

SCHEDULE 2

CONTEMPLATED POLICY CHANGES

MASTER SERVICES AGREEMENT

REGARDING

DIVISION OF FAMILY RESOURCES MODERNIZATION PROJECT

By and Between

THE STATE OF INDIANA,

ACTING ON BEHALF OF

THE FAMILY AND SOCIAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,

And

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION

SCHEDULE 2

CONTEMPLATED POLICY CHANGES

The attached policy assumptions will be implemented by the State prior to October 2007.

POLICY	CURRENT	PROPOSED	RATIONALE
Case Approval	Prior to IMPACT involvement	Make job search and IMPACT Orientation a condition of eligibility for mandatory participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Client demonstration of willingness to comply with program requirements ▪ Immediately engages them in work
Eliminate deprivation requirement	In two parent families the principal wage earner must have been unemployed for 30 days or have worked less than 100 hours per month after having worked at least 6 quarters in the last 13 or qualifying for unemployment benefits in the past year.	Encourage 2-parent families by dropping requirement that results in family separations in order to support the children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Today's self-sufficient families rely on income of two parents - policies should not discourage family units working together ▪ Removes costly documentation of absence, incapacity and unemployment and focuses on immediate connection to work force.
Eliminate or Increase Resource Limits	For TANF families the resource limit is \$1500	Count cash assets only: consider raising the limit to \$3000	Over 70 manual pages are devoted to types of resources and how to treat each type when determining eligibility: few cases are denied due to excess resources and the cost benefit of

			collecting documentation is negative.
	TANF & FS treat vehicles differently and have different fair market value limits	Align TANF with Food Stamp policy for the treatment of vehicles	Families who are expected to return to self-sufficiency quickly need resources to cushion the transition; return to TANF can be prevented if there is a reliable car to get to work, for example
Face to Face Interviews	The Interactive Interview process results in nearly all clients having to appear in person at application and re-determination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Face-to- Face interviews with State employees required only if case circumstances questionable ▪ Grant hardship exemptions for Food Stamp working clients at re-determination unless high-risk case 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is no federal requirement for face-to-face interviews for any program other than Food Stamps ▪ Adding Date Broker and Error Prone Profiling technology identifies cases with a higher payoff to a face-to-face interview ▪ Reduces costs of transportation and lost work hours for clients ▪ Reduces waiting room time and size. Reduces no-shows and allows better use of state employee time. Removes the need for specific time and date scheduling.
Up-Front Diversion	None	Present up-front diversion as an alternative for cash assistance on a case-by-case basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eligible applicants facing a one-time emergency situation should be able to access assistance to resolve non-

			<p>recurring problem without having to apply for cash assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One-time payment would provide the transitional support needed to remain independent
Applicant Child Care	Limited, if any, funds are available for child care during the application process as other groups of low-income clients are given priority over applicants	Allow applicants presumed eligible for IMPACT to access 30 days of child care after completion of orientation or until determined eligible, whichever occurs later	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promotes immediate engagement in job search activities ▪ Encourages the attainment of a job rather than cash assistance ▪ Diverts people away from relying on public assistance as their main support
Transitional Child Care	90 days of child care for those IMPACT clients who are working and not receiving cash assistance	Transitional child care for working clients no longer receiving cash assistance to be available for one-year (paid partially by the working client based upon their income level).	<p>Lack of child care is one of the primary reasons for the recidivism. Increasing the length of time a working client can access child care would greatly reduce the recidivism. Employment retention and stability are also promoted when consistent child care is available.</p>
Transitional support services-Transportation	TANF – 90 days of transportation assistance for working clients no longer receiving cash assistance, for a maximum of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expand transportation supports for one-year post employment for working clients no longer receiving cash assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transportation issues often hinder continued employment. Recidivism would be reduced if transportation supports were available for a

	<p>\$600.00</p> <p>Food Stamps- 30 days of transportation assistance if employed 30 or more hours per week, for a maximum of \$700.00 per service year</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Align Food Stamp transportation supports with TANF ▪ Increase limit to \$800.00 as needed for TANF 	<p>longer period of time, post employment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Job stability is enhanced with additional resources for transportation supports
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