

SENATE BILL REPORT

E2SSB 6062

As Reported By Senate Committee On:
Health & Long-Term Care, January 11, 1996
Ways & Means, January 11, 1996

Title: An act relating to making welfare work.

Brief Description: Making welfare work.

Sponsors: Senate Committee on Ways & Means (originally sponsored by Senators Quigley, Moyer, Fairley, Wood, Wojahn and Winsley).

Brief History:

Committee Activity: Health & Long-Term Care: 3/31/95 [DPS-WM]; 1/11/96 [DP3S-WM].
Ways & Means: 4/13/95 [DP2S]; 1/11/96 [DP3S (HEA)].
Passed Senate, 4/14/95, 41-7.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH & LONG-TERM CARE

Majority Report: That Third Substitute Senate Bill No. 6062 be substituted therefor, and the third substitute bill do pass and be referred to Committee on Ways & Means.

Signed by Senators Quigley, Chair; Wojahn, Vice Chair; Deccio, Fairley, Franklin, Moyer, Thibaudeau, Winsley and Wood.

Staff: Joanne Conrad (786-7472)

SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS & MEANS

Majority Report: That Third Substitute Senate Bill No. 6062 as recommended by Committee on Health & Long-Term Care be substituted therefor, and the third substitute bill do pass.

Signed by Senators Rinehart, Chair; Loveland, Vice Chair; Bauer, Drew, Fraser, Hochstatter, Kohl, Moyer, Quigley, Sheldon, Snyder, Spanel, Sutherland, Winsley and Wojahn.

Staff: Susan Lucas (786-7715)

Background: Lack of focus on the importance of work may be a barrier to exiting public assistance. Some believe that work programs, combined with supportive services such as child care, training, and medical benefits can help those on welfare achieve independence. Teen parents may be in need of additional attention.

Summary of Third Substitute Bill: The importance of work and accountability is emphasized.

The Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) assesses applicants for and recipients of public assistance to determine their recent work experience and rate of pay. Based upon this information, recipients are placed into target groups.

The Job Ready Target Group comprises persons over 18 years with recent work experience that paid at least \$6.50 per hour, as well as AFDC-E recipients. This group seeks work, without being subject to additional requirements, for six months, after which they are placed in the Job Preparation Target Group if unsuccessful in obtaining employment.

The Job Preparation Target Group comprises persons over 18 who do not qualify for either the Job Ready or Teen Parent Target Groups. These individuals contract with DSHS to participate in one of the welfare to work programs, as a condition of benefit receipt.

Welfare-to-work programs are established for participants, who enter into an "employment development contract of mutual responsibility," and are reviewed for progress every six months.

Two primary welfare-to-work programs are established:

1. The existing Job Opportunities and Basic Skills program is made mandatory, for statewide access by participants.
2. The Tax Incentive program establishes training plans of up to two years for recipients, subsidized by the state through a graduated system of tax credits, and capped at a total of \$4.3 million for the rest of the current biennium, then \$15 million per biennium in the future.

Another option for recipients is community volunteer work, wherein each recipient locates and reports on volunteer community service, with random compliance checks by DSHS.

The Teen Parent Target Group requires unmarried recipients under 18 years to progress toward completion of high school or GED and to live in a specified adult-supervised setting, which can include the home of a parent or adult relative, or if the home is abusive or neglectful, a "supportive living arrangement supervised by an adult," with first preference to an approved group home. The need for a protective payee is presumed.

Teen parent group homes are created as a living situation for those under 18 with abusive or neglectful home environments. Abusive parents are referred for criminal prosecution. Public benefits are pooled for the benefit of the teens and their children. Teens are given parenting and nutrition classes, tutored, and given money management and anger management classes, as well as treatment for alcohol, tobacco and substance abuse. Teen residents may be subject to house rules, including no unsupervised male visits, curfew, and shared child care.

Rights and responsibilities of all public assistance recipients include the requirement that after two years in a program, and up to six months additional job search, benefits are reduced by 20 percent each six months. However, benefits may not exceed a lifetime limit of five years, for persons over 18. Requirements of participation are tolled for illness and disability, including disability caused by domestic violence, or for lack of child care.

Benefits are extended for two years if the recipient participates in a community volunteer experience. Persons are not required to participate in some requirements if they have a child under three, or under other specified conditions. Transitional child care and medical benefits are provided. Upon exhaustion of transitional medical benefits, individuals receive coverage under the Basic Health Plan at no cost for an additional year.

The crime of predatory nonsupport is created. If an obligor fails to pay support for a second or subsequent child born on public assistance to a person under 18, the violation is a gross misdemeanor or a class C felony.

Child support enforcement is enhanced by revocation of state licensure (driver's and professional licenses) for parents in arrears on ordered support. In cases of nonpayment of support, obligors either arrange and make payment, perform community service or are subject to criminal penalties. Their names may also be printed in the newspaper and they may also be selected for a child support enforcement publicity campaign that would print and distribute posters of their photos, identities and the amounts in arrears.

To facilitate siting of AFDC-related group homes, cities and counties may not prohibit such homes, but may limit their number.

Extensive studies are required for welfare-to-work programs.

Third Substitute Bill Compared to Second Substitute Bill: The Full Employment Act work program, the family cap, and the \$20 million appropriation are deleted. Posters of nonpaying child support obligors may be publicized. The tax incentive program may receive \$4.3 million for the rest of the current biennium. Notice of persons in arrears on child support and subject to license suspension is by attempted personal service or, failing that, by certified mail. Additional technical changes are made.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Available.

Effective Date: The bill takes effect on July 1, 1996.

Testimony For: None.

Testimony Against: Teen mothers will experience hardship if benefits are cut.

Testified: Mark McDermott, Liz Berbert Dunbar, Meg Sollenberger, Wolfgang Opitz, DSHS; Michelle Freeman, Kelly Buress, Angela Murphy, Monoah Tamola, students.