

**Round Two Summary of Selected Elements of State Programs for  
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families  
National Governors' Association Center for Best Practices  
March 14, 1999**



## **Introduction**

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) required that each state submit a plan by July 1, 1997 to receive a Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant to operate their welfare programs. The law specifies what states needed to address in their plans, including how they chose to exercise various options. The Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) certified each plan as complete if it contained the required elements. States are allowed to amend their plans at any time.

In November 1997, the National Governors' Association (NGA) Center for Best Practices compiled selected elements in state plans from a review of the plans submitted to HHS as well as updated information provided and verified by the Governor's welfare reform contact in each state. (A list of Governors' welfare reform contacts and state administering agencies is attached to the following matrix.) The categories of information selected did not represent all program and policy decisions confronting states, but reflected basic information on key issues that could be summarized simply and concisely. This round two state TANF program matrix provides a comprehensive update of state responses to the original matrix (except to the community service option category) and provides state information for a few additional program elements. States were also asked to provide further detail for some of the program areas that were included in the first matrix. Center staff collected state responses between September 1, 1998 and November 10, 1998.

The matrix is necessarily a work in progress. Some information was not available from certain states at this time or, in some states, decisions had not yet been made. The information in this matrix is subject to change because of further policy decisions by Governors and state legislative action. In some cases, the matrix identifies the Governor's proposal or plan, which is not necessarily reflected in state law at this time.

Before PRWORA was enacted, many states received waivers to implement some of the elements identified on the matrix, such as time limits on assistance, work requirements within a specified period, extended transitional child care and Medicaid assistance for longer than twelve months, family caps, and diversion payments. Therefore, the decisions identified in the TANF state plans may reflect the continuation of ongoing policies authorized under waivers and may be inconsistent with provisions of the new law. PRWORA allows states to continue their waiver policies even if they are inconsistent with the law.

(The original Summary of Selected Elements of State TANF Plans matrix, dated November 20, 1997, may be accessed at the NGA Welfare Reform Information web site at: <http://www.nga.org/CBP/Activities/WelfareReform.asp>.)

## Summary

**Number of plans.** As of July 1, 1997, all fifty (50) states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. territories of Guam and the Virgin Islands, and the commonwealth of Puerto Rico had submitted TANF plans to HHS, and all of these plans have been certified as complete. Throughout this document, the District of Columbia, the commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. territories of Guam and the Virgin Islands are included in the counts of states.

**TANF effective date.** The effective dates shown on the matrix reflect the dates that the requirements of TANF became effective, as identified by each state.

**Continue waivers?** Before P.L. 104-193 was enacted, forty-five (45) states and the District of Columbia had HHS-approved welfare reform demonstration waivers. Some waivers were limited to selected counties within a state, while other waivers were applicable statewide. Under the new law, states may continue or terminate their welfare reform demonstration waivers. The increased flexibility of the federal welfare reform law eliminated the need for waivers on many provisions. Twenty-six (26) states continued some or all of their waivers, nineteen (19) states (AL, AR, CO, DC, FL, ID, IL, IA, ME, MD, MS, NJ, NY, ND, OK, PR, WA, WV, WY) discontinued their waivers, and eight (8) states (AK, GU, KY, LA, NV, NM, PA, VI) did not have waivers. The remaining state (RI) implemented a recently approved waiver.

**Time limit shorter than 60 months?** The law prohibits states from using their federal TANF funds to provide assistance to a family that includes an adult who has received assistance for sixty months, regardless of whether assistance is provided consecutively. A state may exempt up to 20 percent of its average monthly caseload from this time limit on assistance. A number of states have shorter time limits, but most of them also have extensions or exemptions that are not detailed in the matrix. Some states have shorter lifetime limits, while others have shorter time limits that can be characterized as periodic limits, under which recipients receive a certain number of months of assistance within a specific timeframe, with assistance continuing up to a lifetime limit. Some states also have work activity time limits, under which recipients must participate in a work activity to continue receiving assistance after a certain time; or conditional time limits, under which recipients must meet certain conditions to continue receiving assistance. Nineteen (19) states (AR, CT, DE, FL, GA, ID, IN, LA, MA, MO, NE, NC, OH, OR, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA) indicate that they have time limits shorter than sixty months and thirty-five (35) states report that they have a sixty-month time limit.

**Work requirement shorter than 24 months?** The law requires that parents or caretakers engage in work, as defined by the state, within twenty-four months of receiving assistance or when they are ready, whichever comes earlier. Similar to the sixty-month time limit, states may require recipients to engage in work before the maximum time limit specified in the law. Some states with shorter work requirements also have exemptions or extensions that are not detailed in the matrix. Twenty-eight (28) states (AL, AZ, AR, CA, CT, FL, GA, ID, IA, LA, MA, MI, MN, MT, NH, NM, NC, ND, OH, OK, OR, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WA, WI) indicate that they require recipients to work before twenty-four months and twenty-six (26) states indicate that they use the twenty-four-month period in the federal law. However, a number of states that are not setting a shorter work requirement require, or intend to require, participants to engage in work activities as soon as possible rather than waiting until the twenty-four month point.

### **Hours of work required per week same as federal law?**

P.L. 104-196 requires that, in order to avoid a financial penalty, states must ensure that a certain percentage of their TANF caseloads participate in a work activity for a given number of hours each week. The hours required in the law increase over time, beginning with 20 hours a week for single parent families in 1997 and rising to 30 hours per week in 2000 and beyond. Two-parent families are required to work 35 hours per week, or 55 hours per week if the family receives federally-funded child care assistance. Independent of the federal work participation rate, however, states may establish their own hourly work requirements for recipients as a condition of receiving TANF. In some cases, states have established different hourly work requirements than the federal law. Thirty-three (33) states indicate that the hours of work they require per week are the same as the federal law, while twenty-one (21) states

(AZ, GA, HI, ID, IA, MA, NJ, NM, NC, ND, OH, OR, PA, RI, TN, UT, VT, VA, WV, WI, WY) indicate that their requirements differ from P.L. 104-193. Where the state's requirement differs from federal law, details are described in the matrix.

**Work sanction (amount and length for *initial noncompliance*)?**

States may determine the amount and length of sanctions to be applied to families who do not fulfill the state's work requirement. All states indicate that they withhold some or all of the noncompliant recipient's benefit, or the family's benefit, if the noncompliant recipient fails to meet the work requirement. Thirty-nine (39) states indicate that they apply partial family sanctions for initial noncompliance, while thirteen (13) states (AR, FL, ID, KS, MD, MS, NE, OH, OK, SC, TN, VA, WY) report that they apply full family sanctions. Two (2) states (MI, WI) apply either a partial or full family sanction. Information regarding states' lengths of initial sanctions is also detailed in the matrix. States are also given authority to sanction families who do not comply with certain non-work-related activities, such as failure to participate in child support enforcement activities, failure to comply with immunization requirements, or failure to attend school if they are minors.

**Different treatment for new residents (i.e., interstate immigrants)?** States have the option to treat families that have recently moved to the state differently than longer-term state residents with respect to eligibility rules and benefit levels. Forty-one (41) states indicate that they treat interstate immigrants the same way they treat state residents and thirteen (13) states (FL, GA, MD, MN, NH, NJ, NY, ND, PA, RI, VT, WA, WI) report that they treat interstate immigrants differently than state residents. The matrix also includes information regarding how states treat new residents differently. Those states that treat new residents differently generally provide benefits based on the benefit level in the state for which the family previously resided (if previous state's level is less) or enforces the time limit of that state (if previous state's time limit is shorter). States generally apply these provisions if the family has lived in the state for less than a year.

**Provide TANF to legal noncitizens (i.e., qualified aliens)?** The new law requires states to specify whether they will provide TANF to legal noncitizens (i.e., qualified aliens) who were in the United States as of August 22, 1996, and to provide a description of this assistance if they intend to do so. Fifty-one (51) states indicate that they provide TANF to noncitizens as the federal law allows and three (3) states (AL, AZ, GU) do not provide benefits to noncitizens.

**Deny TANF to drug felons?** Under the new law, individuals convicted of a drug-related felony are ineligible to receive TANF or food stamp assistance unless a state enacts legislation to opt out of or narrow this provision. Some states that have opted out make continued receipt of TANF contingent on participation in a drug treatment program. Other states narrow the type of felonies to which this prohibition applies. Thirty-four (34) states report that they deny TANF to drug felons and twenty (20) states (AK, AR, CO, CT, FL, HI, IA, LA, MI, MN, NH, NY, OK, OR, RI, TX, UT, VT, WA, WI) opted out of this provision or modified the exclusion.

**Guarantee child care for TANF families? For those leaving TANF (transitional child care)?** The new law ends the previous entitlement to child care for welfare families and folds funding for this care into a new Child Care and Development Fund block grant. Under this block grant, states may establish income and other eligibility criteria for providing child care assistance to TANF recipients, families transitioning off of assistance, or families at-risk of dependency. Thirty-two (33) states indicate that they guarantee child care for TANF families and fourteen (14) states (CT, DC, FL, ID, MN, MS, NM, NC, PA, SD, TX, VI, WA, WV, WY) report that they do not guarantee child care assistance for TANF families. Seven (7) states (CO, IL, KS, MO, ND, RI, WI) responded that this question is "not applicable" to their programs since the child care assistance they offer is based on an income eligibility level regardless of whether the family has ever received cash assistance.

Before P.L. 104-193 was enacted, sixteen (16) states had received waivers to extend transitional child care for longer than twelve months for families leaving welfare for work. Thirty-two (32) states indicate that they guarantee transitional child care (TCC) for families leaving TANF and many extend the benefit for longer than twelve months, though a waiver is no longer required. Thirteen (13) states (DC, ID, LA, MI, MS, MT, NM, NC, PA, SD, WA, WV, WY) indicate that though they provide TCC, they do not guarantee it for families transitioning off

of TANF. Nine (9) states (CO, IL, KS, MO, NH, ND, RI, VT, WI) report that this question does not apply to their programs since assistance is based on the family's income level and not TANF status. States' durational limits for child care assistance are also included in the matrix.

**Transitional Medicaid longer than 12 months?** The law continues transitional Medicaid for twelve months for families that would lose eligibility because of increased earnings and for four months when eligibility is lost because of increased child support payments. Before P.L. 104-193 was enacted, eleven (11) states had received waivers to extend transitional Medicaid for longer than twelve months. Twelve (12) states (AZ, CA, CT, DE, NE, NJ, RI, SC, TN, TX, UT, VT) now indicate that they continue their waiver authority to provide Medicaid assistance for longer than twelve months and forty-two (42) states report that they provide it for twelve months.

**Drug testing?** The new law allows states to test TANF applicants for drug use. No state currently requires testing of all applicants or recipients. However, some states require testing or screening under certain circumstances. Ten (10) states (FL, KS, MN, NV, NY, NC, OH, PA, SC, WI) indicate that they test or screen under certain circumstances and forty-four (44) states report that they do not require such testing.

#### **Family Violence Option (FVO)?**

States may waive the work participation requirement for victims of domestic violence “for so long as necessary for individuals receiving assistance in cases where compliance with such requirements would make it more difficult for individuals receiving assistance under this part to escape domestic violence or unfairly penalize such individuals who are or have been victimized by such violence, or individuals who are at risk of further domestic violence.” Some of the states that have not formally adopted the FVO indicate that they do provide services to victims of domestic violence. Thirty-one (31) states report that they have elected the family violence option available in the new welfare law and twenty-two (22) states (AR, GU, HI, ID, IL, IN, KS, ME, MS, MT, NM, OH, OK, OR, SC, SD, TN, UT, VT, VA, VI, WI) indicate that they have not. In one (1) state (CT), the decision to adopt the FVO is pending.

**Allow individual development accounts (IDAs)?** States may allow TANF recipients to establish IDAs to accumulate funds to pursue postsecondary education, purchase a home, or start a business. Funds in these accounts are not counted in determining eligibility for federal assistance. Twenty-eight (28) states (AZ, AR, CA, CO, GA, IL, IN, IA, KY, LA, ME, MI, MO, MT, NM, NY, NC, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, VT, VA, WA) indicate that they allow recipients to establish IDAs and twenty-six (26) states report that they do not allow recipients to establish IDAs. Some states also have established an account limit and these limits are also detailed in the matrix.

**Family cap?** Although the federal law is silent on the issue of family caps on benefits, a number of states have established a cap on benefits to recipients who have additional children while receiving welfare. Nineteen (19) states (AZ, AR, CA, CT, DE, FL, GA, IL, IN, MA, MS, NE, NJ, NC, ND, OK, SC, TN, VA) indicate that they have a family cap and thirty-five (35) states report that they do not have a family cap.

**Diversion payments?** States may provide diversion assistance to enable families to avoid receiving welfare assistance. Diversion assistance may be provided in different ways, such as through a one-time, lump-sum payment and/or the provision of health care, child care, and other services. Other states require applicant job search as a diversion strategy. Twenty-eight (28) states indicate that they provide diversion payments and twenty-six (26) states (AL, AZ, DE, DC, GA, GU, HI, IL, IN, KS, LA, MA, MI, MS, MO, NE, NH, ND, OK, PA, PR, SC, TN, VT, VI, WY) report that they do not provide such payments. Information regarding state diversion payment amounts is also included in the matrix.

**Subsidized employment?** The law allows states to subsidize private sector and/or public sector employment for recipients. Typically, subsidized employment refers to “cashing out” TANF, food stamp assistance, or both, and providing these funds to employers who in turn pay wages to recipients. Some states refer to this as “work supplementation” or “grant

diversion.” Thirty-seven (37) states indicate that they subsidize private sector and/or public sector employment and seventeen (17) states (AL, CT, DC, GU, ID, IL, IA, LA, NE, NV, NJ, NM, PR, TN, UT, VI, WY) report that they do not subsidize employment. State durational limits on subsidized employment are also detailed in the matrix.

**Administering agency.** Each state was required to designate in its TANF plan the primary agency responsible for administering the program. Some states identified multiple agencies.

**Contacts:** Susan Golonka, 202/624-5967, [sgolonka@nga.org](mailto:sgolonka@nga.org)  
Rebecca Brown, 202/624-5367, [rbrown@nga.org](mailto:rbrown@nga.org)

### Selected Elements in State Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Programs

State TANF effective date	Continue waivers?	Time limit shorter than 60 mos.?	Work require- ment shorter than 24 mos.?	Hours of work required per week same as federal law?	Work sanction (amount and length for <i>initial</i> noncomp- liance)?	Different treatment for new residents?	Provide TANF to legal non- citizens?	Deny TANF to drug felons?	Guarantee child care for TANF families? For those leaving TANF (TCC)?	Transi- tional Medicaid longer than 12 mos.?	Drug testing?	Family Violence Option (FVO)?	Allow Individual Develop- ment Accounts? Total amount?	Family cap?	Diversion pay- ments? Total amount?	Subsidized employ- ment? (specify duration)
<b>Alabama</b> 10/1/96	no- effective 9/30/98	no	yes- immed- iately <sup>1</sup>	yes	partial; 3 mos.	no	no	yes	yes; yes (12 mos.)	no <sup>2</sup>	no	yes	not at this time	no	no	no
<b>Alaska</b> 7/1/97	no waiver	no	no	yes	partial; until comp- liance	no	yes	no (covered under state program)	yes; yes	no	no	yes- universal screening portion <sup>3</sup>	not at this time <sup>4</sup>	no	yes-up to 2 mos.	yes-on-the- job training; 180 days <sup>5</sup>
<b>Arizona</b> 10/1/96	yes	no-24 mos. within 60 mos. for adults	yes- immed- iately	no-5 hrs. more per week than federal law	partial; 1 month	no	yes	yes	yes; yes (24 mos. TCC and up to 165% of poverty)	yes-2 yrs.	no	yes	yes-up to \$9,000	yes	no	yes-6 mos. with one 3- mos. extension

1. State requires recipients to participate in a work activity as soon as they are job ready and at least within twenty-four months.
2. Once a family's transitional Medicaid expires or TANF eligibility is redetermined, children in the family under 19 years of age may continue to receive Medicaid for an additional twelve months.
3. State has pilot demonstration to screen all applicants at eligibility interview. It will determine whether to expand screening statewide at eligibility intake or case management intake by the end of the year.
4. State plans to include some version of IDAs in 1999 implementation policy.
5. A wage supplementation program is scheduled for 1999 implementation, but the durational limit has not yet been determined.

State TANF effective date	Continue waivers?	Time limit shorter than 60 mos.?	Work require- ment shorter than 24 mos.?	Hours of work required per week same as federal law?	Work sanction (amount and length for <i>initial</i> noncomp- liance)?	Different treatment for new residents?	Provide TANF to legal non- citizens?	Deny TANF to drug felons?	Guarantee child care for TANF families? For those leaving TANF (TCC)?	Transi- tional Medicaid longer than 12 mos.?	Drug testing?	Family Violence Option (FVO)?	Allow Individual Develop- ment Accounts? Total amount?	Family cap?	Diversion pay- ments? Total amount?	Subsidized employ- ment? (specify duration)
Arkansas 7/1/97	no	yes-24 mos.	yes-1 month	yes	full; until comp- liance	no	yes	no <sup>6</sup>	yes; yes (up to 3 years after case closure; copay required during second and third years)	no <sup>7</sup>	no	no <sup>8</sup>	yes	yes	yes-up to 3 mos.	yes
California 1/1/98	yes	no <sup>9</sup>	yes-immed- iately	yes-same for 2- parent families <sup>10</sup>	partial; until comp- liance	no <sup>11</sup>	yes	yes	yes <sup>12</sup> ; yes	yes-24 mos. <sup>13</sup>	no	yes	yes-up to \$5,000 (state does not provide match)	yes	yes (counties determine diversion benefit level)	yes
Colorado 7/1/97	no	no	no	yes	partial; 1-3 mos.	no	yes	no <sup>14</sup>	N/A (provided up to 130% of poverty; counties may allow up to 185% of poverty)	no	no	yes	yes	no	yes-up to 3 mos.	yes

6. TANF is denied to individuals convicted of felonies involving the manufacture or distribution of drugs.

7. After twelve months of transitional Medicaid, state shifts children of former recipients to a new program that covers all children up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level.

8. State did not formally adopt FVO, but has a system of identifying and referring victims of domestic violence.

9. Applicants may receive assistance for eighteen consecutive months and current recipients may receive benefits for twenty-four consecutive months, within a lifetime limit of sixty months.

10. State requires single-parent families to work twenty-six hours per week through June 1999; requirement increases to thirty-two hours per week July 1, 1999 and thereafter.

11. Different treatment is statutorily required, but injunction has barred implementation; appeal is pending.

12. Child care is provided to recipients when they begin job search, when assistance is needed to complete the welfare-to-work contract, or when parents participate in community service or appropriate self-initiated projects.

13. Second year of transitional Medi-Cal is supported with state funds only.

14. Assistance is provided conditionally based on an assessment that the client has positively moved toward rehabilitation.

State TANF effective date	Continue waivers?	Time limit shorter than 60 mos.?	Work require- ment shorter than 24 mos.?	Hours of work required per week same as federal law?	Work sanction (amount and length for <i>initial</i> noncomp- liance)?	Different treatment for new residents?	Provide TANF to legal non- citizens?	Deny TANF to drug felons?	Guarantee child care for TANF families? For those leaving TANF (TCC)?	Transi- tional Medicaid longer than 12 mos.?	Drug testing?	Family Violence Option (FVO)?	Allow Individual Develop- ment Accounts? Total amount?	Family cap?	Diversion pay- ments? Total amount?	Subsidized employ- ment? (specify duration)
<b>Conn- ecticut</b> 10/1/96	yes	yes-21 mos.; 6- mos. exten- sion	yes-21 mos.	yes	partial; 3 months	no	yes	no <sup>15</sup>	no; yes (up to 75% of state median income)	yes-24 mos.	no	pending	no	yes	yes-up to 3 mos.	no
<b>Delaware</b> 3/10/97	yes-partial	yes <sup>16</sup>	no	yes	partial; until comp- liance	no	yes	yes	yes; yes (24 mos.)	yes-24 mos.	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes-6 mos.
<b>District of Columbia</b> 12/3/96	no	no	no	yes	partial; until comp- liance	no	yes	yes	no; no	no	no	yes	no	no	not at this time <sup>17</sup>	no
<b>Florida</b> 10/1/96	no <sup>18</sup>	yes-24 mos. or 36 mos. limit within lifetime limit of 48 mos.	yes- immed- iately	yes	full; until comp- liance	yes <sup>19</sup>	yes	no <sup>20</sup>	no <sup>21</sup> ; yes (24 mos.)	no	yes <sup>22</sup>	yes	no	yes	yes-up to 2 mos.	yes

15. State provides benefits to drug felons if they comply with terms of probation, parole, or sentence.

16. State provides twenty-four months of assistance followed by twenty-four months of workfare and a one-month extension; there is no time limit for incapacitated recipients.

17. The District of Columbia plans to offer one-time diversion payments of up to three months worth of cash assistance.

18. State continues its Family Transition Program demonstration in Escambia County and the program's evaluation.

19. State uses the shorter of the respective time limits.

State TANF effective date	Continue waivers?	Time limit shorter than 60 mos.?	Work require- ment shorter than 24 mos.?	Hours of work required per week same as federal law?	Work sanction (amount and length for <i>initial</i> noncomp- liance)?	Different treatment for new residents?	Provide TANF to legal non- citizens?	Deny TANF to drug felons?	Guarantee child care for TANF families? For those leaving TANF (TCC)?	Transi- tional Medicaid longer than 12 mos.?	Drug testing?	Family Violence Option (FVO)?	Allow Individual Develop- ment Accounts? Total amount?	Family cap?	Diversion pay- ments? Total amount?	Subsidized employ- ment? (specify duration)
<b>Georgia</b> 1/1/97	yes <sup>23</sup>	yes-48 mos.	yes <sup>24</sup>	no-5 hrs. more per week than federal law	partial; 1-3 mos.	yes <sup>25</sup>	yes-until 7/1/99 <sup>26</sup>	yes	yes; yes (as long as meet financial and other require- ments)	no	no	yes	yes-up to \$5,000	yes	no	yes-9 mos. for public and private sectors
<b>Guam</b> 1/9/97	no waiver	no	no	yes	partial; 3 mos.	no	no	yes	yes; yes (as long as income eligible)	no	no	not at this time	no	no	no	no
<b>Hawaii</b> 7/1/97	yes	no	no	no <sup>27</sup>	partial; until compliance	no	no <sup>28</sup>	no	yes; yes (up to 75% of state median income)	no	no	not at this time <sup>29</sup>	not at this time	no	no	yes-6 mos.
<b>Idaho</b> 7/1/97	no	yes-24 mos.	yes	no-state requires up to 40 hrs. per week	full; 1 month	no	yes <sup>30</sup>	yes	no; no	no	no	no	no	no <sup>31</sup>	yes-up to \$276/mo. for up to 3 mos.	no

20. State provides TANF to drug felons except to those convicted of felonies involving drug trafficking.

21. Child care is not guaranteed by law, but is provided.

22. State is conducting drug testing in two pilot sites effective January 1, 1999.

23. State continues its waiver requiring immunizations for special diseases for preschool children as a condition of receiving assistance.

24. State requires recipients to work as soon as possible after making application for assistance, but no later than twenty-four months after first receiving assistance.

25. Families from other states are subject to previous state time limit or Georgia time limit, whichever is shorter. They are also subject to the previous state's benefit amount for the first twelve months of Georgia residency or Georgia benefit maximum, whichever is less.

26. State will provide TANF to noncitizens until July 1, 1999, unless the measure is extended by the legislature.

27. Waiver requires eighteen hours of work per week for both single and two-parent families.

28. Non-citizens are provided cash assistance through a state-funded program.

29. State anticipates implementing FVO after holding public hearing in October 1998.

30. TANF is provided to noncitizens lawfully admitted to the U.S. for permanent residence before August 22, 1996. Noncitizen parents not eligible for TANF must meet work requirements for the dependent minor to be eligible.

State TANF effective date	Continue waivers?	Time limit shorter than 60 mos.?	Work require- ment shorter than 24 mos.?	Hours of work required per week same as federal law?	Work sanction (amount and length for <i>initial</i> noncomp- liance)?	Different treatment for new residents?	Provide TANF to legal non- citizens?	Deny TANF to drug felons?	Guarantee child care for TANF families? For those leaving TANF (TCC)?	Transi- tional Medicaid longer than 12 mos.?	Drug testing?	Family Violence Option (FVO)?	Allow Individual Develop- ment Accounts? Total amount?	Family cap?	Diversion pay- ments? Total amount?	Subsidized employ- ment? (specify duration)
<b>Illinois</b> 7/1/97	no	no <sup>32</sup>	no	yes	partial; until compliance	no	yes	yes <sup>33</sup>	N/A (provided up to 50% of state median income)	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	no
<b>Indiana</b> 10/1/96	yes	yes-24 mos. (applies to adults, not children)	no	yes	partial; 2 mos.	no	yes	yes	yes; yes (12 mos.)	no	no	no	yes <sup>34</sup>	yes	no	yes
<b>Iowa</b> 1/1/97	no	no	yes- immed- iately	no <sup>35</sup>	partial; 3 mos.	no	yes <sup>36</sup>	no <sup>37</sup>	yes; yes (up to 24 mos.)	no	no	yes	yes <sup>38</sup>	no	yes <sup>39</sup>	no-but under consider- ation

31. State provides a maximum grant of \$276 to families with no earned income, regardless of size.

32. Families in which the youngest child is age thirteen or older may receive only twenty-four months of TANF; otherwise, the sixty-month time limit applies.

33. Persons convicted of more serious drug felonies (i.e., selling or trafficking) are ineligible for TANF. Persons convicted of lesser drug felonies (i.e., possession) are ineligible for two years unless they are in treatment or aftercare.

34. State currently funds individual development accounts with non-TANF funds.

35. State does not require a specific number of hours per week, but recipients are expected to participate in approved work and training activities at their maximum capability.

36. TANF will be provided to noncitizens if a federal match is available.

37. State requires felons to participate satisfactorily in a rehabilitation program or meet other requirements to demonstrate they are not using or possessing controlled substances.

38. State uses existing program and non-TANF funds.

39. State operates local pilot diversion programs in sixteen counties effective September 1, 1998.

State TANF effective date	Continue waivers?	Time limit shorter than 60 mos.?	Work require- ment shorter than 24 mos.?	Hours of work required per week same as federal law?	Work sanction (amount and length for <i>initial</i> noncomp- liance)?	Different treatment for new residents?	Provide TANF to legal non- citizens?	Deny TANF to drug felons?	Guarantee child care for TANF families? For those leaving TANF (TCC)?	Transi- tional Medicaid longer than 12 mos.?	Drug testing?	Family Violence Option (FVO)?	Allow Individual Develop- ment Accounts? Total amount?	Family cap?	Diversion pay- ments? Total amount?	Subsidized employ- ment? (specify duration)
<b>Kansas</b> 10/1/96	yes	no	no	yes	full; until comp- liance	no	yes	yes	N/A (provided up to 185% of poverty)	no	yes <sup>40</sup>	no <sup>41</sup>	no	no	no	yes-on-the- job training
<b>Kentucky</b> 10/18/96	no waiver	no	no	yes	partial; until comp- liance <sup>42</sup>	no	yes <sup>43</sup>	yes <sup>44</sup>	yes; yes (12 mos. and up to 85% of state median income)	no	no	yes	yes-up to \$5,000	no	yes-up to \$1,500	yes-on-the- job training; wage supple- mentation in limited areas <sup>45</sup>
<b>Louisiana</b> 1/1/97	no waiver	yes-24 mos. within 60 mos.	yes-immed- iately	yes	partial; 3 mos.	no	yes	no	yes; no	no	no <sup>46</sup>	yes	yes-up to \$6,000	no	no	no

40. State screens all applicants for substance abuse and refers clients to more extensive testing, if necessary. A drug test may be administered as part of the expanded testing.

41. State is conducting pilot project in Topeka for provision of an on-site domestic violence counselor at welfare agency. It is considering statewide implementation following successful completion of the pilot.

42. Cases in which recipient fails to complete an assessment or keep the appointment to complete the assessment results in a discontinuance of the case.

43. State will submit plan amendment to provide TANF to optional alien group.

44. State allows for exceptions if the individual is participating in or has successfully completed a chemical dependency treatment program or is pregnant.

45. Subsidy is not a "cash-out" of recipient's benefits.

46. State screens all applicants and recipients for substance abuse and will refer them to treatment, if necessary.

State TANF effective date	Continue waivers?	Time limit shorter than 60 mos.?	Work require- ment shorter than 24 mos.?	Hours of work required per week same as federal law?	Work sanction (amount and length for <i>initial</i> noncomp- liance)?	Different treatment for new residents?	Provide TANF to legal non- citizens?	Deny TANF to drug felons?	Guarantee child care for TANF families? For those leaving TANF (TCC)?	Transi- tional Medicaid longer than 12 mos.?	Drug testing?	Family Violence Option (FVO)?	Allow Individual Develop- ment Accounts? Total amount?	Family cap?	Diversion pay- ments? Total amount?	Subsidized employ- ment? (specify duration)
Maine 11/1/96	no	no	no	yes	partial; until comp- liance	no	yes	yes	yes; yes (up to 85% of state median income)	no	no	no	yes-up to \$10,000	no	yes-up to 3 mos.	yes
Maryland 12/9/96	no	no	no	yes	full; until comp- liance	yes <sup>47</sup>	yes	yes	yes; yes (based on sliding scale)	no	no <sup>48</sup>	yes	no	no (benefits paid to child- specific account)	yes-up to 3 mos. <sup>49</sup>	yes <sup>50</sup>
Mass- achusetts 9/30/96	yes	yes-24 mos. within 60 mos.	yes-60 days	no <sup>51</sup>	partial; until comp- liance	not at this time	yes	yes	yes; yes (subject to appropriation and availability)	no	not at this time	yes	not at this time	yes	no	yes-public and private sectors; 12 mos.

47. State applies benefit level of previous state to families from other states if lower than Maryland's level. Regulation is pending that would apply time limit of previous state to families from other states if shorter than Maryland's.

48. If health assessment indicates potential substance abuse issue, clients are referred to a managed care organization for further screening and treatment, if appropriate.

49. State provides diversion payments for up to twelve months for recipients with extraordinary circumstances.

50. State has a small subsidized employment pilot project in Baltimore City.

51. The state retained its waiver requiring twenty hours of work per week for all families.

State TANF effective date	Continue waivers?	Time limit shorter than 60 mos.?	Work require- ment shorter than 24 mos.?	Hours of work required per week same as federal law?	Work sanction (amount and length for <i>initial</i> noncomp- liance)?	Different treatment for new residents?	Provide TANF to legal non- citizens?	Deny TANF to drug felons?	Guarantee child care for TANF families? For those leaving TANF (TCC)?	Transi- tional Medicaid longer than 12 mos.?	Drug testing?	Family Violence Option (FVO)?	Allow Individual Develop- ment Accounts? Total amount?	Family cap?	Diversion pay- ments? Total amount?	Subsidized employ- ment? (specify duration)
Michigan 10/1/96	yes-some	no	yes-immed- iately	yes	full or partial; length varies <sup>52</sup>	no	yes	no <sup>53</sup>	yes; no	no-only at 12 project sites <sup>54</sup>	no	yes	yes	no	no	some areas
Minn- esota 7/1/97	yes	no	yes-6 mos. <sup>55</sup>	yes-single parents; no-55 hrs./week required for two- parent families	partial; 1 month	yes	yes	no <sup>56</sup>	no; yes <sup>57</sup>	no	yes <sup>58</sup>	yes	no	no	yes-up to 4 mos.	yes-up to 9 mos.
Miss- issippi 10/1/96	no	no	no	yes	full; 2 mos.	no	yes	yes	no; no	no	no	no	no	yes	no	yes-6 mos.

52. If noncompliance occurs within first two months of benefit receipt, family faces a full sanction for a minimum of one month until compliance. If noncompliance occurs after two months of benefit receipt, family faces a partial sanction for a maximum of four months before case closure or until compliance.

53. Benefits must be paid through a third-party payee, and individuals must meet parole requirements.

54. State has a premium-based program in pilot sites for persons who ended their twelve month transitional Medicaid, but do not have insurance coverage and have income less than 185 percent of poverty.

55. Two-parent families are required to work immediately. Counties have the option to require single parents to work sooner than six months.

56. Payments are made to vendor, and state will conduct random testing.

57. Child care is fully funded for TANF families in employment or education/training activities and for families participating in TCC (12 month duration). Program is adjusted based on demand and approved by state legislature.

58. An individual convicted of a drug-related offense after July 1, 1997, can be required to submit to a random drug test as a condition of eligibility.

State TANF effective date	Continue waivers?	Time limit shorter than 60 mos.?	Work require- ment shorter than 24 mos.?	Hours of work required per week same as federal law?	Work sanction (amount and length for <i>initial</i> noncomp- liance)?	Different treatment for new residents?	Provide TANF to legal non- citizens?	Deny TANF to drug felons?	Guarantee child care for TANF families? For those leaving TANF (TCC)?	Transi- tional Medicaid longer than 12 mos.?	Drug testing?	Family Violence Option (FVO)?	Allow Individual Develop- ment Accounts? Total amount?	Family cap?	Diversion pay- ments? Total amount?	Subsidized employ- ment? (specify duration)
Missouri 10/1/96	yes	yes-48 mos.	no	yes	partial; until comp- liance	no	yes	yes	N/A (provided up to 135% of poverty)	no	no	yes	yes	no	no	yes-12 out of 48 mos. in Kansas City only
Montana 2/1/97	yes	no-24 mos. Path- ways program; 36 mos. com- munity services program	yes- immed- iately	yes	partial; 1 month	no	yes	yes	yes <sup>59</sup> ; no	no	no	no <sup>60</sup>	yes	no	yes-up to 3 mos.	yes
Nebraska 12/1/96	yes	yes-24 mos. within 48 mos. <sup>61</sup>	no	yes	full; 1 month	no	yes	yes	yes; yes (up to 185% of poverty)	yes-24 mos.	no	yes	no	yes	no	no
Nevada 9/30/96	no waiver	no	no	yes	partial; 2 mos.	no	yes	yes	yes; yes (12 mos.)	no	yes <sup>62</sup>	yes	no	no	yes (implement -ation deferred until summer 1999)	no

59. Child care is provided to TANF families as long as they can establish a need for child care assistance.

60. State provides exemption of six months from lifetime limit on cash assistance for victims of domestic violence.

61. A sixty month lifetime limit pertains to federal TANF funds.

62. State conducts an assessment for individuals suspected of having substance abuse problems, and it may then determine whether to subject them to a drug test.

State TANF effective date	Continue waivers?	Time limit shorter than 60 mos.?	Work require- ment shorter than 24 mos.?	Hours of work required per week same as federal law?	Work sanction (amount and length for <i>initial</i> noncomp- liance)?	Different treatment for new residents?	Provide TANF to legal non- citizens?	Deny TANF to drug felons?	Guarantee child care for TANF families? For those leaving TANF (TCC)?	Transi- tional Medicaid longer than 12 mos.?	Drug testing?	Family Violence Option (FVO)?	Allow Individual Develop- ment Accounts? Total amount?	Family cap?	Diversion pay- ments? Total amount?	Subsidized employ- ment? (specify duration)
New Hamp- shire 10/1/96	yes	no	yes-26 wks.	yes	partial; 1/2 month	yes <sup>63</sup>	yes	no	yes; N/A <sup>64</sup>	no	no	yes- in process	no	no	no	yes-on-the- job training for up to 6 mos. <sup>65</sup>
New Jersey 10/15/96	no	no	no	no <sup>66</sup>	partial; 1 month	yes <sup>67</sup>	yes	yes <sup>68</sup>	yes; yes (24 mos.)	yes-24 mos.	no <sup>69</sup>	yes	no <sup>70</sup>	yes	yes-up to 3 mos. minus \$1; once in a lifetime	no
New Mexico 7/1/97	no waiver	no	yes-2 mos.	no <sup>71</sup>	partial; until comp- liance	no	yes	yes	no; no	no	no	no <sup>72</sup>	yes	no	yes-up to 3 mos.	no-under consider- ation

63. State requires families reaching the lifetime limit on assistance in another state to reside in New Hampshire for twelve months before they may receive cash assistance in New Hampshire. Families fleeing domestic violence situations are exempt from the twelve-month requirement.

64. State operates a seamless child care program. It does not separate TANF child care from transitional child care assistance.

65. State provides a 50 percent wage match up to \$3,500 primarily to private sector trainees. Match is not a “cash-out” of recipient’s benefits.

66. State requires that single-parent families work thirty-five hours per week. For two-parent families receiving child care assistance, the first parent is required to work thirty-five hours per week and the second parent is required to work twenty hours per week.

67. As of August 1, 1998, state policy to treat families from other states differently is under appeal.

68. Individuals convicted of drug use or possession felonies may receive TANF once he or she has completed a sixty-day licensed treatment program.

69. State may administer drug tests to recipients in substance abuse treatment programs.

70. State may experiment with individual development accounts through a pilot program.

71. As of October 1, 1998, state requires single-parent families to work twenty-nine hours per week (policy requires four hours above federal law) and two-parent families to work fifty-six hours per week.

72. State may exempt domestic violence victims from work participation requirements for up to twenty-four weeks for counseling services, legal action, and certain other qualifying activities.

State TANF effective date	Continue waivers?	Time limit shorter than 60 mos.?	Work require- ment shorter than 24 mos.?	Hours of work required per week same as federal law?	Work sanction (amount and length for <i>initial</i> noncomp- liance)?	Different treatment for new residents?	Provide TANF to legal non- citizens?	Deny TANF to drug felons?	Guarantee child care for TANF families? For those leaving TANF (TCC)?	Transi- tional Medicaid longer than 12 mos.?	Drug testing?	Family Violence Option (FVO)?	Allow Individual Develop- ment Accounts? Total amount?	Family cap?	Diversion pay- ments? Total amount?	Subsidized employ- ment? (specify duration)
<b>New York</b> 12/2/96	no	no	no	yes	partial; until comp- liance	yes <sup>73</sup>	yes	no	yes <sup>74</sup> ; yes (up to 200% of poverty for 12 mos.)	no	yes <sup>75</sup>	yes	yes (at local district option)	no	yes	yes-public sector
<b>North Carolina</b> 1/1/97	yes	yes-24 mos. <sup>76</sup>	yes-12 wks. <sup>76</sup>	no <sup>77</sup>	partial; 3 mos.	no <sup>76</sup>	yes	yes <sup>78</sup>	no; no (all child care based on income and availability)	no	yes <sup>79</sup>	yes	yes-no total amount	yes <sup>76</sup>	yes-up to 3 mos. <sup>76</sup>	yes-public and private sectors; no durational limit
<b>North Dakota</b> 7/1/97	no- discont- inued as of 7/1/98	no	yes	no-5 hrs. more per week than federal law	partial; 1 month	yes <sup>80</sup>	yes	yes	N/A (provided up to 85% of state median income plus copay)	no	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes-public sector
<b>Ohio</b> 10/1/96	yes-one education waiver	yes-36 mos. in 60 mos.	yes- immed- iately	no <sup>81</sup>	full; 1 month	no	yes	yes	yes; yes (12 mos. or up to 150% of poverty) <sup>82</sup>	no	yes <sup>83</sup>	no	yes-up to \$10,000	no	yes-amount varies by county	yes-6 mos.

73. State will provide TANF assistance to families at either the former state's benefit level or 50 percent of New York's benefit level, whichever is greater. Implementation of provision currently barred by court injunction.

74. State asks recipients to find child care first. If it is not possible to find care, the recipient is offered two options, one of whom must be an informal provider.

75. State conducts mandatory drug assessment for all applicants and recipients upon recertification. The assessment may include a drug test.

76. State allows "electing" counties to set any time limits, work requirements, out-of-state family eligibility, family caps, and diversion payments to the degree allowed under the federal law.

77. State requires recipients to work an average of thirty-five hours per week.

78. Persons convicted of Class H and I controlled substance felonies are eligible for assistance as long as appropriate treatment is available.

79. State requires drug testing of all TANF applicants. Those who test positive are referred for further assessment and possible testing.

80. For the first twelve months of North Dakota residency, state may provide TANF to a family moving from another state using the former state's time limit.

81. State requires single-parent families to work thirty hours per week.

82. State guarantees child care to families determined eligible for TANF, but who became employed before receipt of cash assistance.

State TANF effective date	Continue waivers?	Time limit shorter than 60 mos.?	Work require- ment shorter than 24 mos.?	Hours of work required per week same as federal law?	Work sanction (amount and length for <i>initial</i> noncomp- liance)?	Different treatment for new residents?	Provide TANF to legal non- citizens?	Deny TANF to drug felons?	Guarantee child care for TANF families? For those leaving TANF (TCC)?	Transi- tional Medicaid longer than 12 mos.?	Drug testing?	Family Violence Option (FVO)?	Allow Individual Develop- ment Accounts? Total amount?	Family cap?	Diversion pay- ments? Total amount?	Subsidized employ- ment? (specify duration)
<b>Oklahoma</b> 10/1/96	no	no	yes- immed- iately <sup>84</sup>	yes	full; until comp- liance	no	yes	no	yes; yes (up to 185% of poverty)	no	no	no	yes-under develop- ment	yes <sup>85</sup>	no	yes-private sector; 6 mos.
<b>Oregon</b> 10/1/96	yes	yes-24 mos. within 84 mos. <sup>86</sup>	yes- immed- iately	no <sup>87</sup>	partial; until comp- liance <sup>88</sup>	no	yes	no	yes; yes	no	no <sup>89</sup>	no	yes <sup>90</sup>	no	yes <sup>91</sup>	yes-6 mos.
<b>Penn- sylvania</b> 3/3/97	no waiver	no	no	no <sup>92</sup>	partial; 1 month or until comp- liance <sup>93</sup>	yes <sup>94</sup>	yes	yes	no; no <sup>95</sup>	no	yes <sup>96</sup>	yes	yes <sup>97</sup>	no	no	yes <sup>98</sup>

83. State requires prenatal drug screening for certain pregnant Medicaid recipients (TANF and Healthy Start) in seven mandatory managed care counties. If screening is positive, managed care provider must refer recipients to an authorized alcohol and other drug addiction provider for assessment and treatment.

84. State's work requirement begins at application. Recipients with a child under three months of age are exempt from the work requirement.

85. State provides vouchers to families with additional children born while receiving TANF.

86. A month does not count in the twenty-four month total if the client is cooperating with work requirements, is unable to cooperate with work requirements, or the grant contains only children.

87. Employment development plans are individualized for the recipient and the labor market and are the result of intensive case management.

88. The penalty for the first two months of disqualification is a \$50 decrease in the monthly payment standard.

89. If deemed necessary and available, recipients must participate in substance abuse diagnostic, counseling, and treatment programs.

90. JOBS Plus employers must contribute \$1 to participant's individual education account for each hour paid after thirty days of work-site participation. Participants may use the account after thirty days of full-time, unsubsidized employment.

91. In most cases, the total payment (excluding child care and transportation) is less than one month of cash assistance. State may provide a larger payment if needed.

92. State does not require hourly work rate for recipients during their first twenty-four months on assistance. After twenty-four months, recipients must work for an average of twenty hours per week to continue receiving TANF.

93. If violation occurs after receipt of twenty-four months of assistance, ineligibility period is imposed on entire household.

94. Families residing in the Commonwealth for less than twelve months receive the benefit level of Pennsylvania or their former state, whichever is less. (Provision is currently suspended and decision to reinstate is pending decision of U.S. Court of Appeals.)

State TANF effective date	Continue waivers?	Time limit shorter than 60 mos.?	Work require- ment shorter than 24 mos.?	Hours of work required per week same as federal law?	Work sanction (amount and length for <i>initial</i> noncomp- liance)?	Different treatment for new residents?	Provide TANF to legal non- citizens?	Deny TANF to drug felons?	Guarantee child care for TANF families? For those leaving TANF (TCC)?	Transi- tional Medicaid longer than 12 mos.?	Drug testing?	Family Violence Option (FVO)?	Allow Individual Develop- ment Accounts? Total amount?	Family cap?	Diversion pay- ments? Total amount?	Subsidized employ- ment? (specify duration)
<b>Puerto Rico</b> 7/1/97	no	no	no	yes	partial; until comp- liance	no	yes	yes <sup>99</sup>	yes; yes	no	no	yes	no	no	no	no
<b>Rhode Island</b> 5/1/97	N/A <sup>100</sup>	no	no	no <sup>101</sup>	partial; until comp- liance	yes <sup>102</sup>	yes	no <sup>103</sup>	N/A (provided up to 185% of poverty) <sup>104</sup>	yes <sup>105</sup>	no	yes	yes <sup>106</sup>	no	yes <sup>107</sup>	yes-private sector for 6- 9 mos. at \$2.50/hour

95. State provides child care to eligible TANF families pending availability of funds; families can earn up to one year of TCC. Under proposed regulations, TANF and former TANF families are eligible for child care as long as their income is below 185 percent of poverty.

96. Recipients referred to drug treatment program for further assessment following application or redetermination may be subject to a drug test. If test is positive, individual must be treated and remain drug-free as a condition of continued eligibility.

97. State allows educational savings accounts, but recipients can access Family Savings Accounts (FSAs) through the state department of community and economic development. FSAs may be used for purchase of a home, education, child care, and business capitalization. Accounts may be matched up to 50 percent and up to \$500 a year.

98. State provides an employer subsidy of 50 percent of recipient wages. It also operates a pilot project that subsidizes 100 percent of recipient wages for public and non-profit organizations for a period of six months. State is currently developing payment structure for private organization participation in the pilot project.

99. TANF is denied to individuals convicted of felonies involving the manufacture or distribution of drugs.

100. State implemented waiver on May 1, 1997 to expand two-parent family eligibility.

101. State law continues to require twenty hours of work per week for a single-parent household. The two-parent family hourly work requirement is the same as the federal law.

102. Implementation of state provision to treat new residents differently is constrained by court order under appeal.

103. TANF is denied to individuals convicted of felonies involving the sale or distribution of drugs.

104. State will provide child care regardless of welfare status to families with incomes up to 250 percent of poverty effective January 1, 2000.

105. State provides health care to adults and children receiving TANF and to uninsured children in families with incomes up to 250 percent of the poverty level. State also provides health care to family child care providers of low-income children and the providers' minor children. Effective January 1, 1999, uninsured adults in families with incomes up to 185 percent of poverty will be eligible for health care.

106. State will operate a pilot project for thirty people to encourage microenterprise development; the limit is \$2,500.

107. State will implement a diversion pilot project. Participants will receive three months of diversion and waive their TANF eligibility for six months.

State TANF effective date	Continue waivers?	Time limit shorter than 60 mos.?	Work require- ment shorter than 24 mos.?	Hours of work required per week same as federal law?	Work sanction (amount and length for <i>initial</i> noncomp- liance)?	Different treatment for new residents?	Provide TANF to legal non- citizens?	Deny TANF to drug felons?	Guarantee child care for TANF families? For those leaving TANF (TCC)?	Transi- tional Medicaid longer than 12 mos.?	Drug testing?	Family Violence Option (FVO)?	Allow Individual Develop- ment Accounts? Total amount?	Family cap?	Diversion pay- ments? Total amount?	Subsidized employ- ment? (specify duration)
<b>South Carolina</b> 10/1/96	yes	yes-24 mos. out of 120 mos.	no	yes	full; 1 month after com- pliance	no	yes	yes	yes; yes (24 mos.)	yes-24 mos.	yes <sup>108</sup>	no <sup>109</sup>	yes-up to \$10,000	yes	no	yes-9 mos.
<b>South Dakota</b> 12/1/96	yes-partial	no	yes-2 mos.	yes	partial; 1 month	no	yes	yes	no; no	no	no	no <sup>110</sup>	no	no	yes-up to 2 mos.	yes-public and private sectors
<b>Tennessee</b> 10/1/96	yes	yes-18 mos.; lifetime of 60 mos. <sup>111</sup>	yes- immed- iately	no <sup>112</sup>	full; until com- pliance	no	yes	yes	yes; yes (18 mos.)	yes-18 mos.	no	no <sup>113</sup>	yes-up to \$5,000	yes	no	no
<b>Texas</b> 10/1/96	yes	yes-12, 24, and 36 mos.; lifetime of 60 mos.	yes- immed- iately	yes	partial; 1 month	no	yes	no	no; yes	yes-18 mos. for JOBS volunteers	no	yes	yes	no	yes	yes-public and private sectors

108. If substance abuse assessment at application indicates a potential problem, clients are referred to treatment. Once treatment is successfully completed, clients may be subject to random drug testing to ensure that they are drug-free.

109. State is operating a family violence pilot project in three counties. It will use pilot evaluation findings and consultation with domestic violence advocates to determine whether to adopt the FVO.

110. State has not formally adopted the federal option, but does provide services to victims of domestic violence.

111. State will provide assistance for eighteen consecutive months contingent on recipients' cooperation with certain requirements.

112. State requires forty hours of activity per week. Recipients must work twenty hours in a work-related activity and twenty hours in either additional work or education and training.

113. Under its waiver, state provides services to victims of domestic violence.

State TANF effective date	Continue waivers?	Time limit shorter than 60 mos.?	Work require- ment shorter than 24 mos.?	Hours of work required per week same as federal law?	Work sanction (amount and length for <i>initial</i> noncomp- liance)?	Different treatment for new residents?	Provide TANF to legal non- citizens?	Deny TANF to drug felons?	Guarantee child care for TANF families? For those leaving TANF (TCC)?	Transi- tional Medicaid longer than 12 mos.?	Drug testing?	Family Violence Option (FVO)?	Allow Individual Develop- ment Accounts? Total amount?	Family cap?	Diversion pay- ments? Total amount?	Subsidized employ- ment? (specify duration)
<b>Utah</b> 9/30/96	yes	yes-36 mos.	yes-immed- iately	no <sup>114</sup>	partial; until comp- liance	no	yes	no	yes; yes (24 mos.)	yes-24 mos.	no	no	no	no	yes-up to 3 mos.	no
<b>Vermont</b> 9/20/96	yes	no	no <sup>115</sup>	no <sup>116</sup>	partial; until comp- liance	yes <sup>117</sup>	yes	no (until at least June 1999)	yes; N/A <sup>118</sup>	yes-36 mos. for waiver demon- stration members <sup>119</sup>	no	no	yes <sup>120</sup>	no	no	yes <sup>121</sup>
<b>Virginia</b> 2/1/97	yes	yes-24 mos. within 60 mos. <sup>122</sup>	yes-90 days	no <sup>123</sup>	full; 1 month or until comp- liance	no	yes	yes	yes; yes (up to 12 mos. if income eligible)	no	no	no	yes-up to \$5,000	yes	yes-up to 4 mos.	yes-12 mos.

114. State does not require specified mandated hours of work per week for every recipient.

115. The state's work requirement is thirty months for single parents and spouses of incapacitated parents, fifteen months for unemployed parents, and five months for families from other states.

116. State requires thirty hours per week if recipient is the principal earner in a two-parent family, single parent with no child under 13 at home receiving ANFC or SSI, or the second parent in a two-parent family in which the first parent is incapacitated with no child under 13 at home receiving either ANFC or SSI.

117. State's work requirement is five months for new residents.

118. State has sliding fee scale for all post-TANF and non-TANF child care subsidies if income is below 80 percent of state median income.

119. All Vermont children under age 18 are eligible if income is below 225 percent of federal poverty level.

120. State is piloting IDAs in four counties with a minimum account amount of \$900 per year. It also provides a two to one match for up to \$500.

121. Subsidized employment includes paid community service employment (public or non-profit up to ten months), paid on-the-job training (private or public up to twelve months), paid work exploration (private for profit, non-profit, or public up to six months), unpaid work experience (public or private non-profit; recipient is reassessed every six months), and unpaid try-out employment (private for-profit, non-profit, or public up to four weeks).

122. State's time limit is twenty-four months followed by twenty-four month period of ineligibility for VIEW participants. State's lifetime limit is sixty months.

123. State does not have an hourly work requirement for participants in unsubsidized employment, but requires up to thirty-two hours per week for participants in community work experience.

State TANF effective date	Continue waivers?	Time limit shorter than 60 mos.?	Work require- ment shorter than 24 mos.?	Hours of work required per week same as federal law?	Work sanction (amount and length for <i>initial</i> noncomp- liance)?	Different treatment for new residents?	Provide TANF to legal non- citizens?	Deny TANF to drug felons?	Guarantee child care for TANF families? For those leaving TANF (TCC)?	Transi- tional Medicaid longer than 12 mos.?	Drug testing?	Family Violence Option (FVO)?	Allow Individual Develop- ment Accounts? Total amount?	Family cap?	Diversion pay- ments? Total amount?	Subsidized employ- ment? (specify duration)
<b>Virgin Islands</b> 7/1/97	no waiver	no	no	yes	partial	no	yes	yes	yes; yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
<b>Washing- ton</b> 8/1/97	no	no	yes- immed- iately	yes <sup>124</sup>	partial; until comp- liance <sup>125</sup>	yes <sup>126</sup>	yes	no <sup>127</sup>	no; no	no <sup>128</sup>	no	yes	yes	no	yes-up to \$1,500	yes-public and private sectors
<b>West Virginia</b> 1/11/97	no	no	no	no (5 hrs. per week)	partial; 3 mos.	no	yes	yes	no; no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes-up to 3 mos.	yes-public and private sectors; up to 600 hrs.
<b>Wisconsin</b> 9/30/96	yes	no	yes- immed- iately	no <sup>129</sup>	full or partial; until comp- liance <sup>130</sup>	yes	yes	no <sup>131</sup>	N/A (provided up to 200% of poverty) <sup>132</sup>	no	yes (for self- reported drug felons)	no	no	no <sup>133</sup>	yes-job access loans	yes-public and private sectors

124. State requires TANF recipients to work up to forty hours per week. Recipients attending school are required to work a minimum of twenty hours per week.

125. A protective payee is established after the first month of the sanction.

126. State policy to treat new residents differently is currently subject to temporary court injunction and litigation.

127. State provides TANF to drug felons with certain limitations.

128. Children with income up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level are eligible for medical assistance. The state also provides a basic health plan with premiums based on income for low income families.

129. State allows TANF participants to work up to thirty hours per week. Total participation must equal forty hours per week when education and training activities are included as part of the work activity.

130. If recipient works some of the assigned hours, but fails to work all hours, the sanction is partial. If recipient fails to work any assigned hours, the sanction is full.

131. Self-reported drug felons who refuse to submit to a drug test or who test positive for drug use are sanctioned and receive a payment reduction up to fifteen percent of the grant.

132. State provides child care to all low-income families who meet financial and non-financial eligibility criteria. At application, the income limit is 165 percent of poverty and recipients may remain eligible as long as income does not exceed 200 percent of poverty.

State TANF effective date	Continue waivers?	Time limit shorter than 60 mos.?	Work require- ment shorter than 24 mos.?	Hours of work required per week same as federal law?	Work sanction (amount and length for <i>initial</i> noncomp- liance)?	Different treatment for new residents?	Provide TANF to legal non- citizens?	Deny TANF to drug felons?	Guarantee child care for TANF families? For those leaving TANF (TCC)?	Transi- tional Medicaid longer than 12 mos.?	Drug testing?	Family Violence Option (FVO)?	Allow Individual Develop- ment Accounts? Total amount?	Family cap?	Diversion pay- ments? Total amount?	Subsidized employ- ment? (specify duration)
Wyoming 1/1/97	no	no	no	no <sup>134</sup>	full; until comp- liance	no	yes	yes	no; no	no	no	yes	no	no	no	no
<b>Totals*</b>	26-yes, continue some or all 19-no 8-no waivers 1-N/A	19-yes 35-no	28-yes 26-no	33-yes 21-no	39-partial 13-full 2-partial or full  (See individual responses for length)	41-no 13-yes	51-yes 3-no	34-yes 20-no	33-yes 14-no 7-N/A  TCC 32-yes 13-no 9-N/A  (See individual responses for duration)	12-yes 42-no	10-yes 44-no	31-yes 22-no 1-pending	28-yes 26-no  (See individual responses for total amount)	19-yes 35-no	28-yes 26-no  (See individual responses for total amount)	37-yes 17-no  (See individual responses for duration)

**Note:** \* Totals include the fifty states, the District of Columbia, the commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. territories of Guam and the Virgin Islands.

133. State provides a maximum grant to families regardless of family size.

134. State requires that single-parent families work forty hours per week and two-parent families work thirty-five hours per week.

**State Administering Agencies and Governors' Welfare Reform Contacts**

<b>Alabama</b> Dept. of Human Resources  Joel Sanders 334/242-1773	<b>Colorado</b> Dept. of Human Services  Karen Beye 303/866-3063	<b>Georgia</b> Dept. of Human Resources  Floyd Wood 404/656-5680	<b>Iowa</b> Dept. of Human Services  Deborah Bingaman 515/281-6080	<b>Maryland</b> Dept. of Human Resources  Rich Larson 410/767-7150	<b>Missouri</b> Dept. of Social Services  Mike Hartmann 573/751-9687	<b>New Jersey</b> Dept. of Human Services  Brian Baxter 609/777-1257	<b>Ohio</b> Dept. of Human Services  Joel Rabb 614/466-3196	<b>South Carolina</b> Dept. of Social Services  Linda S. Martin 803/734-5286	<b>Vermont</b> Dept. of Social Welfare  Jane Kitchel 802/241-2800
<b>Alaska</b> Dept. of Health and Social Services  Martha Stewart 202/624-5858	<b>Connecticut</b> Dept. of Social Services  Tricia Stolfi 202/347-4535	<b>Hawaii</b> Dept. of Human Services  Susan Chandler 808/586-4997 Kris Foster 808/586-5729	<b>Kansas</b> Dept. of Social and Rehabilitation Services  Janet Schlansky 913/296-3274	<b>Massachusetts</b> Dept. of Transitional Assistance  Claire McIntire 617/348-8400	<b>Montana</b> Dept. of Public Health and Human Services  Laurie Ekanger 406/444-5622	<b>New Mexico</b> Dept. of Human Services  William Johnson 505/827-7750	<b>Oklahoma</b> Dept. of Human Services  Keith Beall 405/521-2342	<b>South Dakota</b> Dept. of Social Services  Judy Thompson 605/773-4832	<b>Virginia</b> Dept. of Social Services  Clarence Carter 804/692-1901 Denise Dunbar 202/783-1769
<b>Arizona</b> Dept. of Economic Security  Jodi Beckley 602/542-1316	<b>Delaware</b> Dept. of Health and Social Services  Elaine Archangelo 302/577-4400	<b>Idaho</b> Dept. of Health and Welfare  Linda Caballero 208/334-5500	<b>Kentucky</b> Cabinet for Families and Children  Deitra Paris 502/564-3703 Viola Miller 502/564-7130	<b>Michigan</b> Family Independence Agency  Bill Kordenbrock 517/335-3482	<b>Nebraska</b> Dept. of Health and Human Services  Ron Ross 402/471-9106	<b>New York</b> Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance  Sharon Hardie 202/434-7100 Lisa Irving 518/486-4079	<b>Oregon</b> Dept. of Human Resources  Sandie Hoback 503/945-6116	<b>Tennessee</b> Dept. of Human Services  Linda Rudolph 615/313-4702	<b>Washington</b> Dept. of Social and Health Services  Cathy Wiggins 360/902-0650
<b>Arkansas</b> Dept. of Human Services  Ruth Whitney 501/682-8375	<b>District of Columbia</b> Dept. of Human Services  Kate Jesberg 202/724-3914	<b>Illinois</b> Dept. of Human Services  Howard Peters 217/557-1601	<b>Louisiana</b> Dept. of Social Services  Abby Kral 504/342-8366	<b>Minnesota</b> Dept. of Human Services  Ron Hook 612/297-7952	<b>Nevada</b> Dept. of Human Resources  Myla Florence 702/687-4770	<b>North Carolina</b> Dept. of Health and Human Services  Peter Leousis 919/733-4534	<b>Pennsylvania</b> Dept. of Public Welfare  Noelle Cloud 717/772-8318	<b>Texas</b> Dept. of Human Services; Workforce Commission  Ron Lindsey 512/463-2198	<b>West Virginia</b> Dept. of Health and Human Resources  Jack Frazier 304/558-1037
<b>California</b> Dept. of Social Services; Dept. of Health Services; Office of Criminal Justice Planning  Sandra Smoley 916/654-3301	<b>Florida</b> Dept. of Health; Dept. of Children and Family Services; Dept. of Labor and Emp. Security  Don Winstead 850/921-5567	<b>Indiana</b> Family and Social Services Administration  Carlis Williams 317/232-1971 Kathy Davis 317/233-4452	<b>Maine</b> Dept. of Human Services  Peter Walsh 207/287-1902	<b>Mississippi</b> Dept. of Human Services  Anna Marie Barnes 601/359-2528	<b>New Hampshire</b> Dept. of Health and Human Services  Kathy Sgambati 603/271-4602 Mary Anne Broshek 603/271-4442	<b>North Dakota</b> Dept. of Human Services  Kevin Iverson 701/328-2310	<b>Rhode Island</b> Dept. of Human Services  Sherry Campanelli 401/464-2423	<b>Utah</b> Dept. of Workforce Services  Helen Thatcher 801/468-0177	<b>Wisconsin</b> Dept. of Workforce Development  J. Jean Rogers 608/266-3035

<b>Wyoming</b> Dept. of Family Services  Shirley Carson 307/777-7561	<b>Puerto Rico</b> Dept. of the Family  Jennifer Garity 787/729-0109	<b>Guam</b> Dept. of Public Health and Social Services  Dennis Rodriguez 671/735-7101	<b>Virgin Islands</b> Dept. of Human Services  Catherine Mills 809/774-0930
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