STATE OF CALIFORNIA—HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES AGENCY

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MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL LETTER NO.: 221

TO: All Holders of the Medi-Cal Eligibility Procedures Manual

ARTICLE 5B—FOUR-MONTH CONTINUING ELIGIBILITY, TRANSITIONAL MEDI-CAL, AND WEDFARE

Enclosed are corrections to certain pages of Article 5B of the Medi-Cal Eligibility Procedures Manual.

Filing Instructions:

Remove Pages:	**Insert Pages**:
Article 5 Pages 5B-3 through 5B-13	Article 5 Pages 5B-3 through 5B-13

If you have any questions, please contact Margie Buzdas of my staff at (916) 657-0726.

Sincerely,

Original signed by

Angeline Mrva, Chief
Medi-Cal Eligibility Branch

Enclosure

F. Aid Codes

Persons who are eligible for Four-Month Continuing should be reported to MEDS under aid code 54. Because PRWORA also allows aliens who do not have satisfactory immigration status (SIS) to receive Section 1931(b) if they meet the income, property and deprivation requirements of the old AFDC program, they are also eligible for restricted benefits under the Four-Month Continuing. This new aid code is 5W. Edwards is not applicable for persons terminated from 5W because it is a full scope card.

2. TRANSITIONAL MEDI-CAL (TMC)

Effective April 1, 1990, the TMC program provided families a maximum of no-cost Medi-Cal who were discontinued from AFDC due to an increase in the earnings or hours from employment of the caretaker relative or principal wage earner or the loss of the time-limited $30 and one-third earned income disregard. TMC replaced the Nine-Month Continuing Eligibility program which offered nine months of continuing eligibility for persons who were discontinued from AFDC due solely to the expiration of the $30 plus 1/3 or the $30 earned income disregard. Under TMC, persons received a maximum of 12 months of no-cost Medi-Cal providing that they were members of a family who received AFDC in at least three of the six months immediately preceding the month in which they became ineligible for AFDC. Since this program was an incentive for families to obtain full time employment, increases in non-job related earned income such as state disability income which cause AFDC ineligibility did not qualify the family for TMC.

On January 1, 1998, pursuant to PRWORA and state law, Section 1931(b) as described above in Four-Month Continuing Coverage, was implemented. Now, any reference to AFDC has been changed to mean the CalWORKs or the Section 1931(b) program. Neither CalWORKs or Section 1931(b) has time limits on their earned income disregard although there are time limits on receipt of aid for adults. For recipients, these programs do not base unemployment on the 100-hour rule, i.e., on hours of employment. Therefore, the sole reason for TMC eligibility is increased earnings from employment. Like Four-Month Continuing Medi-Cal, all persons terminated from CalWORKs for increased earnings from employment must first be evaluated for Section 1931(b). If they are eligible, they may remain on that program indefinitely. If they are not eligible, they are evaluated for TMC.

Effective October 1, 1998, AB 2780 added a second year of state-only funded TMC for persons who received the first year of TMC and who are age 19 years old or older. Counties are requested to report any pregnant women to MEDS if they are eligible for the Income Disregard (200 Percent) program with the second year TMC aid code and the appropriate secondary Percent program aid code in order to claim federal financial participation. There is no Edwards process for those being terminated from the second year of TMC. Counties should evaluate those persons for any other Medi-Cal program as usual.

The following three examples illustrate situations in which the family may or may not be eligible for TMC coverage:

Example 1. A family received CalWORKs for 18 months. The parents were terminated because the time limit to receive aid expired, but the children continued on CalWORKs. The parents were determined eligible for Section 1931(b) (Aid Code 3N). In the next month, because the PWE's earnings increased, the family was terminated from cash and Section 1931(b). Because the children were eligible for CalWORKs and the parents for Section 1931(b) in three of the last six months, the family is entitled to TMC.

Example 2. A family is receiving CalWORKs. The PWE just started working over 100 hours. The PWE would not be subject to the 100-hour rule. However, assume the increase in earnings makes the family ineligible for CalWORKs. The county evaluates the family for Section 1931(b). Assume the family's income does not exceed the Section 1931 (b) limits. This family is on Section 1931(b) and does not need TMC.

A. Period of Eligibility

The federal TMC program was effective April 1, 1990. Benefits shall begin the month in which the family became ineligible for CalWORKs or Section 1931(b). If the family received no share-of-cost Medi-Cal under Edwards v. Kizer or an AFDC overpayment after the date the family became technically ineligible for AFDC, the family would only receive the remainder of the maximum of the 12 months depending on how many months were remaining.

Example 1. (Prior to the Implementation of the Section 1931(b) program)

If the family inadvertently received Medi-Cal-Only under Edwards rather than TMC for three months (aid code 38), the family would only receive the remaining three months of initial TMC (aid code 39). Since the same zero share-of-cost Medi-Cal is available under TMC and Edwards, counties do not have to make any retroactive adjustments for the first three months. However, if theoretically, the family received Medi-Cal with a share of cost during the first three months, the county would have to ensure the family received zero share-of-cost TMC for the first three months.

Example 2. (After the Implementation of the Section 1931(b) program)

Persons terminated from CalWORKs must be evaluated for Section 1931(b) prior to the county determining eligibility for TMC. If they are eligible for Section 1931(b), they would remain on that program until some change caused them to be ineligible. Those persons who received CalWORKs for three of the last six month, were terminated from CalWORKs due to increased earnings and are not eligible for Section 1931(b) would then receive TMC. Persons who received Section 1931(b) for three of the last six months and are terminated for increased earnings are also eligible for TMC even if they were never a recipient of CalWORKs. There is no Edwards aid code for persons discontinued from Section 1931(b) since the Medi-Cal worker already has this case and there should be no delay in the evaluation for any other Medi-Cal program.

B. Conditions of Eligibility

1. Initial Six-Month Period

The first six-month period has no eligibility requirements other than the family must continue to have a child living in the family and the family must reside in California. Persons age 18 or older are not eligible as children for CalWORKs, Section 1931(b) or TMC unless they are 18, enrolled in school and expected to graduate before their 19th birthday.

2. Additional Six-Month Period

The additional six-month period requires that in addition to the above requirements, that the family must remain employed, received Initial TMC for the entire six-month

period, and meet certain reporting requirements unless good cause for failure exists. The family's average gross monthly earnings less child care costs necessary for the employment of the caretaker relative or principal wage earner may not exceed 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Level for a family of the same size.

EXAMPLE A. The only child left the home in the third month of the Initial TMC period. The family was terminated from TMC. In the fifth month, the child returned. The family is eligible to receive the remaining two months of the Initial TMC period; however, they are not eligible for additional TMC because they did not receive the entire initial six months of TMC.

EXAMPLE B: The family moved to another state in the first month of the Initial TMC period. Although the family continues to meet all the TMC requirements, benefits must be discontinued because they are no longer in California. The family returned to California in the third month of the Initial TMC period. They may receive the remainder of the Initial six-month period and the six months of Additional TMC if they are otherwise eligible since the family continued to be eligible for TMC even though they did not actually receive TMC when they were living out of state. This is an exception to the rule that the family must have actually received the entire Initial period of TMC.

3. Second Year of TMC

Persons age 19 years and older are eligible for a second year of TMC if they were eligible, received the first year of federal TMC , and continue to meet the same TMC eligibility criteria. Children should be evaluated for regular Medi-Cal or given the opportunity to enroll in the Healthy Families Program, if they have a share of cost and are ineligible due to excess property. Counties should report pregnant women in this program to MEDS under the Income Disregard (200 Percent) program aid code in the secondary field if eligible.

C. Determining the TMC Family Members

Eligible Persons

In addition to the individuals who were included in the CalWORKs or Section 1931(b) family unit at the time the family lost eligibility, those who were members of a family who received CalWORKs or Section 1931(b), and family members who enter the home during the initial or additional six-month period, or the second year (if 19 or older), may be add to the TMC case.

These persons include:

- Newborn or adopted children.
- Persons under CalWORKs sanction for failure to cooperate with GAIN or child/spousal support whose income but not needs were included in that unit.
- Persons who would have been considered family members for CalWORKs or Section 1931(b) if they had been in the home in the month the family was determined to be ineligible or whose income and resources would have or were counted in the budget regardless of whether deprivation exists now.
- Persons in the family who were terminated from Supplemental Security Income (SSI) due to increased earnings from other family members on CalWORKs or Section 1931(b).
- Other CalWORKs sanctioned or ineligible persons such undocumented aliens, fleeing felons, etc. whose income but not needs were included in that unit or who were receiving Section 1931(b).

The earned income of an individual who has entered or returned must be included in the gross family income assessment if he/she wishes to receive TMC. Persons added to the TMC case only receive TMC for the remainder of the family's TMC period.

Ineligible Persons

The following persons are not eligible for TMC:

1. Persons who were not eligible for CalWORKs or Section 1931(b) and whose income and resource were not counted when determining family members who were receiving CalWORKs or Section 1931(b) such as the non-needy caretaker relative.

2. Persons terminated from CalWORKs or Section 1931(b) due to the change in the treatment of state disability insurance (SDI) payments from unearned to earned income are not eligible for TMC since this is not considered actual earnings from employment.

3. Persons who were convicted of fraud during the last six months in which the family was receiving CalWORKs or Section 1931(b) are also not eligible for TMC.

4. Persons who remain eligible for Section 1931(b) because they are a Sneede class member and they are in a separate MBU.

5. Persons who do not meet the CalWORKs definition of a child (over 18 and not enrolled in school and expected to graduate by age 19) unless they are child prior to entering TMC. Then they may remain eligible unless they are the youngest child in the home. In that case, the entire TMC family must be terminated.

Persons listed above who are not eligible for TMC and are receiving Medi-Cal under another program such as the Section 1931(b), Medically Needy, or Medically Indigent program are included in the TMC case to determine family size. Their earnings from employment are counted to determine if the family is eligible for the second six months or second year of TMC. A person who is not receiving any Medi-Cal benefits and does not wish to be added to the TMC case, such as a absent parent returning home during the TMC period of his family, is not required to be included and his/her income is not counted, nor is he/she considered in the family size.

Persons Leaving the Home

TMC will continue for families if the parent/spouse or children leave the home in either the initial or additional TMC period; however, the remaining TMC family must continue to reside in the State and include a child. The family size will be reduced when comparing average earned income during the additional six-month period since the person(s) who left will no longer be included in the MFBU. The family's earned income may also be reduced to the extent the person who left had earned income. If the family size has changed during the preceding three-month period, use the current family size.

D. Determining the Causal Relationship ("Entirely or Partially")

Loss of CalWORKs or Section 1931(b) eligibility would be considered to be "because of" an increase in earned income If the increase in earned income from employment was, by itself, sufficient to make the family ineligible.

Steps

1. Determine if the increase in earnings from employment would have resulted in the loss of CalWORKs or Section 1931(b) eligibility if all other factors in the case remained the same (i.e., as if there were no other change in income, no change in family composition, no change in income standards, etc.)

   If yes, the family is eligible to receive TMC.

   If no, go to Step 2

2. Determine if events other than the increase in earnings from employment would have resulted in loss of CalWORKs or Section 1931(b) eligibility if the income (hours or disregards) had stayed the same.

   If yes, the family is not eligible for TMC. Do not go to Step 3.

   If no, go to Step 3.

3. Determine if the family is ineligible for CalWORKs or Section 1931(b) when all changes are considered.

   If yes, the family is eligible for extended Medicaid benefits. The increase in earnings from employment was essential to the loss of CalWORKs or Section 1931(b) eligibility. Without that increase, the family would not have lost CalWORKs or Section 1931(b) eligibility.

   If no, the family is still eligible for CalWORKs or Section 1931(b).

   Example 1: The caretaker relative, in a family with no other income, becomes employed on June 1 and reports countable earned income of $400 in June. At the same time the caretaker relative reports that beginning with June, the family is receiving monthly unearned income of $800. Assume the CalWORKs standard is $775 and the family is no longer eligible for CalWORKs or Section 1931(b) in June due to excess income which is both earned and unearned.

   Step 1. Did the increase in income result in termination if all other factors remained the same? The answer is "no". The earned income of $400 alone did not result in the loss of CalWORKs or Section 1931(b). That is, if all other factors in the case remained the same, the $400 would not have caused ineligibility. Continue to Step 2.

   Step 2. Did other events cause the termination? The answer is "yes". The unearned income alone would have resulted in the loss of CalWORKs or Section 1931(b). Therefore, the family is not eligible for TMC. Do not continue to Step 3.

   That is, the $800 increase in unearned income was sufficient alone to make the family ineligible for AFDC even if all other factors stayed the same.

   Example 2: The principal wage earner (PWE), in a family with no other income, becomes employed on June 1 and reports countable earned income of $700 in June. In July, one child leaves the household. As a result, the income standard for the family in July is reduced to $624. The family is no longer for Section 1931(b) in July due to excess income, all of which is earned. However, the family is not eligible for TMC because the earnings of the PWE did not increase in July, the month in which Section 1931(b) eligibility was lost.

Example 3: A caretaker relative is employed and has monthly countable earned income of $375. The caretaker relative reports that she no longer has to pay for day care in June because free care is available. Without child care expenses, her countable earned income increased to $750 in June.

The family is no longer eligible for Section 1931(b) in June because of excess income. However, the family is not eligible for TMC because the earnings of the caretaker relative did not increase in June, the month in which Section 1931(b) eligibility is lost.

E. Reporting Requirements

1. The family should receive a Notice of Action (NOA) upon approval of TMC which also informs them to keep their earning and child care receipts.

2. In the third month, a NOA should be sent to the family informing them to report by the 21st day of the next month (fourth), the family's gross monthly earnings and the cost for child care necessary for the employment of the caretaker relative or principal wage earner for the preceding three months (months 1, 2, and 3).

3. In the sixth month, a NOA should be sent to the family informing them to report the family's gross monthly earnings and the cost for child care necessary for the employment of the caretaker relative or principal wage earner by (a) the 21st day of the next month (seventh), for each of months 4, 5, and 6 and (b) by the 21st day of the tenth month for each of months 7, 8, and 9 and every three months thereafter for the second year of TMC.

Although the income information collected is not used during the initial period unless it went down, this information is required to determine if the family is eligible for the initial period because the family must continue to have a child in the family and reside in the state. The earnings from employment and child care costs are used to determine if the family is eligible for the additional six months and the second year of TMC. If the income goes down, the family should be reevaluated for Section 1931(b). Since more income information is required for the Section 1931(b) determination, the TMC status form is being revised so that unearned and in-kind income information can now be reported.

Families who fail to report by the 21st day of the required months must be provided a ten-day notice prior to termination unless the county determines that they have good cause for filing late as specified in Section 50175 of the California Code of Regulations.

Persons who receive a second year of state-only TMC must meet the same quarterly status reports and requirements such as income as the additional six-month Federal TMC program.

F. Determining Earned Income

Family earnings must remain at or below 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) to be eligible for additional TMC. The average monthly gross earnings for the preceding three-month period after deduction of any monthly child care expenses necessary for the employment of the caretaker are compared to 185 percent of the FPL for the current family size even if some family members are not eligible for TMC. Child care expenses that are reimbursed by the State are not allowable nor are any other deductions. Family earnings include those of a child as well as the parent.

For example: The Smith family budget (four members of the household).

Month	Gross Earned Income	Child Care Expenses
May	$200	$ 95
June	$300	$105
July	$400	$100
Total	$900	$300

Average Monthly Gross Income = $900 divided by 3 = $300
Average Monthly Child Care = $300 divided by 3 = $100
Adjusted Monthly Income $200

A family is eligible for TMC when its "adjusted" monthly income is less than or equal to 185 percent of the FPL for a family of that size. For purposes of the TMC program, adjusted monthly income is the family's average monthly gross income less the family's average monthly expenses for child care. Thus, in the above example the family is eligible for TMC because its adjusted monthly income of $200 is less than 185 percent of the FPL for four persons. After calculating the adjusted monthly income, round it to the nearest dollar before comparing to the 185 percent of the FPL income standard. Use the usual Medi-Cal rounding rules: if the decimal number is .49 or less, round down; and if the decimal number is .50 or larger, round up. Unearned income is not counted when computing this income test. Individuals receiving TMC are not affected by excess resources.

If the family had no earnings in one or more of the months in the preceding three-month period unless the lack of earnings were due to involuntary loss of employment or illness, the family is no longer eligible for TMC.

G. Intercounty Transfer

Persons receiving TMC who move to another county are treated no differently from any other family receiving regular Medi-Cal in accordance with Section 50137.

H. Aid Codes

39 Initial TMC Full Scope

Persons who are eligible for initial TMC should be reported to MEDS under aid code 39. Persons who are added to a family already receiving initial TMC must be reported under a CalWORKs or Section 1931(b) aid code for their first TMC month of eligibility because MEDS currently will not allow counties to report persons who were not previously on CalWORKs or Section 1931(b) to MEDS under aid code 39.

59 Persons who are eligible for additional TMC should be reported to MEDS under aid code 59.

3T Initial TMC (Emergency and Pregnancy-Related Benefits Only)

This initial six-month aid code should be used for aliens who do not have SIS and who are discontinued from Section 1931(b) due to increased earnings from employment.

5T Additional TMC (Emergency and Pregnancy-Related Benefits Only)

This additional six-month aid code should be used for aliens who do not have SIS,

who have received six months of federal initial restricted TMC under Aid Code 3T, and are eligible for an additional six months of federal additional restricted TMC.

5X Second Year State Only TMC (Zero SOC) Full Scope

This aid code should be used for citizens and aliens with SIS who are age 19 and older and who received six months of full-scope federal TMC benefits under Aid Code 59 and continue to meet the requirements of additional TMC.

Aliens with SIS receiving Medi-Cal benefits in Aid Code 5X must have their alien status tracked per instructions in ACWDL 97-42.

5Y Emergency and Pregnancy-Related Benefits Only

This aid code should be used for aliens who do not have SIS, are age 19 and older, who received six months of restricted federal TMC benefits under Aid Code 5T and continue to meet the requirements of additional TMC.

The MEDS edits have been removed which prevented counties from adding persons to TMC who were not in a CalWORKs, Edwards, or Section 1931(b) aid codes in the previous month.

I. MFBU Composition

Persons receiving TMC shall be ineligible members of the MFBU of those persons who are not eligible for TMC when determining Medi-Cal eligibility for other family members and may use their noncovered Medi-Cal health care costs to reduce other family members' or responsible relatives' share of cost in accordance with Section 50379 and the Sneede v. Kizer lawsuit settlement.

It is possible that some persons will be eligible for Section 1931(b) and some will not. For example, assume the unmarried parent and her separate child are eligible for Section 1931(b) but the other unmarried parent and the mutual child have no deprivation or perhaps mutual child did not meet the definition of a child under Section 1931(b) rules. If the earnings of the PWE or caretaker went up and the mother and her separate child are eligible for TMC, the unmarried parent and the mutual child may be added to the TMC case even though they did not actually receive Section 1931(b) or CalWORKs in three of the last six months because they were members of a family who received Section 1931(b) or CalWORKs. The "18 to 21 year old child" who does not meet the definition of a child under Section 1931(b) or CalWORKs is not eligible for TMC. This person and other ineligible persons receiving Medi-Cal under another program would be counted in the TMC family size and his/her earnings from employment would also be counted.

Due to Sneede rules, some persons may continue to be eligible for Section 1931(b) even if some of the other family members are over the income or resource limits and eligible for TMC. Section 1931(b) persons may continue to receive Medi-Cal until they are no longer eligible. If they have received Medi-Cal under the Section 1931(b) program for three of the last six months, and have been terminated for increased earnings from employment, they are then entitled to TMC for the entire TMC period if they remain eligible even though other members of the family have already been receiving TMC in prior months. They will have status reporting due dates different from the other members of the family who began TMC in earlier months.

J. Return to CalWORKs or Section 1931(b)

If a family returns to CalWORKs or Section 1931(b) during any of the TMC periods and is then terminated due to another reason which does not met the requirements of TMC, e.g., is not related to employment or does not meet the three out of the preceding six-month requirement, the family is eligible for the remainder of the original TMC period if they are otherwise eligible. The months of zero share-of-cost Medi-Cal which the family received when they returned to CalWORKs, Edwards, or Section 1931(b) are counted as if TMC were received in those months, i.e., they are counted as part of Initial or Additional TMC or the second year of TMC for purposes of determining the remaining months original TMC period. If they met the requirements of TMC when terminated, they are evaluated for a new initial TMC period.

For example: The family was terminated from CalWORKs due to increased earnings from employment of the caretaker relative. They received TMC for four months. The caretaker became unemployed and the family was again eligible for CalWORKs. After two months, the caretaker found another job and was terminated from CalWORKs. NOTE: The two months of CalWORKs cash-based Medi-Cal counted as if TMC were received and completes the initial TMC period. The family is not eligible for initial TMC under a new TMC program because they did not receive CalWORKs for three out of the preceding six-month requirement; however, they are eligible to receive an additional six months of the original TMC period if all other eligibility criteria are met. NOTE: Persons who were terminated from CalWORKs or Section 1931(b) must meet deprivation rules when they lose TMC and return to those programs.

K. The TMC Flyer

Senate Bill 391, Chapter 294, Statutes of 1997, amended the Welfare and Institutions (W&I) Code to require the Department of Health Services (DHS) to implement certain informing provisions in the TMC program. The first informing provision was to be implemented May 18, 1998.

Section 14005.76 of the W&I Code now requires that:

- A written TMC notice be given to CalWORKs and Section 1931-Only recipients at the time that Medi-Cal eligibility is conferred and every six months thereafter.
- The above notice and new TMC form is to be provided to recipients when they are terminated from CalWORKs or Section 1931-Only for failure to meet reporting requirements.

Assembly Bill 2780, Chapter 310, Statutes of 1998, also requires the Department of Social Services to send a brief summary of the requirements of TMC and a form which can be returned when any individual or family is discontinued from CalWORKs except for reasons other than fraud. Counties may wish to coordinate their efforts rather than to separately send the TMC flyer and form out to those CalWORKs persons who are terminated for failure to report.

DHS will continue to provide the flyer to CalWORKs and Section 1931(b) recipients every six months. Counties are responsible to give the flyer to CalWORKs and Section 1931(b) persons at the time of approval and the flyer and form when they are terminated for failure to report.

L. Questions and Answers

1. Even though TMC is no longer available to an 18-year-old not enrolled in school and expected to graduate before age 19 because he or she is not eligible for CalWORKs or Section 1931(b), should the county terminate those beneficiaries who are currently receiving TMC under the old rules?

   No. Until the TMC regulations are final, counties should continue to allow those persons between 18 and 21 to receive TMC; however, counties should not put any new persons into TMC who are considered adults under Section 1931(b). If they should become adults during the TMC period, they may remain unless there is no other eligible child in the home. In that case, the family must be discontinued from TMC.

2. When the first year of TMC ends, is the beneficiary evaluated for Section 1931(b) again before granting the second year of TMC?

   Not routinely, unless there are changes which might lead to Section 1931(b) eligibility. The children who are not eligible for the second year of TMC may be eligible for regular Medi-Cal with a SOC, the Percent program, or they may be eligible for the Healthy Families program.

3. Is the family eligible for TMC if they lose CalWORKs or Section 1931(b) due to increased earnings from State disability, or temporary Workers Compensation?

   No. As in the current TMC program, only an increase in earnings from actual employment can make the family eligible for the TMC program.

4. If a family's income drops while receiving TMC, should counties redetermine eligibility for Section 1931(b) or CalWORKs?

   Yes. Section 1931(b) is more beneficial to the family since there are no time limits. However, the family must meet applicant rules if they do not return to Section 1931(b) within four months.

5. If a family received CalWORKs for two months before being terminated and Section 1931(b) for two months before being ineligible due to increased earnings from employment, can they have TMC based on receiving CalWORKs or TMC for three of the last six months?

   Yes.

6. In the second six months and the second year of TMC, do we use the limit for the entire family even if there is a 20-year-old who is not receiving TMC when comparing the TMC family's average last three month's earnings minus child care deductions to 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Level?

Yes. The family size includes everyone in the family regardless of whether they are receiving TMC.

7. If the TMC flyer is returned months after the CalWORKs or Section 1931(b) case has been terminated and it is determined that the family was terminated for increased earnings from employment, should the county process the case for TMC?

   Yes. If the family still meets the "receiving CalWORKs or Section 1931(b) for three of the last six months, they may be eligible for TMC if they are not eligible for Section 1931(b). The county must report the TMC aid code 39 to MEDS immediately following the CalWORKs, Edwards, or Section 1931(b) aid code when they were terminated without any breaks in aid and the family may only receive the remainder of the initial TMC period. If eligible for the next six months, they may continue.

8. May an employed parent return home and be added to the TMC case with the other parent and children?

   He may be added if his income/resources would have been included in the CalWORKs or Section 1931(b) case. If he chooses to be added, his income will be counted.

9. May an 18 year old child who is not enrolled in school return home and be added to the TMC unit?

   Not unless he would have met the definition of a child if he had been in the home.

10. May undocumented parents be added to the TMC unit if their citizen children were terminated from CalWORKs due to increased earnings of the PWE and were not eligible for Section 1931(b) even if the parents never received benefits under Section 1931(b)?

    Yes. The parents could receive restricted TMC benefits because they were members of a family who received CalWORKs and their income was used in the CalWORKs determination.

3. WEDFARE

Effective October 1, 1995, TMC was expanded to include families who are discontinued from AFDC due to marriage or the reuniting of spouses, and whose assets and/or income increased above the AFDC limits or they no longer meet the deprivation requirements. This program does not apply to unmarried parents who reunite. Wedfare is a federal waiver program initiated by the Department of Social Services. This demonstration project does not apply to certain control cases in some counties. The same basic rules, regulations, and aid codes apply to persons receiving TMC due to the Wedfare program as do those receiving TMC due to the loss of the disregard or increased hours or earnings from employment. Wedfare persons are not eligible for the Second Year of TMC. This special waiver group will continue to be eligible for regular TMC until June 30,1999. Families who are receiving TMC under the Wedfare provision may continue receiving benefits until their maximum of one-year federal TMC benefits is completed; however, no new families will be accepted after June 30, 1999.

4. FORMS (English and Spanish)

MC 176 TMC Quarterly Status Report
MC 239 TMC-1 Approval
MC 239 TMC-2 Denial
MC 239 TMC-3 Second Year Approval
MC 323 Four-Month Continuing
MC 325 TMC Flyer and Reporting Form