

# SENATE BILL REPORT

## ESHB 1875

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As of March 23, 2015

**Title:** An act relating to the definition of work activity for the purposes of the WorkFirst program.

**Brief Description:** Concerning the definition of work activity for the purposes of the WorkFirst program.

**Sponsors:** House Committee on Appropriations (originally sponsored by Representatives Walsh, Kagi, Johnson, Sawyer, Pettigrew, Moscoso, Zeiger, Ormsby, Appleton and Young).

**Brief History:** Passed House: 3/04/15, 90-6.

**Committee Activity:** Human Services, Mental Health & Housing: 3/16/15.

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### SENATE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN SERVICES, MENTAL HEALTH & HOUSING

**Staff:** Alison Mendiola (786-7444)

**Background:** Temporary Assistance for Needy Families. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) is a federal block grant established under the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. The TANF program replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program, which had provided grants to poor families with children since the 1930s.

States use TANF block grants to operate their own programs. State programs differ, but operate in accordance with the following purposes set forth in federal law:

- to provide assistance to needy families so that children may be cared for in their own homes or in the homes of relatives;
- end the dependence of needy parents on government benefits by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage;
- prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies and establish annual numerical goals for preventing and reducing the incidence of these pregnancies; and
- encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

In addition to money received from the federal government, states must spend their own funds on programs for needy families or face financial penalties; this is referred to as the Maintenance of Effort, or MOE, requirement.

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*This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not a part of the legislation nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent.*

WorkFirst. Washington's TANF program is called WorkFirst and is administered by the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS). Under the WorkFirst program, eligible adults receive various forms of assistance while they participate in activities that will help them connect to the workforce. The federal statutes require a certain participation rate for adults receiving TANF benefits, and states may be penalized if they fail to meet the required participation rate. Federal statute defines both the activity as well as the length of time that a WorkFirst participant may spend on that activity. These definitions are also codified in state law. A work activity includes unsubsidized and subsidized paid employment, internships, on-the-job training, job search and job readiness assistance, vocational education training, education, and other activities.

Currently, a WorkFirst participant's vocational education training may not exceed 12 months.

**Summary of Bill:** Until August 1, 2019, a WorkFirst participant may engage in up to 24 months of vocational training, subject to appropriation. On August 1, 2019, the maximum length of vocational training for a WorkFirst recipient reverts back to 12 months.

**Appropriation:** None.

**Fiscal Note:** Available.

**Committee/Commission/Task Force Created:** No.

**Effective Date:** Ninety days after adjournment of session in which bill is passed.

**Staff Summary of Public Testimony:** PRO: Education is necessary to achieve self-sufficiency. Twelve months of vocational training only helps 14 to 16 percent of recipients which is a terrible rate of return. Extending vocational education training to two years gives those a fighting chance for an associate's degree which leads to a family wage job, getting off welfare sooner, and the opportunity to develop marketable skills to stay off welfare permanently. Otherwise, the current training timeframe is penny wise but pound foolish. A recipient works with a caseworker to determine if vocational education is a viable alternative, some have other issues to address like domestic violence or the recipient may be job ready. The fiscal note assumes everyone enrolled now would do 24 months of training but that is not accurate. Community colleges do evaluations of the student and determine what program to enroll them in; you can't do two years on your way to a four-year degree, but for families where a two-year certificate is the goal, this bill makes the difference for life and state law should not be a barrier.

**Persons Testifying:** PRO: Representative Walsh, prime sponsor, Alex Hur, Statewide Poverty Action Network; Robin Zukoski, Columbia Legal Services.

**Persons Signed in to Testify But Not Testifying:** No one.