

Department of Social and Health Services

Olympia, Washington

EAZ Manual

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Summary

Updated the EAZ chapters Effective dates of Change of Circumstance system instructions for adding a newborn to food from ACES Mainframe to ACES 3G

Effective Date - Change of Circumstances

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WAC 388-418-0020 How does the department determine the date a change affects my cash and Basic Food benefits?

- **Clarifying Information and Worker Responsibilities**
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Clarifying Information - WAC 388-418-0020

1. Advance notice:

- LETTERS to determine advance notice time limits.

2. Overpayments due to not reporting or reporting late

See BENEFIT ERRORS and BENEFIT ERRORS – BASIC FOOD OVERPAYMENTS for information on how to set up an overpayment when someone did not report a change timely or when we did not make the change timely.

If someone does not report a change in circumstances required under WAC 388-418-0005, we determine if a client has an overpayment for **each program** based on **that program's** reporting requirements.

- For Basic Food, the household must report changes as required under WAC 388-418-0005(2)(a).
- If a Basic Food assistance unit would not have to report the change based on the AU's circumstances, we **do not** set up an overpayment even if the household had to report a change for another department program.

3. Mass changes

Examples of mass changes include:

Changes to allotments or payment standards	Changes to income standards
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Changes to allotments or payment standards	Changes to income standards
Changes to the Basic Food maximum shelter deduction	Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) to SSI, Social Security, or VA benefits
Changes to the standard deduction for Basic Food	Changes to utility allowances for Basic Food

Worker Responsibilities - [WAC 388-418-0020](#)

1. Temporary changes in income:

When a client reports a change in income that we do not expect to last at least a month beyond the month they reported the change, **do not change their benefits**. This includes having income over the gross income limit for Basic Food. Instead, take the following steps:

- a. Document the reported change, that the change is not expected to last at least a month beyond the date the client reported the change; and
- b. Leave the person's benefits unchanged.

NOTE: If you expect the change to last at least a month after the month the change was reported, adjust the person's income for the change. If we averaged this income, you must re-calculate the averaged income based on this new information.

EXAMPLE: On September 19th, Sue reports that her hours have increased because her co-worker is on medical leave through October 15th. We would not re-calculate Sue's income based on this report because the change won't last through the end of October.

EXAMPLE: On November 14th, Dan reports that he will be working full time for the holiday season through January 1st. We re-calculate Dan's income based on this report because we expect the change to last at least through the end of December.

2. Changes that cause an increase in benefits:

- We require proof of a decrease in income before we update benefits based on the reported change if the change will increase the household's benefits. We decide when to change benefits based on whether or not they provide the proof we asked for within ten days. If they take more than ten days to provide this proof, we increase benefits starting the month after the month we received the proof **even if** they request more time to give us the proof.

- If a change is reported through the online system on a weekend or holiday, the change is considered reported to the department on the first business day following the date the client entered the change online. We increase the benefits starting the following month. So if the client enters a change into their CBA on Saturday, March 30, the change would not take effect until May benefits. We consider the change received Monday, April 1.
- We require proof of expenses that will increase Basic Food benefits only if the expense is questionable.
- When cash assistance benefits increase because someone starts paying shelter costs, we adjust the cash benefits in the same month that the change was reported if proof was provided timely. We do this instead of waiting until the following month. If the proof was not provided timely, then we follow the regular rules for the effective date of the change.
- If a person leaves a community residential facility or a medical institution after the first of the month and they have been receiving CPI monies per WAC 388-478-0045 or 388-478-0040, the effective day for the change in benefits is the day they leave the facility.

Benefits are determined by dividing the grant amount by the number of days in the month. The remainder is multiplied by the number of days left in the month counting the date of discharge. The CPI is divided by the number of days in the month and the remainder is multiplied by the number of days the person was in the facility. The two sums are added together and the CPI amount is subtracted from the total.

EXAMPLE: Sam and his family receive TANF assistance. Up until October 1, Sam had no rent obligation, so the family was receiving a supplied shelter grant. Beginning October 1, he started paying \$200 a month in rent. He reported and verified this change to the CSO on October 10th. Instead of waiting to increase his cash benefits in November, the change in the TANF grant standard takes effect in October, which is the beginning of the month that the change was reported and verified.

EXAMPLE: Tommy is receiving Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD) cash. He was receiving a supplied shelter grant because he was living rent free at his brother's house. On December 1st, his brother starts charging him \$100 a month for rent. Tommy is not required to tell us about this change due to simplified reporting. He tells the CSO about the change on February 10th. He verifies the new shelter obligation on February 15th. The office makes the changes and supplements Tommy's February cash grant, instead of waiting until March. This is because he was not required to report the change, but when he did, he verified timely.

EXAMPLE: Sheri and her child receive TANF assistance. They were receiving a supplied shelter grant. In September they moved and started to pay rent. Sheri reported this on September 5th, but she did not provide proof of the change as requested until October 15th. Her payment standard for TANF will change from the supplied shelter standard to the full shelter standard beginning in November (the month after the month we received the verification).

EXAMPLE: Bill is in an ARC (Adult Residential Care facility) and is receiving CPI, \$38.84. He is released from the facility on April 10th and will be responsible for paying shelter costs. He is eligible for a supplemental payment of \$210.11 calculated as follows:

$\$339 \text{ divided by } 30 = \11.30

$\$11.30 \times 21 = \237.30

$\$38.84 \text{ divided by } 30 = 1.29$

$\$1.29 \times 9 = \11.65

$\$237.30 + 11.65 = \248.95 which rounds up to \$249.00

$\$249.00 - 38.84 = \210.16 (ACES issues the exact amount for the BEG)

If Bill were going into supplied shelter, the same equation applies with the supplied shelter amount being used.

NOTE: If someone reports a change that would increase their benefits, but fails to provide the needed proof, we do not update the case to increase the AU's benefits. We also **do not terminate the AU's benefits** based on the missing proof. We continue to use the previous income and expenses until the next review / recertification.

NOTE: A reported one-time medical expense may have a different effective date as a deduction depending upon how the person chooses to have it budgeted.

3. Changes that reduce benefits:

When people report a change that will reduce their benefits, make the change to reduce their benefits (with advance notice). Do not require proof of the change. We will verify this information at the next eligibility review / recertification.

4. When someone reports multiple changes at one time:

When clients report multiple income-related changes at the same time, review each change separately to decide how the change impacts their eligibility and benefits.

EXAMPLE: Rebecca did not receive her March TANF or Basic Food benefits because she moved in February and did not report this change. Her mail was returned, "Moved, left no forwarding address". Her benefits closed without advanced notice on the last day of February. On March 3rd, she reports her new address. In addition, Rebecca reports a new job. Reinstate her TANF and Basic Food back to March 1st.

Give Rebecca 10 day's advanced and adequate notice regarding any benefit changes from the new job. Any reductions to her TANF and Basic Food would be effective in April.

EXAMPLE: Charles lost his job. He applied for TANF benefits and was approved. The first change is that Charles lost his job. The second is that he now receives TANF. Charles losing the income from his job is a change that increases benefits. If Charles gives us proof of the change timely, we increase his benefits effective the first of the next month. The second change was that he started to receive income from a new source. This is a change that decreases benefits. We reduce benefits effective the month after the change when this meets advance notice requirements.

5. For Basic Food: When a newborn's date of birth is between the application date and interview date:

The newborn is eligible for benefits in the month of application effective the date of birth. However, ACES does not correctly prorate benefits in the month of application when the newborn's application date is different than the rest of the household members. When finalizing the case, you will need to exclude the baby in the first month and manually create a BEG to supplement the newborn's portion. The supplement amount is the difference between what the household is eligible to receive with and without the newborn, prorated from the date of birth.

To determine the BEG amount, take the following steps:

1. **Determine how much the household is eligible to receive if the newborn was in the household at the time of application.**
 - Screen the newborn onto the Basic Food AU. Use the date of birth as the application date.
 - Go through "[Start Interview](#)" and "[Process Application Months](#)" as usual.
 - Go into "[Finalize](#)" and start the finalize process. Even though you screen the newborn in as of the date of birth, ACES [3G](#) will open everyone (including the newborn) from the original application date.
 - Make note of the benefit amount on the [Food Eligibility Details FSP](#) screen for the month of application and [back](#) out **(don't finalize!)**.
2. **Determine how much the household is eligible to receive without the newborn in the month of application.**
 - Go into "[Process Application Months](#)" in the month of application only and code the newborn as a non-member on the Basic Food [STAT-AU ID](#) screen.
 - Go into "[Finalize](#)" and finalize the case.
 - The amount for the month of application should **exclude** the newborn. The amount for the on-going months should **include** the newborn.
3. **Take the difference between the amounts in Step 1 and Step 2 and divide by the number of days from the application date through the 30th.**
 - We always assume a 30-day month.
 - Count the application date as day "one".

4. **Multiply the result from Step 3 by the number of days from the newborn's date of birth through the 30th, and round down. This is your BEG amount.**

- We always assume a 30-day month.
- Count the newborn's date of birth as day "one".

EXAMPLE: A husband and wife apply for Basic Food on 07/10/10. The wife gives birth on 07/20/10 and reported this information during their interview on 07/25/10. The worker screens the newborn onto the AU. After going through Steps 1 and 2, the worker determines that in the month of application, the household is eligible for \$250 as a household of three (including the newborn) and -\$180 as a household of two (excluding the newborn). The worker finalizes the case and approves s benefits as a household of two for the month of application, and a household of three for the rest of the certification period.

To figure out the BEG amount, the worker follows Step 3 and 4:

- $\$250 - \$180 = \$70$
- $\$70 \div 21 \text{ days (from 07/10 through 07/30)} = \3.33 per day
- $\$3.33 \times 11 \text{ days (from 07/20 through 07/30)} = \$36.~~6663~~$
- The worker creates a BEG for \$36.

NOTE: For information on how to create a BEG, see [Benefit Error Group \(BEG\)](#) in the ACES User Manual.