy, until expiration of the waiver. The TANF final rules required States to file a certification with DHHS by October 1, 1999, if they intended to follow inconsistent waiver policies. Table 13:13 summarizes the waiver inconsistency claims by States with respect to time limits.

Assisting Fragile Families

Adoption of Family Violence Option

TANF Provision: Each State has the option to certify in its State plan that it has established and is enforcing standards and procedures to: (1) screen and identify individuals with a history of domestic violence (while maintaining their confidentiality); (2) refer such individuals for counseling and supportive services; and (3) waive program requirements, as appropriate, based on safety and fairness concerns. This provision is commonly referred to as the Family Violence Option (See Table 13:14.)

- Forty States have certified that they have implemented this provision. This figure includes Colorado and Indiana, which provided certification since January 2000.

- All other States are providing related services for victims of domestic violence, but have not yet adopted the Family Violence Option.

Assessments and Services for Those with Employment Barriers

TANF Provision: TANF agencies must make an initial assessment of the skills, prior work experience, and the employability of each adult recipient of assistance and school dropout. States have flexibility to decide the obligations that apply to each individual and the services that they will make available. They may require individuals to undergo substance abuse treatment. As shown in Tables 13:15 and 13:16, most States assess clients for a variety of barriers to employment and most offer intensive services to address these barriers.

- Fifty States have procedures to identify domestic violence, and forty-four States target intensive services towards that barrier.

- Thirty-eight States have procedures to identify depression, and thirty States target intensive services towards that barrier.

- Forty States have procedures to identify other mental health issues, and thirty-three States target intensive services towards that barrier.

- Forty States have procedures to identify learning disabilities, and thirty-one States target intensive services towards that barrier.

- Forty-four States have procedures to identify physical disabilities, and thirty-four States target intensive services towards that barrier.

- Forty-four States have procedures to identify alcohol dependence, and thirty-eight States target intensive services towards that barrier.

- Forty-four States have procedures to identify drug dependence, and thirty-eight States target intensive services towards that barrier.

Other Key Policies

Family Cap

TANF Provision: PRWORA did not include a specific family cap provision. However, States have the flexibility under TANF not to increase cash assistance after the birth of an additional child to a family already receiving TANF benefits. (See Map 13.4 and Table 13:17.)

- Sixteen States have elected not to increase cash assistance after the birth of an additional child while the family is on TANF.

- Idaho and Wisconsin have flat grants. In Idaho, the TANF grant is typically the same amount for families of all sizes. In Wisconsin, the TANF grant is the same amount for all families with the same work status regardless of family size.

- Connecticut and Florida provide a partial increase in benefits after the birth of an additional child while the family is on TANF.

- Maryland, Oklahoma, and South Carolina provide an increase in the form of vouchers.

Benefit Levels

TANF Provision: States are free to set the benefit levels that apply under their TANF programs. (See Table 13:18.)

- The majority of States have not raised benefit levels since July 1995, and in a few States benefit levels have declined.

- Eighteen States raised their benefit levels between 1995 and January 2000, and nine States raised their benefits between January 2000 and June 2001. Of those nine, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts and Virginia had not previously raised their benefits prior to January 2000. Five States (Kansas, Mississippi, New Mexico, West Virginia, and Wisconsin) have raised benefit levels substantially more than the increase in inflation (i.e., 25 percent or more).

Devolution

TANF Provision: PRWORA provides that the TANF program must serve all political subdivisions of the State, but not necessarily in a uniform manner. Unlike prior law, there is also no requirement for "single State agency" administration. Thus, States have flexibility to devolve more responsibility for program design and administration to local governments than existed under prior law. While no States have changed their primary form of administration (State administered, or State supervised, locally administered), several have granted localities greater flexibility in the design and delivery of programs. Several have also reallocated responsibilities between traditional human services agencies and a variety of State workforce agencies. (See Tables 13:19 and 13:20.)

Appendices

Table 13:1	Effective Dates Of State TANF Plans
Table 13:2	Time Frame for Work Requirements
Map 13:1	Age of Youngest Child Exemption from Work Requirement
Table 13:3	Exemptions from State Work Requirements
Table 13:4	States Claiming Continuing Waiver Inconsistencies with Respect to Work Requirement
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Table 13:10	State Time Limits
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Map 13:3	Date First Families Reach Any Time Limit
Table 13.13	Federal Time Limit Waiver Inconsistency Claims
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Table 13.15	Office Procedures to Identify Employment Barriers
Table 13:16	Intensive Services Specifically Targeted to Address Employment Barriers
Map 13:4	Family Cap
Table 13:17	Family Cap Provisions
Table 13:18	Benefit Levels for Family of 3 (1 adult, 2 children) with No Income July 1995-June 2001

Table 13:19 Primary Form of Administration

Table 13:20 Uniform Statewide Provisions

Table 13.1

Effective Dates Of State TANF Plans

State	Effective Date Of New Plan
Alabama	October 1, 1999
Alaska	October 1, 1999
Arizona	October 1, 1999
Arkansas	December 16, 1999
California	October 1, 1999
Colorado	October 1, 1999
Connecticut	October 1, 1999
Delaware	October 1, 1999
Dist. of Col.	October 1, 1999
Florida	October 1, 1999
Georgia	October 1, 1999
Hawaii	October 1, 1999
Idaho	October 1, 1999
Illinois	October 1, 1999
Indiana	October 1, 1999
Iowa	October 1, 1999
Kansas	October 1, 1999
Kentucky	October 1, 1999
Louisiana	October 1, 1999
Maine	November 1, 1999
Maryland	October 1, 1999
Massachusetts	October 1, 1998
Michigan	October 1, 2000
Minnesota	October 1, 1999
Mississippi	October 1, 1999
Missouri	October 1, 1999
Montana	January 1, 2000
Nebraska	October 1, 1999
Nevada	October 1, 1999
New Hampshire	October 1, 1999
New Jersey	October 1, 1999
New Mexico	December 23, 1999
New York	November 1, 1999
North Carolina	October 1, 1999
North Dakota	October 1, 1999
Ohio	October 1, 1999
Oklahoma	October 1, 1999
Oregon	October 1, 1999
Pennsylvania	October 1, 1999
Rhode Island	October 1, 1999
South Carolina	October 1, 1999
South Dakota	October 1, 1999
Tennessee	October 1, 1999
Texas	October 1, 1999
Utah	October 1, 1999
Vermont	October 1, 1999
Virginia	January 1, 2000
Washington	December 15, 1999
West Virginia	January 1, 2000
Wisconsin	October 1, 1998
Wyoming	October 1, 1999

Table 13:2

Time Frame for Work Requirements

State	Immediately Upon Receipt of Benefits	After a Specified Number of Months of Benefits
Alabama	**YES**	N/A
Alaska	N/A	24
Arizona	**YES**	N/A
Arkansas	**YES**	N/A
California	**YES**	N/A
Colorado	N/A	24
Connecticut	**YES**	N/A
Delaware	**YES**	N/A
Dist. of Col.	**YES**	N/A
Florida	**YES**	N/A
Georgia	N/A	24
Hawaii	N/A	24
Idaho	**YES**	N/A
Illinois	**YES**	N/A
Indiana	**YES**	N/A
Iowa	**YES**	N/A
Kansas	N/A	24
Kentucky	N/A	6
Louisiana	N/A	24
Maine	N/A	24
Maryland	**YES**	N/A
Massachusetts	N/A	2
Michigan	N/A	2
Minnesota	N/A	24
Mississippi	**YES**	N/A
Missouri	N/A	24
Montana	**YES**	N/A
Nebraska	**YES**	N/A
Nevada	N/A	24
New Hampshire	**YES**	N/A
New Jersey	**YES**	N/A
New Mexico	N/A	3
New York	**YES**	N/A
North Carolina	N/A	3
North Dakota	**YES**	N/A
Ohio	N/A	24
Oklahoma	**YES**	N/A
Oregon	**YES**	N/A
Pennsylvania	N/A	24
Rhode Island	N/A	2
South Carolina	**YES**	N/A
South Dakota	N/A	2
Tennessee	**YES**	N/A
Texas	**YES**	N/A
Utah	**YES**	12
Vermont[1]	N/A	30
Virginia	N/A	3
Washington	**YES**	N/A
West Virginia	**YES**	N/A
Wisconsin	**YES**	N/A
Wyoming	**YES**	N/A

[1] State is operating under an approved section 1115 waiver.

Map 13.1 Age of Youngest Child Exemption from Work Requirement

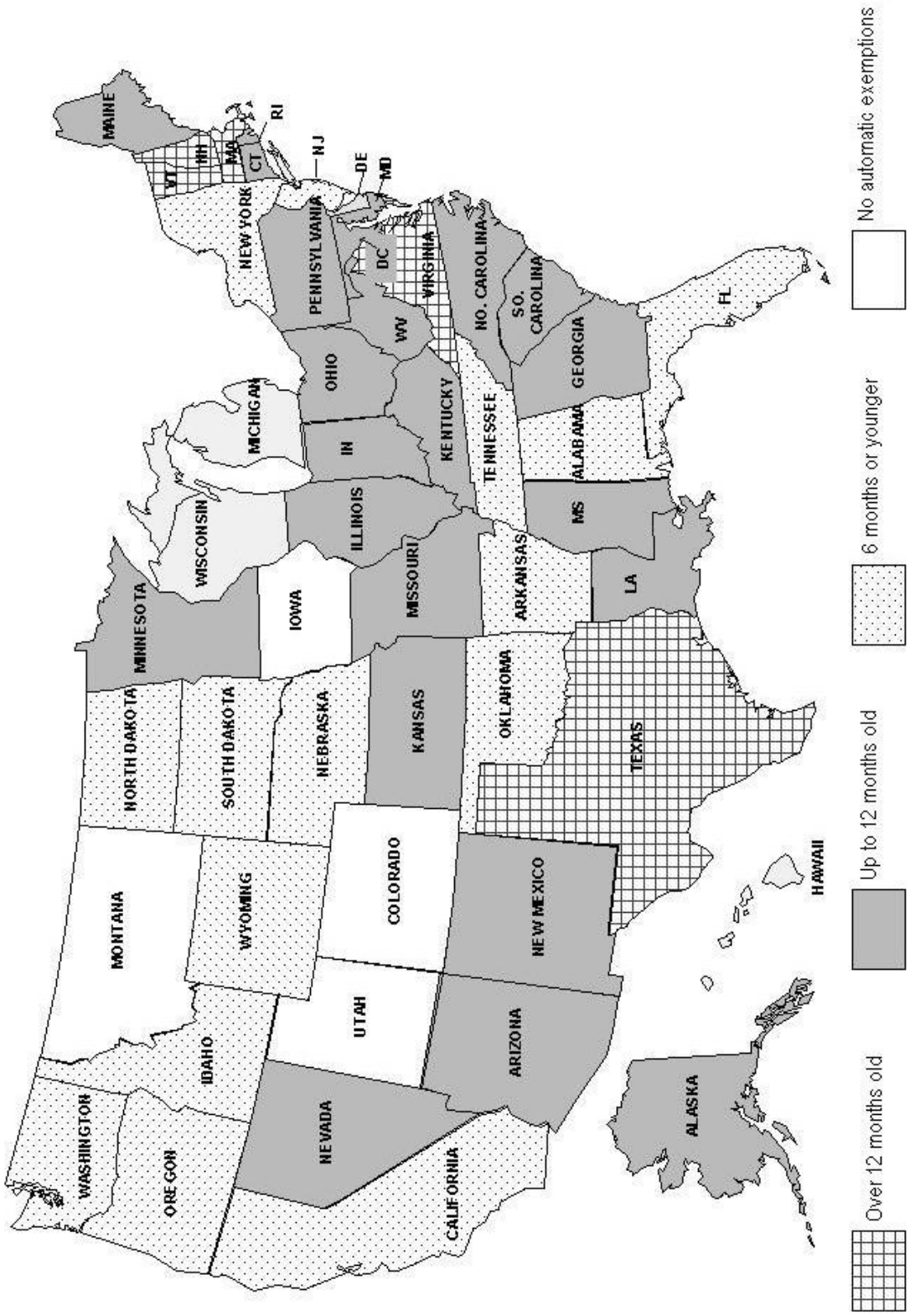

Table 13:3

Exemptions from State Work Requirements

State	Caring For A Young Child (Up To Age)	Disabled, Temporary Illness Or Incapacity	Caring For Disabled Household Member	Advanced Age	Domestic Violence Victim	Child Care [1] Unavailable	Pregnant	Other
Total		**34**	**34**	**28**	**30**	**27**	**21**	**28**
Alabama	3 months	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	Deferred	**YES**	**YES**
Alaska	1 year	**YES**	**YES**	NO	**YES**	**YES**	NO	**YES**
Arizona	1 year	**YES**	**YES**	NO	**YES**	**YES**	NO	**YES**
Arkansas	3 months	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
California	6 months[2]	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
Colorado	No automatic exemption[3]	NO	NO	NO	**YES**	**YES**	NO	NO
Connecticut	1 year	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	NO	**YES**	**YES**
Delaware	13 weeks	**YES**	**YES**	NO	**YES**	NO	NO	**YES**
Dist. of Col.	1 year	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO
Florida	3 months	**YES**	**YES**	NO	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO
Georgia	1 year	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Hawaii	6 months	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	**YES**
Idaho	3 months	NO	NO	NO	NO	**YES**	NO	NO
Illinois	1 year	NO	NO	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	NO
Indiana	1 year	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	**YES**	**YES**
Iowa	No automatic exemption	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Kansas	1 year	NO	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	NO	NO
Kentucky	1 year	NO	NO	NO	**YES**	NO	NO	**YES**
Louisiana	1 year	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Maine	1 year	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	**YES**
Maryland	1 year	**YES**	**YES**	NO	**YES**	**YES**	NO	NO
Massachusetts	6 Years	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	**YES**	**YES**
Michigan	3 months	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	**YES**
Minnesota	1 year	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	NO	**YES**
Mississippi	1 year	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
Missouri	1 year	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO
Montana	No automatic categorical exemptions. Waivers allow flexibility.							
Nebraska	12 weeks	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**

(continued...)

Table 13:3 (cont.)

Exemptions from State Work Requirements

State	Caring For A Young Child (Up To Age)	Disabled, Temporary Illness Or Incapacity	Caring For Disabled Household Member	Advanced Age	Domestic Violence Victim	Child Care [1] Unavailable	Pregnant	Other
Nevada	1 year	NO	NO	NO	NO	**YES**	NO	NO
New Hampshire	2 years	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	NO	**YES**	NO
New Jersey	12 weeks	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
New Mexico	1 year	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
New York	3 months[4]	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	NO	**YES**	NO
North Carolina	1 year	NO	NO	NO	NO	**YES**	NO	**YES**
North Dakota	4 months	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	NO
Ohio [5]	1 year	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Oklahoma	3 months	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Oregon	3 months[6]	NO	NO	**YES**	NO	NO	**YES**	**YES**
Pennsylvania	1 year[7]	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	**YES**
Rhode Island	1 year	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
South Carolina	1 year	**YES**	**YES**	NO	**YES**	**YES**	NO	**YES**
South Dakota	12 weeks	**YES**	**YES**	NO	**YES**	**YES**	NO	NO
Tennessee	4 months	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	**YES**
Texas	3 years	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
Utah	No automatic categorical exemptions							
Vermont	18 months[8]	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
Virginia	18 months	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	NO	**YES**	**YES**
Washington	3 months	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
West Virginia	1 year	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO
Wisconsin	12 weeks	NO	**YES** [9]	NO	NO	**YES**	NO	NO
Wyoming	3 months	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES [10]**	NO	NO	**YES**

[1] A sanction can not be imposed on a single custodial parent caring for a child who has not attained 6 years of age, if child care is unavailable.
[2] California counties have discretion to set the age of the exemption for caring for a young child, between the ages of 12 weeks and 1 year on a case-by-case basis.
[3] At county discretion.
[4] New York counties have discretion to increase the age of the exemption for caring for a young child up to 1 year.
[5] Ohio counties have discretion to provide additional exemptions from work requirements.
[6] Oregon's exemption is for a parent caring for a child 90 days after giving birth.
[7] In a parent's lifetime.
[8] Within 2 months of reaching the time limit, Vermont only exempts from work requirements families with a child under age 6 months and families where needed support services are unavailable.
[9] May be a work requirement.
[10] If fleeing a violent situation.

Table 13:4

States Claiming Continuing Waiver Inconsistencies with Respect to Work Requirement

State	Waiver Duration	Work Participation Rate (Exemption)	Work Participation Rate (Activities)	Work Participation Rate (Hours)	Sanctions
Arizona	September 30, 2002	NO	NO	NO	**YES**
Connecticut	September 30, 2001	**YES** - Includes Control Group Cases	JOBS, Job Search, Education, All Hours	**YES**	NO
Delaware	September 30, 2002	**YES**	Job Search, Education, All Hours	Subset of Cases	**YES**
Hawaii	September 30, 2004	**YES**	JOBS, Additional Job Search, Education, All Hours	Subset of Cases	NO
Indiana	March 31, 2002	**YES**	JOBS, Job Search, Education, All Hours	NO	**YES**
Kansas	September 30, 2003	NO	Job Search	NO	NO
Massachusetts	September 30, 2005	**YES**	JOBS, Job Search, Education, All Hours	NO	**YES**
Minnesota	September 30, 2002	**YES**	JOBS, Job Search, Education, All Hours	NO	NO
Missouri	June 30, 2000	NO	JOBS, Job Search, Education, All Hours	NO	**YES**
Montana	December 31, 2003	NO	JOBS, Job Search, Education, All Hours (subset of cases)	NO	Subset of Cases
Nebraska	June 30, 2003	**YES**	Job Search, Education, All Hours	NO	NO
New Hampshire	March 31, 2002	**YES**	JOBS, Additional Job Search, Education, All Hours	Subset of Cases	NO
Ohio	June 30, 2003	**Yes**- Limited to Pregnant and Parenting Teens	NO	NO	**Yes** - Limited to Pregnant and Parenting Teens
Oregon	June 30, 2003	**YES**	JOBS, Additional Job Search, Education, All Hours	**YES**	NO
South Carolina	September 30, 2003	**YES**	JOBS, Additional Job Search, Education, All Hours	NO	NO
Tennessee	June 30, 2007	**YES**	Additional Job Search, Education, All Hours	Subset of cases	NO
Texas	March 31, 2002	**YES**	Additional Job Search, Education, All Hours	NO	**YES**
Utah	December 31, 2000	NO	Additional Job Search, Education, All Hours	**YES**	NO
Vermont	June 30, 2001	Control and Experimental Cases	NO	NO	NO
Virginia	June 30, 2003	**YES**	JOBS, Job Search, Education, All Hours	Subset of cases	NO

Table 13:5

Treatment of Earnings

State	Portion of Applicant's Earnings That Is Disregarded in Eligibility Determination	Portion of Recipient's Earnings That Is Disregarded in Benefit Determination
Alabama	20%	100% for 3 months[1] 20% in subsequent months
Alaska	$90	$150 and 33% of the remainder for 12 months $150 and 25% of the remainder for 12 months $150 and 20% of the remainder for 12 months $150 and 15% of the remainder for 12 months $150 and 10% of the remainder for 12 months
Arizona	$90 and 30% of the remainder	$90 and 30% of the remainder
Arkansas	20%	20% and 60% of the remainder
California	$90	$225 and 50% of the remainder
Colorado	$90	$120 and 33.3% of the remainder for 4 months $120 for the next 8 months $90 in subsequent months
Connecticut	$90	100% until earnings exceed Federal poverty level
Delaware	$90	$120 and 33.3% of the remainder for 4 months $120 for the next 8 months $90 in subsequent months
Dist. of Col.	$160	$160 and 66.7% of the remainder
Florida	$90	$200 and 50% of the remainder
Georgia	$90	$120 and 33.3% of the remainder for 4 months $120 for the next 8 months $90 in subsequent months
Hawaii	20%	20%, then $200, then 36% of the remainder
Idaho	60%	60%
Illinois	$90	67%
Indiana	$90	$120 and 33.3% of the remainder for 4 months $120 for the next 8 months $90 in subsequent months
Iowa	20% and 50% of the remainder	20% and 50% of the remainder
Kansas	$90	$90 and 40% of the remainder
Kentucky	$90	100% for 2 months, (one time only) $120 and 33.3% of the remainder for 4 months $120 for the next 8 months $90 in subsequent months
Louisiana	$120	$120 plus $900 for 6 months $120 in subsequent months
Maine	$108 and 50% of the remainder	$108 and 50% of the remainder
Maryland	20%	35%
Massachusetts	None	$120 and 50% of remainder for non-exempt, $120 and 33.3% of remainder for exempt

(continued...)

Table 13:5 (cont.)

Treatment of Earnings

State	Portion of Applicant's Earnings That Is Disregarded in Eligibility Determination	Portion of Recipient's Earnings That Is Disregarded in Benefit Determination
Michigan	$200 and 20% of the remainder	$200 and 20% of the remainder
Minnesota	18%	38%
Mississippi	$90	100% for 6 months for some families[2] $90 in other months
Missouri	None	$90, plus 33.3% of remainder if employed when approved for assistance 67% and $90 of the remainder for 12 months $90 in subsequent months
Montana	$200 and 25% of remainder	$200 and 25% of the remainder for 24 months $100 in subsequent months
Nebraska	20%	20%
Nevada	$90 or 20%, whichever is greater	100% for 3 months 50%for the next 9 months Greater of $90 or 20% in subsequent months
New Hampshire	20%	50%
New Jersey	100% for 1 month	100% for 1 month 50% in subsequent months
New Mexico	$125 and 50% of the remainder for single parent household $225 and 50% of the remainder for two parent household	$125 and 50% of the remainder for single parent households $225 and 50% of the remainder for two parent households
New York	$90 and 49% of remainder	$90 and 49% of the remainder
North Carolina	27.50%	100% for 3 months 27.5% in subsequent months
North Dakota	Greater of $90 or 27%, and 50% of the "employment incentive limit" for 8 months[3] Greater of $90 or 27%, and 30% of the "employment incentive limit" for 2 months Greater of $90 or 27%, and 10% of the "employment incentive limit" for 2 months Greater of $90 or 27% in subsequent months	Greater of $90 or 27%, and 50% of the "employment incentive limit" for 8 months[3] Greater of $90 or 27%, and 30% of the "employment incentive limit" for 2 months Greater of $90 or 27%, and 10% of the "employment incentive limit" for 2 months Greater of $90 or 27% in subsequent months
Ohio	None	$250 and 50% of the remainder
Oklahoma	$120 and 50% of the remainder	$120 and 50% of the remainder
Oregon	50%	50%
Pennsylvania	$90	50%
Rhode Island	$170 and 50% of the remainder	$170 and 50% of the remainder
South Carolina	None	50% for 4 months $100 in subsequent months
South Dakota	$90 and 20% of the remainder	$90 and 20% of the remainder
Tennessee	$150	$150
Texas	$120 and 33.3% of the remainder	$120 and 90% of the remainder for 4 months $120 in subsequent months
Utah	$100 and 50% of the remainder	$100 and 50% of the remainder

(continued...)

Table 13:5 (cont.)

Treatment of Earnings

State	Portion of Applicant's Earnings That Is Disregarded in Eligibility Determination	Portion of Recipient's Earnings That Is Disregarded in Benefit Determination
Vermont	$90	$150 and 25% of the remainder
Virginia	$90	$120 and 33.3% of the remainder for 4 months[4] $120 for the next 8 months $90 in subsequent months
Washington	50%	50%
West Virginia	60%	60%
Wisconsin	None	None
Wyoming	$200	$200

[1] If reported accurately and timely.

[2] The 100% disregard is available only if families obtain full time employment within 30 days of initial TANF receipt or within 30 days following the start of participation in work activities.

[3] The maximum "Employment incentive limit" is $184.

[4] The benefit rules for participants in Virginia's welfare program (i.e. those subject to the state time limit) allow families to continue receiving benefits until countable earned income (after the work expense deduction and earned income disregard) reaches the Federal poverty line. This is done through "fill-the-gap" budgeting and not through an earned income disregard.

Table 13:6

Resource Limits

State	Asset Level	Primary Vehicle Asset Level[1]
Alabama	$2,000	Value excluded
Alaska	$1,000	Value excluded
Arizona	$2,000	Value excluded
Arkansas	$3,000	Value excluded
California	$2,000 $3,000 if household includes a disabled or aged recipient	Fair market value up to $4,650
Colorado	$2,000	Value excluded
Connecticut	$3,000	Value up to $9,500
Delaware	$1,000	Equity value up to $4,650
Dist. of Col.	$2,000	Value excluded
Florida	$2,000	All cars can not exceed a combined value of $8,500, plus any vehicle needed to transport disabled family member.
Georgia	$1,000	Equity value up to $4,650
Hawaii	$5,000	Value excluded
Idaho	$2,000	Fair market value up to $4,650
Illinois	1 person: $2,000 2 person: $3,000	Value excluded
Indiana	Applicant: $1,000 Recipient: $1,500; plus $50 for each additional person	Equity value up to $5,000
Iowa	Applicant: $2,000 Recipient: $5,000	Value up to $3,959
Kansas	$2,000	Value excluded
Kentucky	$2,000	Value excluded
Louisiana	$2,000	Equity value up to $10,000
Maine	$2,000	Value excluded
Maryland	$2,000	Value excluded
Massachusetts	$2,500	Fair market value up to $10,000, plus equity up to $5,000
Michigan	$3,000	Value excluded

(continued…)

Table 13:6 (cont.)

Resource Limits

State	Asset Level	Primary Vehicle Asset Level[1]
Minnesota	Applicant: $2,000 Recipient: $5,000	Loan value up to $7,500
Mississippi	$2,000	Value excluded
Missouri	Applicant: $1,000 Recipient: $5,000	Value excluded
Montana	$3,000	Vehicle with highest equity value excluded
Nebraska	1 person: $4,000 2 or more: $6,000	Value excluded
Nevada	$2,000	Value excluded
New Hampshire	Applicant: $1,000 Recipient: $2,000	Value excluded
New Jersey	$2,000	Value up to $9,500
New Mexico	$3,500	Value excluded for one vehicle where public transportation is available. In other areas without public transportation, one car is excluded for each participant engaged in work.
New York	$2,000	Equity value up to $4,650, or $9300 if working
North Carolina	$3,000	Value excluded
North Dakota[2]	1 person: $5,000 2 or more: $8,000	Value excluded
Ohio	No limit.	Value excluded
Oklahoma	$1,000	Equity value up to $5,000
Oregon	Progressing in IRP: $10,000 All others: $2,500	Value up to $10,000
Pennsylvania	$1,000	Value excluded
Rhode Island	$1,000	Value up to $4,650
South Carolina	$2,500	Value excluded
South Dakota	$2,000	Value excluded
Tennessee	$2,000	Equity value up to $4,600
Texas	$2,000	Fair market value up to $4,650
Utah	$2,000	Equity value up to $8,000
Vermont	$1,000	Value excluded

(continued…)

Table 13:6 (cont.)

Resource Limits

State	Asset Level	Primary Vehicle Asset Level[1]
Virginia	$1,000	Fair market value up to $7,500
Washington	Applicant: $1,000 Recipient: $4,000	Value up to $5,000
West Virginia	$2,000	Value excluded
Wisconsin	$2,500	Equity value up to $10,000
Wyoming	$2,500	Value up to $12,000

[1] In addition, several States disregard automobiles if used to transport disabled family members or for work and training.

[2] Will decrease to $3000 for one person and $6000 for two persons on 7/01/01.

Table 13:7

Individual Development Accounts

State	Individual Development Accounts (Amount)	A Family's IDA Contribution is Matched (Match Rate)	Post-Secondary Education	First Home Purchase	Business Capitalization	Medical Expense	Other
Arizona	**YES** -$9,000	NO	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	**YES**[1]
Arkansas	**YES** $2,000 per person up to $4,000 maximum	**YES** (3:1)	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	**YES**[2]
California	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado	**YES** (no limit)	**YES** (County Option)	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	NO
Connecticut	YES (no limit)	NO	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	NO
Delaware	**YES** -$5,000	NO	**YES**	NO	**YES**	NO	NO
Dist. of Col.	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Florida	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Georgia	**YES** -$5,000	NO	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	NO
Hawaii	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Idaho	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Illinois	YES Max matched $1,000	**YES** (1:1)	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	**YES**[1,2]
Indiana	**YES** (no limit)	YES (3:1 up to $300/year)	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	**YES**[1]
Iowa	**YES** -$50,000	**YES** 15-25%	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**[1,3]
Kansas	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kentucky	**YES** -$5,000	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	**YES**[4]
Louisiana	**YES** -$6,000	NO	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	**YES**[1,5]
Maine	YES $10,000 plus interest	**YES** (varies)	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**[2,3,6]
Maryland	**YES**[7]	NO	NO	**YES**	NO	NO	NO
Massachusetts	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

(continued...)

Table 13:7 (cont.)

Individual Development Accounts

State	Individual Development Accounts (Amount)	A Family's IDA Contribution is Matched (Match Rate)	Post-Secondary Education	First Home Purchase	Business Capitalization	Medical Expense	Other
Michigan	YES -$1,000	YES (up to 3:1 depending on purpose)	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Minnesota	YES -$3,000	YES (3:1)	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Mississippi	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Missouri	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Montana	YES (no limit)	YES (2:1 up to $4,000)	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Nebraska	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nevada	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Hampshire	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Jersey	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Mexico	YES -$1,500	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES[8]
New York	YES (no limit)	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
North Carolina	YES -$2,000	YES (1:1 up to $2,000)	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
North Dakota	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ohio	YES -$10,000	County Discretion (up to 2:1)	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Oklahoma	YES -$2,000	YES[9]	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Oregon	YES (no limit)	YES ($1.00 per hour worked)	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Pennsylvania	YES (no limit)	YES (for some purposes)	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Rhode Island	YES -$2,500	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
South Carolina	YES -$10,000	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES[1]
South Dakota	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tennessee	YES -$5,000	YES (varies)	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES[3]
Texas	YES -$10,000	YES (3:1 for initial deposit 1:1 for added deposit)	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO

(continued...)

Table 13:7 (cont.)

Individual Development Accounts

State	Individual Development Accounts (Amount)	A Family's IDA Contribution is Matched (Match Rate)	Post-Secondary Education	First Home Purchase	Business Capitalization	Medical Expense	Other
Utah	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vermont	YES ($500)[10]	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Virginia	YES -$2,000	YES -$4,000	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES[1,8]
Washington	YES -$3,000	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
West Virginia	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wisconsin	YES (county option)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Wyoming	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] Training program expenses
[2] Purchase or repair of automobile.
[3] Work related vehicle/transportation costs.
[4] Emergency repairs to home.
[5] Work related clothing/tools/equipment.
[6] Certain emergency expenses
[7] In three counties.
[8] Education expenses of dependants.
[9] For current recipients or people who have been recipients at some time since October 1, 1996:
[10] For an individual for a calendar year, $1000 for a family. Lifetime limit maximum is $2000 for an individual and $4000 for a family.

Table 13:8

Sanction Policies for Noncompliance with Work Requirements

State	First Instance Partial Grant Reduction	First Instance Loss of All Cash	First Instance Minimum Length of Sanction	Ultimate Sanction Partial Grant Reduction	Ultimate Sanction Loss of All Cash	Ultimate Sanction Minimum Length of Sanction
Alabama	NO	YES	1 month[1]	NO	YES	6 months[1]
Alaska[2]	YES	NO	until compliance	YES	NO	12 months
Arizona	YES	NO	1 month	NO	YES	1 month
Arkansas	YES	NO	until compliance	YES	NO	until compliance
California	YES	NO	until compliance	YES	NO	6 months
Colorado	YES	NO	1-3 months (county option)	NO	YES	3-6 months (county option)
Connecticut	YES	NO	3 months	NO	YES	3 months
Delaware	YES	NO	until compliance	NO	YES	lifetime
Dist. of Col.	YES	NO	1 month	YES	NO	6 months
Florida	NO	YES	until compliance	NO	YES	3 months
Georgia	YES	NO	up to 3 months	NO	YES	lifetime
Hawaii	NO	YES	until compliance	NO	YES	2 months
Idaho	NO	YES	1 month	NO	YES	lifetime
Illinois	YES	NO	until compliance	NO	YES	3 months
Indiana	YES	NO	2 months	YES	NO	36 months
Iowa	NO	YES	until compliance	NO	YES	6 months
Kansas	NO	YES	until compliance	NO	YES	2 months
Kentucky	YES	NO	until compliance	NO	YES	until compliance
Louisiana	YES	NO	3 months	NO	YES	until compliance
Maine[3]	YES	NO	until compliance	YES	NO	6 months
Maryland	NO	YES	until compliance	NO	YES	1 month

(continued...)

Table 13:8 (cont.)

Sanction Policies for Noncompliance with Work Requirements

State	First Instance Partial Grant Reduction	First Instance Loss of All Cash	First Instance Minimum Length of Sanction	Ultimate Sanction Partial Grant Reduction	Ultimate Sanction Loss of All Cash	Ultimate Sanction Minimum Length of Sanction
Massachusetts	**YES**	NO	until compliance	NO	**YES**	until compliance
Michigan	**YES**	NO	1 month	NO	**YES**	1 month
Minnesota[4]	**YES**	NO	1 month	**YES**	NO	1 month
Mississippi	**YES**	NO	2 months	NO	**YES**	lifetime
Missouri	**YES**	NO	until compliance	**YES**	NO	3 months
Montana	**YES**	NO	1 month	**YES**	NO	12 months
Nebraska	NO	**YES**	1 month	NO	**YES**	12 months
Nevada	**YES**	NO	1 month	NO	**YES**	lifetime
New Hampshire	**YES**	NO	1/2 month	**YES**	NO	1/2 month
New Jersey	**YES**	NO	1 month	NO	**YES**	until compliance
New Mexico	**YES**	NO	1 month	NO	**YES**	until compliance
New York	**YES**	NO	until compliance	**YES**	NO	60 months
North Carolina[5]	**YES**	NO	3 months	NO	**YES**	until compliance
North Dakota	**YES**	NO	1 month	NO	**YES**	until compliance
Ohio	NO	**YES**	1 month	NO	**YES**	6 months
Oklahoma	NO	**YES**	until compliance	NO	**YES**	until compliance
Oregon	**YES**	NO	until compliance	NO	**YES**	until compliance
Pennsylvania	**YES**	NO	1 month	NO	**YES**[6]	lifetime
Rhode Island[7]	**YES**	NO	until compliance	**YES**	NO	until compliance
South Carolina	NO	**YES**	1 month	NO	**YES**	1 month
South Dakota[8]	written warning	NO	NO	NO	**YES**	1 month
Tennessee	NO	**YES**	until compliance	NO	**YES**	until compliance
Texas	**YES**	NO	1 month	**YES**	NO	6 months

(continued...)

Table 13:8 (cont.)

Sanction Policies for Noncompliance with Work Requirements

State	First Instance Partial Grant Reduction	First Instance Loss of All Cash	First Instance Minimum Length of Sanction	Ultimate Sanction Partial Grant Reduction	Ultimate Sanction Loss of All Cash	Ultimate Sanction Minimum Length of Sanction
Utah	**YES**	NO	until compliance	NO	**YES**	until compliance
Vermont	**YES**	NO	1 month	**YES**	NO	1 month
Virginia	NO	**YES**	1 month	NO	**YES**	6 months
Washington	**YES**	NO	until compliance	**YES**	NO	until compliance
West Virginia	**YES**	NO	3 months	NO	**YES**	6 months
Wisconsin[9]	**YES**	NO	until compliance	NO	**YES**	lifetime
Wyoming	NO	**YES**	1 month	NO	**YES**	1 month

[1] If on assistance for 24 months or more.
[2] If the adult quits or refuses to work, the cash benefit is reduced 100 percent.
[3] The remaining grant will be paid to a protective payee.
[4] The remaining grant will be paid as a vendor payment.
[5] Electing counties can set own policies.
[6] When on assistance more than 24 months.
[7] If the adult does not complete an assessment the cash benefit is reduced 100 percent.
[8] If the adult quits or refuses to work the cash benefit is reduced 100 percent.
[9] Sanction could be whole or partial. The cash benefit is based on the number of hours worked in the previous month.

Map 13.2 Maximum Sanction for Noncompliance with Child Support Enforcement Requirements

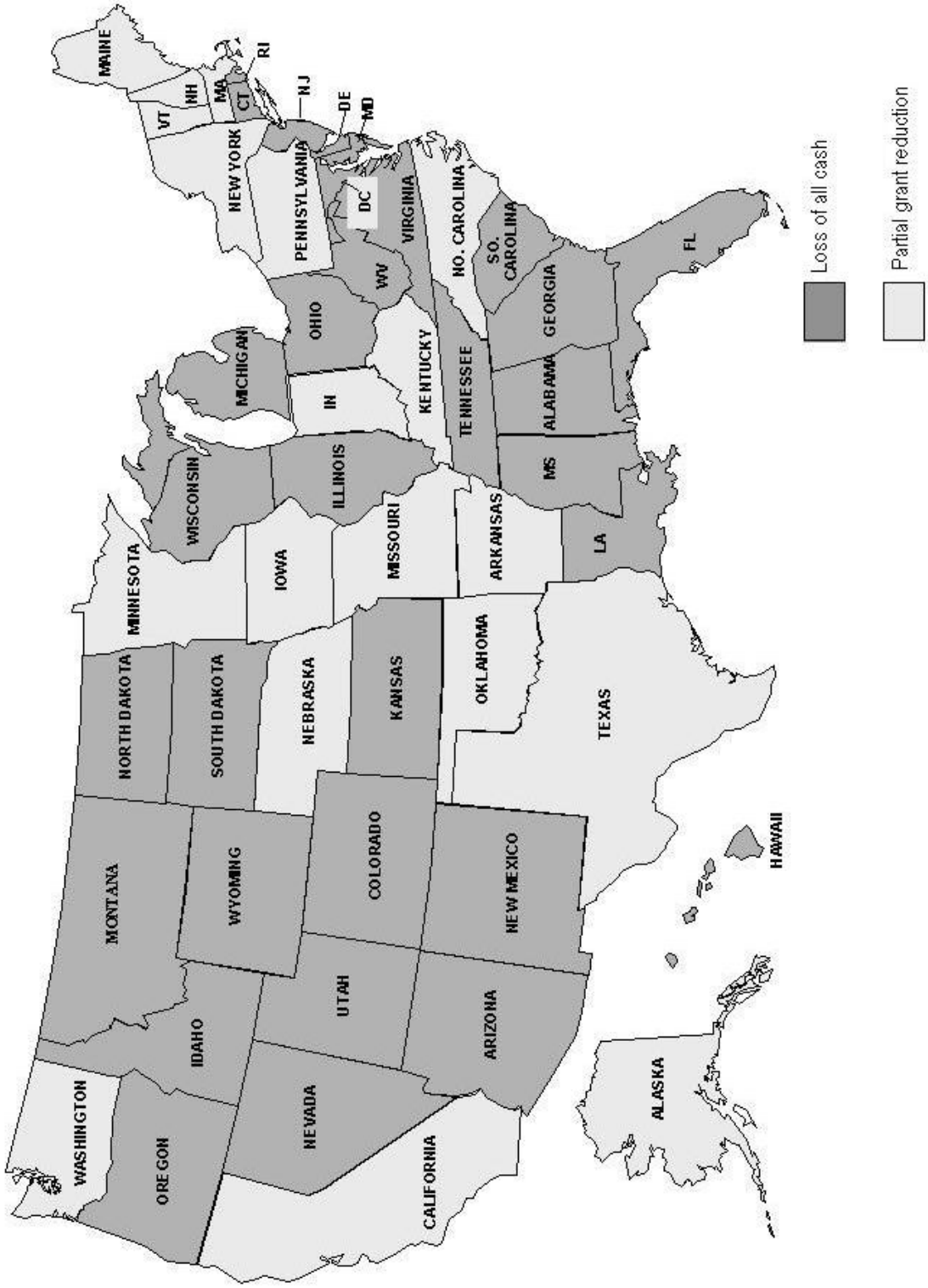

Table 13:9

Applicant Cash Diversion Programs

State	Cash Diversion Program	Benefit Equivalent (in months)	Cash Limit	Referral to Job Search or Job Placement	Referral to Alternative Programs for Services or In-Kind Assistance	Other
Alabama	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alaska	**YES**	2	N/A	NO	NO	NO
Arizona	**YES**	3	N/A	**YES**	**YES**	food stamps and medical assistance
Arkansas	**YES**	3	N/A	NO	NO	NO
California	**YES**	County Option	County Option	County Option	County Option	NO
Colorado	**YES**	County Option	County Option	County Option	County Option	NO
Connecticut	**YES**	3	N/A	NO	NO	NO
Delaware	**YES**	N/A	$1,500	NO	NO	NO
Dist. of Col.	**YES**	3	N/A	**YES**	NO	NO
Florida	**YES**	N/A	$1,000	**YES**	YES	NO
Georgia	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hawaii	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Idaho	**YES**	3	$879	**YES**	**YES**	NO
Illinois	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indiana	**YES**[1]	N/A	$1,000	YES	YES	Crisis intervention to support employment
Iowa	**YES**	County Option	N/A	NO	YES	NO
Kansas	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kentucky	**YES**	N/A	$1,500	**YES**	**YES**	Referral to other agencies and programs
Louisiana	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maine	**YES**	3	N/A	NO	NO	NO

(continued...)

Table 13:9 (cont.)

Applicant Cash Diversion Programs

State	Cash Diversion Program	Benefit Equivalent (in months)	Cash Limit	Referral to Job Search or Job Placement	Referral to Alternative Programs for Services or In-Kind Assistance	Other
Maryland	**YES**	County Option up to 12	N/A	**YES**	NO	NO
Massachusetts	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Michigan	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Minnesota	**YES**	4	N/A	NO	NO	NO
Mississippi	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Missouri	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Montana	**YES**	3	Up to $1000 per year	NO	NO	NO
Nebraska	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nevada	**YES**	N/A	No Limit	**YES**	NO	NO
New Hampshire	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Jersey	**YES**	1	$750	YES	NO	child care services
New Mexico	**YES**	N/A	$1,500	NO	**YES**	NO
New York	**YES**	County Option	County Option	NO	NO	NO
North Carolina	**YES**	3	N/A	**YES**	YES	child care services and medical benefits
North Dakota	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ohio	**YES**	N/A	$1,000	NO	NO	determined by county
Oklahoma	**YES**	3	N/A	NO	NO	NO
Oregon	**YES**	N/A	None	**YES**	**YES**	child care, transportation, tools, gas
Pennsylvania	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rhode Island	**YES**	6	N/A	NO	NO	NO

(continued...)

Table 13:9 (cont.)

Applicant Cash Diversion Programs

State	Cash Diversion Program	Benefit Equivalent (in months)	Cash Limit	Referral to Job Search or Job Placement	Referral to Alternative Programs for Services or In-Kind Assistance	Other
South Carolina	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Dakota	**YES**	2	N/A	NO	NO	Referral to Medicaid, food stamps and other services
Tennessee	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Texas	**YES**	N/A	$1,000	**YES**	**YES**	NO
Utah	**YES**	3	N/A	NO	NO	NO
Vermont	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Virginia	**YES**	4	$1,164	NO	NO	NO
Washington	**YES**	N/A	$1,500	NO	NO	vouchers for child care, housing, transportation, food, medicines, and employment expenses
West Virginia	**YES**	4	$1,656	NO	NO	NO
Wisconsin	**YES**	N/A	$1,600	**YES**	**YES**	case management
Wyoming	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] Short term crisis program

Table 13:10

State Time Limits [1]

State	Lifetime Limit (months)[2]	Benefits Continue to Children after lifetime Limit	Intermittent Time Limit (months)[3]	Benefits Continue to Children after Intermittent Limit	Date First Families Reach Any Time Limit[4]
Alabama	60	NO	NO	N/A[5]	December 1, 2001
Alaska	60	NO	NO	N/A	July 1, 2002
Arizona	No lifetime limit[6]	N/A	24 months in 60 months	YES	November 1, 1997
Arkansas	24	NO	NO	N/A	July 1, 2000
California	60	**YES**	NO	N/A	January 1, 2003
Colorado	60	NO[7]	NO	N/A	July 1, 2002 October 2001[8]
Connecticut	21	NO	NO	N/A	November 1, 1997
Delaware[9]	4810 3611 (applicants as of 01/01/00)	NO NO	NO NO	N/A N/A	October 1, 1999
Dist. of Col.	60	**YES**	NO	N/A	March 1, 2002
Florida	48	NO	24 months in 60 months or 36 months in 72 months	NO	October 1998 except in waiver areas May, 1996
Georgia	48	NO	NO	N/A	January 1, 2001
Hawaii	60	NO	NO	N/A	December 1, 2001
Idaho	24	NO	NO	N/A	July 1, 1999
Illinois	60	NO	NO	N/A	July 1, 2002
Indiana	24	**YES**	NO	N/A	July 1, 1997
Iowa	60	NO	NO	N/A	January 1, 2002
Kansas	60	NO	NO	N/A	October 1, 2001
Kentucky	60	NO	NO	N/A	November 1, 2001
Louisiana	60	NO	24 months in 60 months	NO	January 1, 1999
Maine	60	NO	NO	N/A	November 1, 2001
Maryland	60	**YES**	NO	N/A	January 1, 2002

(continued...)

Table 13:10 (cont.)

State Time Limits [1]

State	Lifetime Limit (months)[2]	Benefits Continue to Children after lifetime Limit	Intermittent Time Limit (months)[3]	Benefits Continue to Children after Intermittent Limit	Date First Families Reach Any Time Limit[4]
Massachusetts	No lifetime limit[12]	N/A	24 months in 60 months	NO	December 1, 1998
Michigan	No lifetime limit[13]	**YES**[14]	NO	N/A	N/A
Minnesota	60	NO	NO	N/A	July 1, 2002
Mississippi	60	NO	NO	N/A	October 1, 2001
Missouri	60	NO	NO	N/A	July 1, 2002
Montana	60	NO	NO	N/A	February 1, 2002
Nebraska[15]	60	**YES**	24 months in 48 months	NO	December 1, 1998
Nevada	60	NO	24 months followed by 12 months of ineligibility	NO	January 1, 2000
New Hampshire	60	NO	NO	N/A	October 1, 2001
New Jersey	60	NO	NO	N/A	February 1, 2002
New Mexico	60	NO	NO	N/A	July 1, 2002
New York	60 [16]	YES[17]	NO	N/A	December 1, 2001
North Carolina	60	NO	24 months followed by 36 months of ineligibility	NO	August 1, 1998
North Dakota	60	NO	NO	N/A	July 1, 2002
Ohio	60	NO	36 months followed by 24 months of ineligibility	NO	October 1, 2000
Oklahoma	60	NO	NO	N/A	October 1, 2001
Oregon	No lifetime limit[18]	N/A	24 months in 84 months	NO	July 1, 1998
Pennsylvania	60	NO	NO	N/A	March 1, 2002
Rhode Island	60	**YES**[19]	NO	N/A	May 1, 2002
South Carolina	60	NO	24 months in 120 months	NO	October 1, 1998

(continued...)

Table 13:10 (cont.)

State Time Limits [1]

State	Lifetime Limit (months)[2]	Benefits Continue to Children after lifetime Limit	Intermittent Time Limit (months)[3]	Benefits Continue to Children after Intermittent Limit	Date First Families Reach Any Time Limit[4]
South Dakota	60	NO[20]	NO	N/A	December 1, 2001
Tennessee	60	NO	18 months followed by 3 months of ineligibility	NO	April 1, 1998
Texas	60	NO	12, 24, or 36 months followed by 60 months of state ineligibility	YES	May 1, 1997
Utah	36	NO	NO	N/A	January 1, 2000
Vermont	No lifetime limit[21]	**YES**[19]	NO	N/A	N/A
Virginia	60	NO	24 months followed by 24 months ineligibility	NO	July 1, 1997
Washington	60	NO	NO	N/A	August 1, 2002
West Virginia	60	NO	NO	N/A	January 1, 2002
Wisconsin	60 [22]	NO	NO	N/A	October 1, 2001
Wyoming	60	NO	NO	N/A	January 1, 1999

[1] This table addresses time limits that terminate or reduce assistance to a family based receipt of assistance for a period of time. Policies under which receipt of assistance for a certain period of time trigger work requirements are not considered time limits on receipt of assistance here.

[2] Lifetime time limits permanently reduce or terminate assistance.
[3] Intermittent time limits terminate or reduce assistance for a period of time after which assistance can again be provided.
[4] A few States had approved waivers to implement time limits prior to PRWORA. In those cases, the families began accruing months on the time clock based on the waiver rather than the implementation of the TANF program.

[5] Not applicable.
[6] State is operating under 1115 waiver authority and currently does not have a lifetime time limit policy.
[7] Unless the child moves out of household.
[8] Or earlier for recipients from States with shorter limits
[9] Families with unemployable adults and families with caretakers under 19 years of age are placed in a non-time limited Children's Program.
[10] In order to continue receiving assistance, non-exempt recipients are required to participate in pay-after-performance after 24 months of assistance. Under certain conditions, families may receive an extension up to 12 months. As of January 1, 2000, applicants can only receive benefits if employed or participating in pay-after-performance immediately upon receipt of benefits.

(continued...)

Table 13:10 (cont.)

State Time Limits [1]

[11] Under certain conditions, families may receive an extension up to 12 months.
[12] Will use State-only funds after 60 months.
[13] Will use State-only funds for those complying and are not self sufficient after 60 months.
[14] Benefits continue to the whole family.
[15] State is operating under 1115 waiver authority. For employable adults, assistance is limited to 24 months in 48 months with a lifetime of 60 months. Families for whom self-sufficiency is determined to be not possible are eligible for the non-time limited program.

[16] State will provide safety net assistance in the same amount as family's TANF grant.
[17] Benefits continue to the whole family under State safety net program.
[18] Because of extensive exemptions from the time limit, the State does not address funding beyond the 60-month Federal limit as cases will either be exempt or terminated as a result of full family sanctions before they reach the Federal limit.

[19] Benefits continue to the whole family.
[20] Benefits will continue to children if a relative commits to taking the child(ren).
[21] State is operating under 1115 waiver authority and currently does not have a lifetime time limit policy.
[22] Some families may lose benefits prior to reaching the 60-month limit if participating in a particular component.

Table 13.11

Time Limit Exemption Criteria [1]

State	Time Limit (in months)[2]	Elderly Parent or Caretaker	Disability of Parent or Caretaker	Caring for Disabled Family Member	Victim of Domestic Violence	Caring for Young Child	Pregnant Adult	Other
Total		**21**	**30**	**28**	**24**	**15**	**8**	**24[3]**
Alabama	60	NO	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	NO	In substance abuse treatment.
Alaska	60	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	Living in Alaskan Native village with high un-employment (over 50%)
Arizona	24 in 60[4]	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	NO	Participating in JOBStart, a subsidized employment program.
	No lifetime limit[5]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Arkansas	24	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	In substance abuse treatment.
								Inability to find a job/good cause.
California	603	YES	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	NO	Incapable of participating, pursuant to county assessment.
Colorado	60	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	Children living with non-parents for whom out of home placement would be necessary if assistance were stopped.
Connecticut	21	**YES**	**YES**	NO	**YES**	**YES**	NO	Physicians exemption, unemployable as defined by state, minor parents and their children.
Delaware[6]	48/36	NO	NO	**YES**	**YES[7]**	**YES**	NO	Working 20 hours or more per week and countable income is below the need standard. In Children's Program.
District of Columbia	60	NO	**YES**	NO	**YES**	NO	NO	Childcare not available.
Florida	24 in 60 or 36 in 72	NO	**YES**	**YES**	YES	**YES**	NO	
	48 lifetime	NO	**YES**	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	
Georgia	48	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	No exemptions.
Hawaii	60	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	
Idaho	24	NO	**YES**	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	Indian country with high un-employment

(continued…)

Table 13.11 (cont.)

Time Limit Exemption Criteria [1]

State	Time Limit (in months)[2]	Elderly Parent or Caretaker	Disability of Parent or Caretaker	Caring for Disabled Family Member	Victim of Domestic Violence	Caring for Young Child	Pregnant Adult	Other
Illinois	60	NO	NO	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	Unlimited if adult is working (30 hrs) or in post secondary education (2.5GPA).
Indiana	24 [4]	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	No categorical exemptions.
Iowa	60	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	No exemptions.
Kansas	60	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Kentucky	60	NO	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	NO	Inability to find job.
Louisiana	24 in 60	NO	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	YES	In substance abuse treatment. High un-employment. Seeking employment.
	60 lifetime	NO	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	YES	In substance abuse treatment. High un-employment. Seeking employment.
Maine	60	**NO**	**YES**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	Families in separate State program.
Maryland	60	**NO**	**YES**	**NO**	**YES**	**NO**	**NO**	Families with countable earned income.
Massachusetts	No lifetime limit	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	Teen parents meeting requirements.
Michigan	No lifetime limit[8]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Minnesota	60	**YES**	NO	NO	**YES**	NO	NO	Minor parents and 18 and 19 year old care givers who are complying with employment or education plans.
Mississippi	60	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	Policy is being developed.
Missouri	60	**YES**	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	NO	In subsidized employment.
Montana	60	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	Specialized based on Family Investment Agreement.

(continued…)

Table 13.11 (cont.)

Time Limit Exemption Criteria [1]

State	Time Limit (in months)[2]	Elderly Parent or Caretaker	Disability of Parent or Caretaker	Caring for Disabled Family Member	Victim of Domestic Violence	Caring for Young Child	Pregnant Adult	Other
Nebraska[9]	24 in 48	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	Other personal barriers.
								In substance abuse treatment.
								High un-employment.
								Unable to find employment.
Nevada	24 months followed by 12 months of ineligibility	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	Hardship.
	60 lifetime	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	Hardship.
New Hampshire	60	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	Child-only cases and cases with non-able-bodied adult.
New Jersey	60	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	
New Mexico	60	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	Residing in Indian Country with 50% un-employment.
New York	60 [10]	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	If only benefits are work subsidy to employer or third party.
North Carolina	24 months followed by 36 months of ineligibility	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	
	60 lifetime	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	No exemptions for lifetime limit.
North Dakota	60	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	
Ohio	36 months followed by 24 months of ineligibility	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	No automatic exemptions.
	60 lifetime	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	No automatic exemptions.
Oklahoma	60	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	No exemptions.
Oregon	24 in 84	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Actively participating in JOBS.
	No lifetime limit[11]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

(continued…)

Table 13.11 (cont.)

Time Limit Exemption Criteria [1]

State	Time Limit (in months)[2]	Elderly Parent or Caretaker	Disability of Parent or Caretaker	Caring for Disabled Family Member	Victim of Domestic Violence	Caring for Young Child	Pregnant Adult	Other
Pennsylvania	60	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	No exemptions.
Rhode Island	60 [4]	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	NO	Other personal barriers to employment.
South Carolina	24 in 120	NO	**YES**	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	Childcare and transportation not available.
	60 lifetime	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	No exemptions for lifetime limit.
South Dakota	60	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	Hardship, Indian Country with high un-employment.
Tennessee	18 followed by 3 months of ineligibility	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	Childcare and transportation not available.
	60 lifetime	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	Childcare and transportation not available.
Texas	12, 24, or 36 months followed by 60 months of	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	**YES**	NO	
	60 lifetime	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	No exemptions for lifetime limit.
Utah	36	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	All parents in the home are SSI recipients.
								Adults on a reservation with a population of greater than 1,000 and un-employment rate greater than 50%.
								Month-to-Month: if during the prior month the parent was employed for no less than 80 hours, and during 6 of the prior 24 months that the family received financial assistance the parent was employed for no less than 80 hours.
Vermont	No lifetime limit $4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

(continued…)

Table 13.11 (cont.)

Time Limit Exemption Criteria [1]

State	Time Limit (in months)[2]	Elderly Parent or Caretaker	Disability of Parent or Caretaker	Caring for Disabled Family Member	Victim of Domestic Violence	Caring for Young Child	Pregnant Adult	Other
Virginia	24 months followed by 24 months of ineligibility	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	
	60 lifetime	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	No exemptions for lifetime limit.
Washington	60	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	No exemptions.
West Virginia	60	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	
Wisconsin	60 [12]	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Wyoming	60	NO	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	NO	No exemptions.

NOTE:

Table does not include statutorily required exemptions.

[1] This table addresses State's general exemption criteria.

[2] This column addresses time limits that terminate or reduce assistance to a family based receipt of assistance for a period of time. Policies under which receipt of assistance for a certain period of time trigger work requirements are not considered time limits on receipt of assistance here.

[3] Total does not include states that list exemptions for high unemployment in Indian country or for state-only funded cases, since these are exemptions provided under the TANF statute.

[4] Time limit applies to adults only.

[5] State is operating under section 1115 waiver authority and currently does not have a lifetime time limit policy.

[6] Delaware also has a non-time-limited Children's Program.

[7] Only if it jeopardizes the safety of the children.

[8] Will use State-only funds for those complying and are not self sufficient after 60 months.

[9] State is operating under 1115 waiver authority. For employable adults, assistance is limited to 24 months in 48 months. Families for whom self-sufficiency is determined to be not possible, are eligible for the non-time limited program.

[10] After the time limit is reached, State will provide safety net assistance to the family in the same amount as the family's TANF grant.

[11] Because of extensive exemptions from the time limit, the State does not address funding beyond the 60-month Federal limit as cases will either be exempt or terminated as a result of full family sanctions before they reach the Federal limit.

[12] Some families may lose benefits prior to reaching the 60-month limit if participating in a particular component.

Table 13:12

Lifetime Time Limit Extension Criteria

State	Domestic Violence	High Un-employment	Good Faith Effort	To Complete Education or Training	Disabled Parent or Caretaker	Caring for Disabled Family Member	Other
Total	**35**	**14**	**19**	**9**	**20**	**20**	**19**
Alabama	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Alaska	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	**YES**	**YES**	Hardship.
Arizona	No lifetime limit	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arkansas	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	Pregnant in third trimester. Other situations determined appropriate on a case-by-case basis.
California	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	**YES**	**YES**	Advanced age, child at risk of foster care, unable to maintain employment.
Colorado	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	NO	**YES**	NO
Connecticut	**YES**	NO	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	NO
Delaware[1]	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	NO	NO
Dist. of Col.	**YES**	NO	**YES**	NO	**YES**	**YES**	Young child.
Florida	**YES**	**YES**[2]	**YES**	NO	**YES**	**YES**	NO
Georgia	**YES**	**YES**	NO	NO	**YES**	**YES**	Active CPS case; incomplete work plan, substance abuse treatment.
Hawaii	NO	NO	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	NO
Idaho	NO	NO	NO	NO	**YES**	**YES**	NO
Illinois	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Indiana	**YES**	NO	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	Required service not provided. Other unique circumstances beyond the individual's control.
Iowa	Developing policy	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kansas	**YES**	NO	**YES**	NO	**YES**	**YES**	Involved with child and family services that precludes employment.
Kentucky	**YES**	NO	**YES**	NO	**YES**	**YES**	NO
Louisiana	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	**YES**	**YES**	NO
Maine	**YES**	NO	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	Followed all rules.
Maryland	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

(continued...)

Table 13:12 (cont.)

Lifetime Time Limit Extension Criteria

State	Domestic Violence	High Un-employment	Good Faith Effort	To Complete Education or Training	Disabled Parent or Caretaker	Caring for Disabled Family Member	Other
Massachusetts	No lifetime limit	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Michigan	No lifetime limit	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Minnesota	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Mississippi	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	**YES**	**YES**	NO
Missouri	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Montana	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Nebraska	Lifetime limit does not apply	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nevada	NO	NO	NO	**YES**	NO	NO	Extension will help individual become self-sufficient.
New Hampshire	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	**YES**	**YES**	Full-time employment at low wages; lack of child care; in treatment for substance abuse, learning disabled; life threatening situation.
New Jersey	NO	NO	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	Child would suffer extreme hardship. Caretaker over age 60.
New Mexico	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	**YES**	**YES**	Resides in Indian Country where employment rates are more than 50%.
New York	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
North Carolina	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	**YES**	**YES**	Local agency discretion.
North Dakota	**YES**	**YES**	NO	NO	**YES**	NO	NO
Ohio	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	Good cause exists as determined by county.
Oklahoma	No extensions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oregon	**YES**	NO	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	NO
Pennsylvania	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Rhode Island	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	Working 30 hours or more.
South Carolina	Developing policy	N/A	N/A	N/A	**YES**	N/A	N/A
South Dakota	Developing policy	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tennessee	NO	**YES**	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	NO

(continued...)

Table 13:12 (cont.)

Lifetime Time Limit Extension Criteria

State	Domestic Violence	High Un-employment	Good Faith Effort	To Complete Education or Training	Disabled Parent or Caretaker	Caring for Disabled Family Member	Other
Texas	Developing policy	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Utah	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	**YES**	NO	Hardship. A young parent under age 19.
Vermont	No lifetime limit	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Virginia	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Washington	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	Hardship criteria under development.
West Virginia	**YES**	**YES**	NO	YES	**YES**	**YES**	Pregnant or child under 6 months; no available child care; met requirements, unable to keep job.
Wisconsin	NO	**YES**	**YES**	NO	**YES**	**YES**	NO
Wyoming	**YES**	NO	NO	**YES**	NO	NO	Hardship.

[1] Applies to both the 48-month and the 36-month time-limited programs. Delaware also has a non-time-limited Children's Program.
[2] Case by case review.

Map 13.3 Date First Families Reach Any Time limit

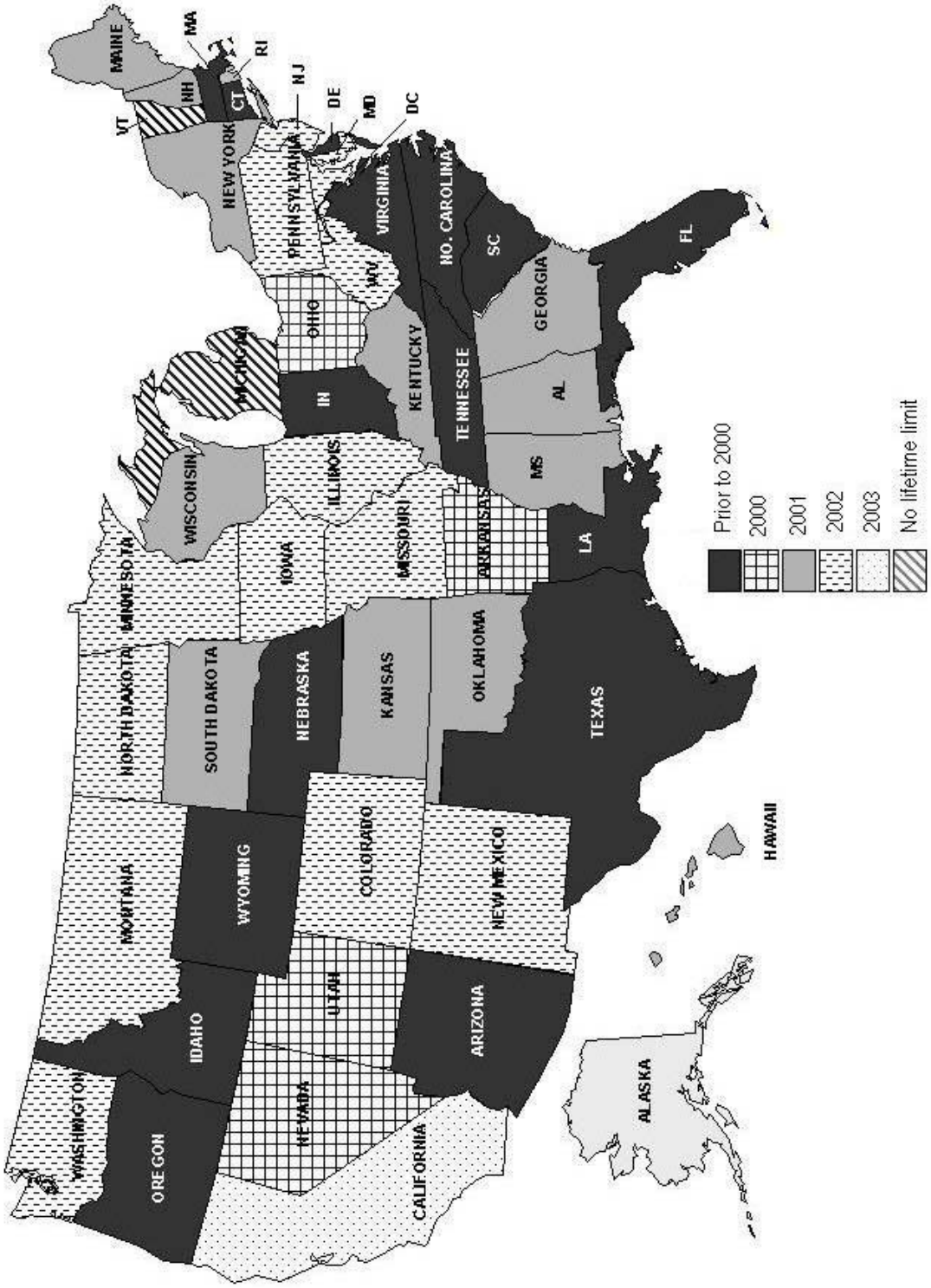

Table 13:13

Federal Time Limit Waiver Inconsistency Claims

State	Waiver Duration	Inconsistent Exemptions	Inconsistent Months Counted	Inconsistent Extensions
Arizona	September 30, 2002	Universal exemption; adult-only State time limit	NO	NO
Connecticut	September 30, 2001	**YES** Includes control group cases	**YES**	NO
Delaware	September 30, 2002	**YES**	NO	**YES**
Hawaii	September 30, 2004	**YES**	NO	**YES**
Indiana	March 31, 2002	Universal exemption; adult-only State time limit	NO	NO
Nebraska	June 30, 2003	**YES**	NO	**YES**
Oregon	June 30, 2003	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
South Carolina	September 30, 2003	**YES**	NO	NO
Tennessee	June 30, 2007	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
Vermont	June 30, 2001	Control and experimental cases	NO	NO
Virginia	June 30, 2003	**YES**	NO	**YES**

Table 13:14

Domestic Violence Provisions

State	Optional Certification[1]	Other Provisions[2]
Alabama	**YES**	N/A
Alaska	**YES**	N/A
Arizona	**YES**	N/A
Arkansas	**YES**	N/A
California	**YES**	N/A
Colorado	**YES**	N/A
Connecticut	NO	**YES**
Delaware	**YES**	N/A
Dist. of Col.	**YES**	N/A
Florida	**YES**	N/A
Georgia	**YES**	N/A
Hawaii	**YES**	N/A
Idaho	NO	**YES**
Illinois	NO[3]	**YES**
Indiana	**YES**	N/A
Iowa	**YES**	N/A
Kansas	**YES**	N/A
Kentucky	**YES**	N/A
Louisiana	**YES**	N/A
Maine	NO	**YES**
Maryland	**YES**	N/A
Massachusetts	**YES**	N/A
Michigan	NO	**YES**
Minnesota	**YES**	N/A
Mississippi	NO	**YES**
Missouri	**YES**	N/A
Montana	**YES**	N/A
Nebraska	**YES**	N/A

(continued..)

Table 13:14 (cont.)

Domestic Violence Provisions

State	Optional Certification[1]	Other Provisions[2]
Nevada	**YES**	N/A
New Hampshire	**YES**	N/A
New Jersey	**YES**	N/A
New Mexico	**YES**	N/A
New York	**YES**	N/A
North Carolina	**YES**	N/A
North Dakota	**YES**	N/A
Ohio	NO	**YES**[4]
Oklahoma	NO	**YES**
Oregon	**YES**	N/A
Pennsylvania	**YES**	N/A
Rhode Island	**YES**	N/A
South Carolina	**YES**	N/A
South Dakota	NO	**YES**
Tennessee	**YES**	N/A
Texas	**YES**	N/A
Utah	**YES**	N/A
Vermont	**YES**	N/A
Virginia	NO	**YES**
Washington	**YES**	N/A
West Virginia	**YES**	N/A
Wisconsin	NO	**YES**
Wyoming	**YES**	N/A

[1] State submitted a signed certification that it has established and is enforcing standards and procedures to screen and identify individuals with a history of domestic violence, refer such individuals to counseling and supportive services, and waive program requirements based on safety and fairness concerns (commonly called the Family Violence Option, or the Wellstone Murray amendment).

[2] State is addressing the issue of domestic violence under its TANF program, but did not submit the specified certification.

[3] Announced plans to adopt FVO; plan will be a amended.
[4] County option.

Table 13:15

Office Procedures to Identify Employment Barriers

State	Domestic Violence	Depression	Other Mental Health Issues	Learning Disabilities	Physical Disabilities	Alcohol Dependence	Drug Dependence
Alabama	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Alaska	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Arizona	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Arkansas	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
California	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Colorado[1]	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Connecticut	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Delaware	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES
Dist. of Col.	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Florida	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Georgia	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Hawaii	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Idaho	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Illinois	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Indiana	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Iowa	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Kansas	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Kentucky	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Louisiana	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Maine	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Maryland	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES

(continued...)

Table 13:15 (cont.)

Office Procedures to Identify Employment Barriers

State	Domestic Violence	Depression	Other Mental Health Issues	Learning Disabilities	Physical Disabilities	Alcohol Dependence	Drug Dependence
Massachusetts	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Michigan	NO	NO	NO	NO	**YES**	NO	NO
Minnesota	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
Mississippi	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	NO	**YES**	**YES**
Missouri	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
Montana	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
Nebraska	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
Nevada	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
New Hampshire	**YES**	NO	NO	**YES**	NO	**YES**	**YES**
New Jersey	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
New Mexico	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
New York	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
North Carolina	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
North Dakota	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
Ohio	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Oklahoma	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
Oregon	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
Pennsylvania	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
Rhode Island	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
South Carolina	**YES**	NO	NO	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**

(continued...)

Table 13:15 (cont.)

Office Procedures to Identify Employment Barriers

State	Domestic Violence	Depression	Other Mental Health Issues	Learning Disabilities	Physical Disabilities	Alcohol Dependence	Drug Dependence
South Dakota	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	**YES**	NO	NO
Tennessee	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	**YES**	**YES**
Texas[2]	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
Utah	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
Vermont	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
Virginia	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
Washington	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
West Virginia	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Wisconsin	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
Wyoming	**YES**	NO	**YES**	NO	**YES**	NO	NO

[1] Other than domestic violence procedures are at county discretion.
[2] As determined by Texas Workforce Commission.

Table 13:16

Intensive Services Specifically Targeted to Address Employment Barriers

State	Domestic Violence	Depression	Other Mental Health Issues	Learning Disabilities	Physical Disabilities	Alcohol Dependence	Drug Dependence
Alabama	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
Alaska	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES
Arizona	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Arkansas	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
California	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Colorado[1]	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Connecticut	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Delaware[2]	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Dist. of Col.	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Florida	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Georgia	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Hawaii	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Idaho	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES
Illinois	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Indiana	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Iowa[3]	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Kansas	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Kentucky	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Louisiana	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Maine	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Maryland	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES

(continued...)

Table 13:16 (cont.)

Intensive Services Specifically Targeted to Address Employment Barriers

State	Domestic Violence	Depression	Other Mental Health Issues	Learning Disabilities	Physical Disabilities	Alcohol Dependence	Drug Dependence
Massachusetts	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Michigan	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Minnesota	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Mississippi	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Missouri	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Montana	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
Nebraska	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Nevada	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
New Hampshire	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
New Jersey	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	NO	**YES**	**YES**
New Mexico	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
New York	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
North Carolina	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
North Dakota	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
Ohio	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Oklahoma	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	**YES**	**YES**
Oregon	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
Pennsylvania	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Rhode Island	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
South Carolina	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**

(continued...)

Table 13:16 (cont.)

Intensive Services Specifically Targeted to Address Employment Barriers

State	Domestic Violence	Depression	Other Mental Health Issues	Learning Disabilities	Physical Disabilities	Alcohol Dependence	Drug Dependence
South Dakota	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	**YES**	NO	NO
Tennessee	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	NO	**YES**	**YES**
Texas[4]	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
Utah	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
Vermont	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
Virginia	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
Washington	NO	NO	NO	NO	**NO**	**YES**	**YES**
West Virginia	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	**NO**	NO	NO
Wisconsin	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
Wyoming	**YES**	NO	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	NO	NO

[1] At county discretion.
[2] Referred to appropriate agencies.
[3] Referral to local agencies.
[4] As determined by Texas Workforce Commission.

Map 13.4 Family Cap

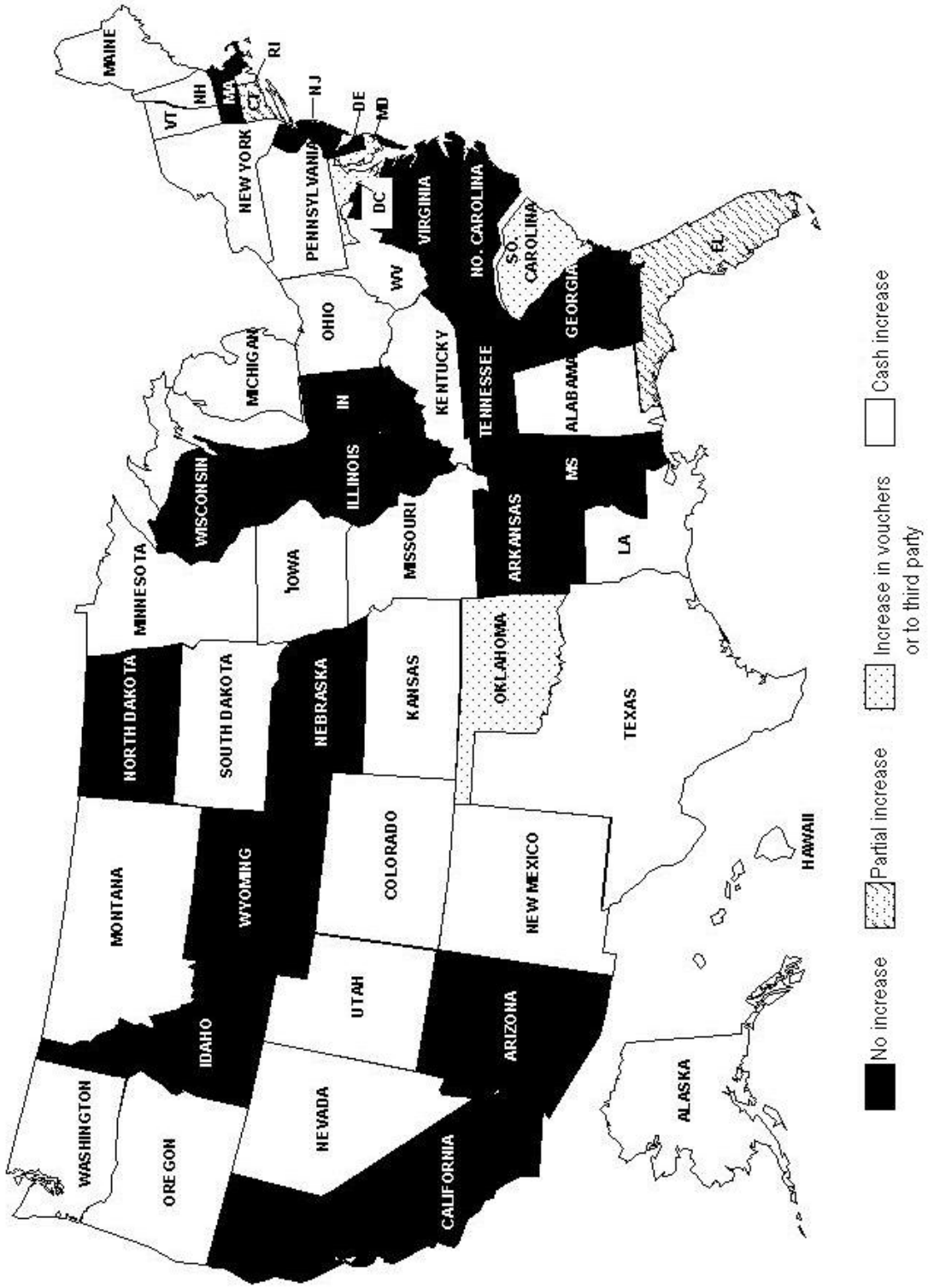

Table 13:17

Family Cap Provisions

State	Description	Other Provisions/Services Provided
Arizona	No additional cash benefits with birth of child, except births to first time minor parents or because of rape or incest. Extends coverage to children conceived within 12 months after family leaves the rolls.	Earned income disregard to make up difference in benefits. Information and referral to family planning.
Arkansas	No additional cash benefits with birth of child after approval, no exceptions.	Information and referral to family planning.
California	No increase in the Maximum Aid Payment for any child born to a family that has received TANF for 10 continuous months prior to the birth of a child. Continuous receipt of TANF is defined as receiving aid without a two consecutive month break in aid.	Food Stamp allocation will increase. Child support received will be paid to the assistance unit and will not be counted as income. Information and referral to family planning.
Connecticut	The benefit increase will be one-half of the average increase for an additional child, except births to first time minor parents; or because of rape or incest; or to a child who does not reside with his or her parent if the parent did not receive TANF assistance in either the 9th or 10th calendar month before the birth of the child; or in the case of premature births (as verified by a physician) the mother was not on assistance during the month of conception.	No work exemption for parent of excluded child.
Delaware	No additional cash benefits with birth of child, except births to first time minor parents or because of rape or incest.	Information and referral to family planning. Fill-the-gap benefit calculations for cases with earnings/child support.
Florida	For the first such child (including all children in the case of a multiple birth), provide an increase in the cash benefits equal to 50 percent of the maximum allowable increment; and for a second or subsequent child, provide no increase in the cash benefits received by the unit.	The additional child will be included in the Need Standard. Information and referral to family planning services.
Georgia	No additional cash benefits with birth of child, except births to first time minor parents or because of rape or incest.	Information and referral to family planning. Fill-the-gap benefit calculations for cases with earnings.
Idaho	No additional cash benefits with birth of child. TANF grant is the same amount for families of all sizes.	Increase in family size will increase the earned income disregard.

(continued...)

Table 13:17 (cont.)

Family Cap Provisions

State	Description	Other Provisions/Services Provided
Illinois	No additional cash benefits with birth of child, except births to first time minor parents or because of rape or incest or to a child who does not reside with his or her parent or to a child that was conceived in a month the family was not receiving TANF and had not received TANF for a period of at least 3 consecutive months.	Earned income disregard to make up difference in benefits. Information and referral to family planning.
Indiana	No additional cash benefits with birth of a child, except births to first time minor parents or because of rape or incest. No additional TANF benefits with birth of child.	Information and referral to family planning. Parent of excluded child may be granted a work exemption for 12 weeks.
Maryland	Child Specific Benefit (CSB). Direct cash assistance is not paid for a child in the assistance unit born to an assistance unit member 10 months or more after the date of application for cash assistance or date of notice of the CSB requirements. The benefit amount is the incremental increase in TCA that would have been paid on behalf of the child, reduced by countable income. The benefit is paid to a third party and used for child specific items.	A child subject to provisions of this regulation is treated as an assistance unit member for all other purposes, including but not limited to Medical Assistance, child care services, and Food Stamps. This regulation does not apply if the birth of a dependant child is the result of rape or incest, the first born child of a minor in the unit, another caretaker relative has obtained legal guardianship of the child, or the child is placed in the home of a caretaker relative by the local department of social services.
Massachusetts	No additional cash benefits with birth of a child, except births to first time minor parents or because of rape or incest. Extends coverage to children conceived within 12 months after family leaves the rolls.	Information and referral to family planning. Expanded earnings/child care disregard. Parent of excluded child may be granted a work exemption for 12 weeks.
Mississippi	No additional cash benefits with birth of a child.	Income received on behalf of the child, including child support received will be paid to the assistance unit and will not be counted as income. The additional child will be included in the Need Standard for purposes of determining TANF eligibility.
Nebraska	No additional cash benefits with birth of a child if born more than 10 months after the date of application, except births to first time minor parents or because of rape or incest.	Information and referral to family planning.

(continued...)

Table 13:17 (cont.)

Family Cap Provisions

State	Description	Other Provisions/Services Provided
New Jersey	No additional cash benefits with birth of a child, except births to first time minor parents and cases which; have left the rolls, remained employed at least 90 days, and terminated employment for good cause; or remained off the rolls for at least 12 consecutive rolls for any reason.	Expanded earned income disregards. Removal of new stepparent's income in determining benefits.
North Carolina	No additional cash benefits with birth of a child as a result of a child born to the family 10 or more months after the family begins to receive TANF, except births to first time minor parents; or because of rape or incest; or to a child that was conceived in a month the assistance unit (i.e., the entire family) was not receiving TANF; to a child when parental custody has been legally transferred; to a child who is no longer able to live with his or her parents.	
North Dakota	No additional cash benefits with birth of a child.	Child support collections pass through for benefit of child.
Oklahoma	No additional cash benefits with birth of a child.	If a child is born to a recipient 10 months from date of application for assistance, the amount that would be added to the benefit for the child is paid in the form of vouchers until the child reaches the age of 36 months.
South Carolina	No additional cash benefits with birth of a child.	Benefits provided in the form of vouchers or commodities for a child born subject to the benefit limitation up to the amount of the increase in cash benefits that the family would have received for the child in the absence of the family cap. The vouchers may be used to pay for goods and services, as determined by the State, to support the needs of the child and permit the custodial parent to participate in education, training and employment-related activities.

(continued...)

Table 13:17 (cont.)

Family Cap Provisions

State	Description	Other Provisions/Services Provided
Tennessee	No additional cash benefit will be issued due to the birth of a child when the birth occurs more than 10 calendar months after the later of the date of application for TANF. A caretaker must provide a physician's statement to overcome the presumption that a child born more than 10 months after application was conceived prior to such date. Does not apply to the first born child of a minor or children born as the result of rape or incest.	Information and referral to family planning. The additional child will be included in the need standard and the income of the child, including child support, will be applied against the need standard and the fill-the-gap budgeting method in determining the TANF payment amount for the family.
Virginia	No additional cash benefits with birth of a child, except births to first time minor parents or because of rape or incest. The family cap does not apply to children born within 10 months of beginning to receive assistance.	Pass-through all child support received for family affected. Information and referral to family planning. Parent of excluded child may be granted a work exemption for 6 weeks.
Wisconsin	No additional cash benefits with birth of a child. TANF grant is the same amount for families with the same work status regardless of family size.	Information and referral to family planning. Family planning information provided at application and with benefit checks.
Wyoming	No additional cash benefits with birth of a child.	

Table 13:18

Benefit Levels for Family of 3 (1 adult, 2 children) with No Income [1]

State	Jul-95	Mar-98	Mar-99	Jan-00	Jun-01	June 2001/July 1995[2]
Alabama	$164	$164	$164	$164	$164	1
Alaska	$923	$923	$923	$923	$923	1
Arizona	$347	$347	$347	$347	$347	1
Arkansas	$204	$204	$204	$204	$204	1
California[3]	$607	$565/$538	$611/$582	$626/$596	$645/$614	1.06/1.01
Colorado	$356	$356	$356	$356	$356	1
Connecticut	$543	$543	$543	$543	$543	1
Delaware	$338	$388	$338	$338	$338	1
Dist. of Col.	$420	$379	$379	$379	$379	0.9
Florida	$303	$303	$303	$303	$303	1
Georgia	$280	$280	$280	$280	$280	1
Hawaii[4]	$712	$712/$570	$712/$570	$712/$570	$712/$570	1.00/0.80
Idaho	$317	$276	$276	$293	$293	0.92
Illinois	$377	$377	$377	$377	$377	1
Indiana	$288	$288	$288	$288	$288	1
Iowa	$426	$426	$426	$426	$426	1
Kansas	$294	$294	$294	$294	$386	1.31
Kentucky	$228	$262	$262	$262	$262	1.15
Louisiana	$190	$190	$190	$190	$240	1.26
Maine	$418	$418	$439	$461	$461	1.1
Maryland	$377	$388	$399	$417	$439	1.16
Massachusetts	$579	$579	$579	$579	$633	1.09
Michigan	$459	$459	$459	$459	$459	1
Minnesota	$532	$532	$536	$536	$536	1.01
Mississippi	$120	$120	$120	$170	$170	1.42
Missouri	$292	$292	$292	$292	$292	1
Montana	$401	$450	$461	$469	$494[5]	1.23
Nebraska	$364	$364	$364	$364	$364	1
Nevada	$348	$348	$348	$348	$348	1
New Hampshire	$550	$550	$550	$575	$600	1.09

(continued)

Table 13:18 (cont.)

Benefit Levels for Family of 3 (1 adult, 2 children) with No Income [1]

State	Jul-95	Mar-98	Mar-99	Jan-00	Jun-01	June 2001/July 1995[2]
New Jersey	$424	$424	$424	$424	$424	1
New Mexico[6]	$304	$389	$489	$439	$439	1.44
New York[7]	$577	$577	$577	$577	$577	1
North Carolina	$236	$272	$272	$272	$272	1.15
North Dakota	$431	$457	$457	$457	$457	1.06
Ohio	$341	$341	$362	$373	$373	1.09
Oklahoma	$307	$292	$292	$292	$292	0.95
Oregon	$460	$460	$460	$460	$460	1
Pennsylvania	$403	$403	$403	$403	$403	1
Rhode Island	$554	$554	$554	$554	$554	1
South Carolina	$200	$200	$201	$203	$203	1.02
South Dakota	$430	$430	$430	$430	$430	1
Tennessee	$185	$185	$185	$185	$185	1
Texas	$188	$188	$188	$201	$201	1.07
Utah	$426	$426	$451	$451	$451	1.06
Vermont	$616	$611	$611	$622	$629	1.02
Virginia	$291	$291	$291	$291	$320	1.1
Washington	$546	$546	$546	$546	$546	1
West Virginia	$253	$253	$278	$328	$453	1.79
Wisconsin[8]	$518	$673	$673	$673	$673	1.3
Wyoming	$340	$340	$340	$340	$340	1

[1] In some States benefits vary by regions. Benefits are shown for the region with the largest TANF caseload.
[2] This column presents the ratio between the two benefit levels. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Urban Consumers increased 18.1% over this time period. Thus, a State's benefit levels kept up with inflation only if the number in this column is 1.18 or higher.

[3] California has a two-tiered benefit system for exempt and non-exempt recipients and for urban and rural areas.
[4] In December 1996, Hawaii implemented a policy that provides the higher benefit amount to all families for two months and to exempt families (e.g. child-only cases) on an ongoing basis. Non-exempt families face a lower benefit amount after two months on assistance.
[5] Effective 7/1/01.
[6] New Mexico provided a $100 housing subsidy in March 1999. The housing subsidy was decreased to $50 in the subsequent year.
[7] New York has a benefit of $703 in Suffolk County.
[8] Wisconsin has a benefit of $688 for a family in its transition program (primarily adults with disabilities).

Table 13:19

Primary Form of Administration

State	State Administered	Locally Administered	Combination	Description of Combination
Alabama	**YES**	NO	NO	
Alaska	**YES**	NO	NO	
Arizona	**YES**	NO	NO	
Arkansas	**YES**	NO	NO	
California	NO	NO	**YES**	State supervised, county administered
Colorado	NO	NO	**YES**	State supervised, county administered
Connecticut	**YES**	NO	NO	
Delaware	**YES**	NO	NO	
Dist. of Col.	**YES**	NO	NO	
Florida	**YES**	NO	NO	State administered with local district offices and 24 private public coalitions
Georgia	**YES**	NO	NO	
Hawaii	**YES**	NO	NO	
Idaho	**YES**	NO	NO	
Illinois	**YES**	NO	NO	
Indiana	**YES**	NO	NO	
Iowa	**YES**	NO	NO	
Kansas	**YES**	NO	NO	
Kentucky	**YES**	NO	NO	
Louisiana	**YES**	NO	NO	

(continued…)

Table 13:19 (cont.)

Primary Form of Administration

State	State Administered	Locally Administered	Combination	Description of Combination
Maine	**YES**	NO	NO	
Maryland	NO	NO	**YES**	State supervised, county administered
Massachusetts	**YES**	NO	NO	
Michigan	**YES**	NO	NO	
Minnesota	NO	NO	**YES**	State supervised, county administered
Mississippi	**YES**	NO	NO	
Missouri	**YES**	NO	NO	
Montana	NO	NO	**YES**	State and county through county offices
Nebraska	**YES**	NO	NO	
Nevada	**YES**	NO	NO	
New Hampshire	**YES**	NO	NO	
New Jersey	NO	NO	**YES**	State supervised and administered at local level by 21 county agencies
New Mexico	**YES**	NO	NO	
New York	NO	NO	**YES**	State supervised with maximum flexibility to the counties
North Carolina	NO	**YES**	NO	
North Dakota	NO	**YES**	NO	State supervised, county administered
Ohio	NO	NO	**YES**	State supervised, county administered
Oklahoma	**YES**	NO	NO	

(continued…)

Table 13:19 (cont.)

Primary Form of Administration

State	State Administered	Locally Administered	Combination	Description of Combination
Oregon	NO	NO	**YES**	State administered with local variations in services
Pennsylvania	**YES**	NO	NO	
Rhode Island	**YES**	NO	NO	
South Carolina	**YES**	NO	NO	
South Dakota	**YES**	NO	NO	
Tennessee	**YES**	NO	NO	
Texas	**YES**	NO	NO	
Utah	**YES**	NO	NO	
Vermont	**YES**	NO	NO	
Virginia	**NO**	**YES**	NO	
Washington	**YES**	NO	NO	
West Virginia	**YES**	NO	NO	
Wisconsin	**NO**	**YES**	NO	
Wyoming	**YES**	NO	NO	

Table 13:20

Uniform Statewide Provisions

State	Uniform Statewide Provisions	Local Discretion in Eligibility and Amount of Cash Benefits	Local Discretion in Available Services	Local Discretion in Other
Alabama	**YES**	N/A	N/A	Plan is administered through counties
Alaska	**YES**	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arizona	NO	NO	NO	Waivers in some areas
Arkansas	**YES**	N/A	N/A	N/A
California	**YES**	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado	NO	**YES**[1]	**YES**	Nature, type, and definition of county work activities to meet the 24-month work requirement. Adoption and eligibility criteria of county diversion programs. Involvement in One Stop Center programs.
Connecticut	**YES**	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delaware	**YES**	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dist. of Col.	**YES**	N/A	N/A	N/A
Florida	**YES**	N/A	N/A	N/A
Georgia	**YES**	NO	**YES**	NO
Hawaii	**YES**	N/A	N/A	N/A
Idaho	**YES**	N/A	N/A	N/A
Illinois	**YES**	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indiana	NO	NO	**YES**	NO
Iowa	**YES**	N/A	**YES**	N/A
Kansas	NO	NO	**YES**	**YES**

(continued...)

Table 13:20 (cont.)

Uniform Statewide Provisions

State	Uniform Statewide Provisions	Local Discretion in Eligibility and Amount of Cash Benefits	Local Discretion in Available Services	Local Discretion in Other
Kentucky	**YES**	N/A	N/A	N/A
Louisiana	**YES**	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maine	**YES**	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maryland	NO	NO	**YES**	NO
Massachusetts	**YES**	N/A	N/A	N/A
Michigan	**YES**	NO	**YES**	**YES**
Minnesota	**YES**	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mississippi	**YES**	N/A	N/A	N/A
Missouri	**YES**	N/A	N/A	N/A
Montana	**YES**	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nebraska	**YES**	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nevada	**YES**	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Hampshire	**YES**	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Jersey	**YES**	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Mexico	**YES**	N/A	N/A	N/A
New York	NO	NO	**YES**	NO
North Carolina	NO	**YES**[2]	**YES**	NO
North Dakota	NO	NO	NO	Legislative change allows different programs in State.
Ohio	NO	NO	**YES**	NO

(continued...)

Table 13:20 (cont.)

Uniform Statewide Provisions

State	Uniform Statewide Provisions	Local Discretion in Eligibility and Amount of Cash Benefits	Local Discretion in Available Services	Local Discretion in Other
Oklahoma	**YES**	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oregon	NO	NO	**YES**	NO
Pennsylvania	**YES**	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rhode Island	**YES**	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Carolina	**YES**	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Dakota	**YES**	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tennessee	**YES**	N/A	N/A	N/A
Texas	**YES**	NO	**YES**	NO
Utah	**YES**	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vermont	**YES**	N/A	N/A	N/A
Virginia	**YES**	N/A	N/A	N/A
Washington	**YES**	N/A	N/A	N/A
West Virginia	**YES**	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wisconsin	**YES**	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wyoming	**YES**	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] Increases only.
[2] In certain areas.