
WV WORKS Activities/Requirements

- Participates in vocational education for at least 20 hours per week.

Individuals scheduled to attend class but who do not attend may not be credited with hours of participation. Actual hours of participation must be reported.

When class is not available for 20 hours per week, an additional activity assignment must be made to meet the minimum required hours.

2. Two-Parent Families

The minimum hours of participation for 2-parent families depend upon the receipt of federally funded child care. The participation requirement may be met by one or both parents. There is no requirement that each parent participate equally.

When the family does not receive federally funded child care, the minimum number of hours of participation is 35 hours/week. When the family receives federally funded child care, the minimum number of hours of participation is 55 hours/week.

NOTE: In a two parent family in which a parent under the age of 20, who does not have a high school diploma, that parent must maintain satisfactory attendance at a secondary school (or the equivalent) or be enrolled in a vocational education program. If both parents are under the age of 20 and do not have high school diplomas, both must meet this requirement.

B. ABSENCES

Workers must determine whether absences are excused or unexcused. Participation for Work-Eligible Individuals is calculated on the actual hours of attendance or participation each month and converted to a weekly average. The following guidelines are used to determine actual hours of attendance/participation for planned school breaks or individual absences.

When excused absences are used in the total number of hours of participation, according to the instructions below, the Worker includes the excused absences on WP screen WPSC and records on CMIC how the total was computed.

1. Planned School Breaks and Holidays

School breaks are not counted as participation hours. Only Federally designated holidays which occur during the regular school year are counted as participation hours. The participant must have been scheduled to attend on those holidays in order to receive participation credit. See item 3 in this Section.

EXAMPLE: A participant is scheduled Monday through Thursday in his activity. A federal holiday falls on a Friday. He must not receive participation credit for this holiday.

2. Individual Absences

This policy establishes the guidelines for the treatment of hours missed in participation under WV WORKS. All missed time whether excused or unexcused, must be made up within the month in which it is missed. When it is impossible to make up time missed, the Worker must decide if the absence is excused or unexcused.

Excused absences of up to 2 days/month, not to exceed a maximum of 10 days in the 12-month period, including the current and the preceding 11-months, may be counted as hours worked in that month. The hours worked include the excused hours when participation did not actually occur. An excused absence includes illness or other good cause which prevented participation. It is the responsibility of the Worker to determine if the absence is excused or unexcused based on contact with the employer/contractor and client documentation. A determination of good cause may only be made by the WV WORKS staff.

Excused absences must not be used toward calculating the monthly participation hours unless the Worker has determined that the absences meet the definition of what may be excused and the participant was scheduled to work that day. The Worker must document in case comments why the absences are being excused and how the reason for the absence was verified.

NOTE: A fixed calendar year is not used (i.e. January – December). The running total of excused absences credited for the most recent 12 months (defined as the most recent month plus the preceding 11 months) must be calculated each month.

For each month the Worker must record in CMIC the number of days of excused absences counted towards participation for the current month and the absences credited for the preceding 11 months. Each month, the preceding 11 months plus the current must be reviewed to insure the 10 day limit is not exceeded in any 12-month period.

EXAMPLE: The timesheet for August 2007 is received. To determine the number of absences that may be used for August, the Worker must review all absences reported from September 2006 through July 2007.

NOTE: Additional days of absence may be considered excused if appropriate, but may not count as hours of participation. Inclement weather and states of emergency are included in the two days per month,

maximum 10 days/year excused absences which may count as participation. A partial day of absence counts as one day towards the two days maximum.

Should there be more than two days of excused absences during the month, the Worker should use the two days in which the most hours were missed for participation hours credit.

EXAMPLE: During October, Mr. Foxworthy attended vocational training 18 days at 7 hours per day for a total of 126 hours. The school observed 1 federal holiday, Columbus Day. Mr. Foxworthy missed 2 days. He was ill **1 full day and had a doctor's statement to verify the illness; he missed the 2nd day because he overslept. Since the excused absence may be counted and credited as participation hours, his total hours for October are $126 + 7$ (holiday) + 7 (excused absence) = 140.**

EXAMPLE: Ms. Crump participates in a CWEP assignment 128 hours per month. She works 8 hours per day the first 4 weeks of each month, Monday through Thursday. There were no observed holidays during the month. In October, Ms. Crump had medical appointments and was absent on the following dates: 10/3, 2 hours; 10/11, 4 hours; 10/17, 2 hours; and 10/23, 4 hours. Although these absences are considered excused, the total that can be credited towards her participation for October are 8 hours for 10/11 and 10/23. Her total participation hours are: $116 + 8 = 124$.

EXAMPLE: Ms. Poovy has a minimum weekly work requirement of 30 hours. She is assigned to JOIN and is scheduled to work 135 hours per month. She normally works 8 hours per day Monday through Friday during the first 3 weeks each month and the remaining 15 hours on Monday and Tuesday of the fourth week. During October she had an excused absence for the entire day on Tuesday, 10/6 (8 hours). There was a federal holiday but she was not scheduled to work on that day. Her total attendance for October was 127 hours. The conversion chart shows that without the excused absence added in, she still meets the minimum weekly average of 30 hours for October. The Worker enters 30 hours in WPSC for October. The Worker could add the excused absence which would give this client an average of 31 hours per week but chose not to in order to save counting this absence as participation hours towards the 10 days per year maximum.

Form DFA-DRA-2 is used to track the number of absences in any 12-month period. This form must be attached to the case record and updated each month. A case recording must be made in CMIC each month listing the number of excused absences credited that month for participation hours and the total number of excused absences credited during the previous 11 months.

NOTE: Because use of excused absences is limited to 2 per month/ 10 per 12 month period, the Case Manager should use his discretion when counting these hours. If the participant will not meet the participation requirement when including the absences, it may not be in the best interest of the client to count these absences for participation.

Unexcused absences that cannot be made up during the month are not counted as hours of participation. Only the hours actually worked count.

Record the results of all contacts with the employer/contractor concerning this issue on RAPIDS screen CMIC. At the end of the month the timesheet must correctly identify any absence. Any inconsistency or irregularity on the timesheet must be worked out with the employer/contractor. Absences that are made up during the month are not reported as excused or unexcused.

3. Holidays

Only federally designated holidays may be counted as days worked when the client would normally have been scheduled. These include New Year's, Martin Luther King Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

4. Paid Vacation/Sick Leave

When the Work-Eligible Participant is on paid vacation, paid sick leave, or paid annual leave from work, the time he would normally have spent at work during that time is counted as hours worked.

C. PARTICIPANT DOCUMENTATION

1. Methods Of Documenting Participation Hours

All hours of participation in activities must be verified. The Participant Timesheet, DFA-TS-12, is the standard timesheet used to document participation. When used, it is given to providers to report attendance and satisfactory progress in the activity. These timesheets may also be given to the client to have providers complete. Some employers/sponsors have their own timesheets. These are acceptable means of verification as long as these timesheets provide the necessary information and are signed by the site supervisor. Documentation is required and must be available from the activity site at least every two weeks for all activities except for Job Readiness and Job Search Assistance in which documentation is required and must be available daily. Monthly timesheets must be filed in participants' case records.

For Work-Eligible Participants who are employed, other documents and methods may be used to verify work hours. Although timesheets and written confirmation from the employer may be used, the following alternative methods may also be used to document these hours:

- Pay stubs
- Time cards signed by the employer
- Sign-in/sign out sheets signed by the employer
- Work schedules signed by the employer

For employment, based on valid documentation, hours may be projected for 6 months unless there is a change in the number of work hours. When this happens, then actual hours must be documented and prospectively reported for 6 months. At the end of 6 months, current hours must be re-verified. The preferred method of verification of hours is 30 days of pay stubs to be used to project the client's participation for up to a six month period.

To receive support service payments, employed participants who continue to receive cash assistance must submit a timesheet signed by the employer listing the days worked. Pay stubs cannot be used for this purpose. Employed participants who no longer receive cash assistance must submit the application for continued support service payments, DFA-SS-2. In addition, a timesheet signed by the client listing the days worked must be submitted.

2. Participation Calculation

The calculation of monthly participation hours for self-employed Work-Eligible Individuals (those owning/operating their own business/service, providing child care, etc.) is determined in the following manner: Gross income minus business expenses divided by the federal minimum wage. If the number of recordable participation hours fall short of the minimum required hours, additional activity placement must be made by the Worker.

EXAMPLE: Ms. B provides child care for her neighbor's two children, Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. The neighbor pays Ms. B \$125 per week. Ms. B claims no business expenses. Ms. B received \$600 pay for August. Her hours of participation are: \$600 divided by \$5.85 = 102.57 (rounded up to 103 hours.) The conversion chart indicates this equals 24 hours per week. In this example Ms. B has a work requirement of 30 hours per week; therefore, she must participate in another core or non-core work activity for no less than 6 hours per week.

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To receive support service payments, self-employed Work-Eligible Individuals must complete and sign a self-reported timesheet, DFA-TS-12, to determine the days actually worked.

College attendance must be verified by provision of a timesheet, DFA-TS-12, signed by the client to determine days and hours of actual attendance.

The calculation of hours of participation for other allowable activities is based on the following process:

- Step 1: Determine the client's total monthly hours of participation, as reported on his timesheet.
- Step 2: Add time for excused absences as found in Section 24.3,B, up to 2 days.
- Step 3: Add hours for federally designated Holidays.
- Step 4: Add hours for paid vacation and paid sick leave.
- Step 5: Convert total monthly hours to weekly average hours using the conversion chart.

The result is the average weekly participation hours.

Average weekly hours are determined by using the "TANF Participation Hours Conversion Chart" on the DFA Intranet site. The current calculation used on the chart in converting to weekly hours is 4.33 weeks for each month of the year. To determine the average weekly hours or participation for the first month of receipt of WV WORKS in any activity, refer to the "Participation Rate Chart - Prorated for First Month of Participation" on the DFA Intranet site.

3. Case Recordings

Appropriate case recordings in CMIC are required in documenting participation hours for Work-Eligible Individuals and how support service payments are calculated (transportation for example).

4. System Coding Of Participation Hours

Participation hours for months in which WV WORKS benefits were received must be entered in RAPIDS Work Programs screen WPSC as soon as possible but no later than the day before BI Pulldown of the following month. The Worker must be certain to enter the hours of participation for the correct month.