

- When an assistance group becomes ineligible due to failure of a parent or caretaker, without good cause, to meet the 24-month work requirement, the beginning date of eligibility cannot be any earlier than the first day on which he participates in an activity which meets the 24-month work requirement.

Exception: A parent with a newborn child has good cause while the child is less than 12 weeks of age for failure to meet the 24-month work requirement.

If the non-parent caretaker is no longer in a 12-month period for which he chose to be included, eligibility for the otherwise eligible child(ren) may begin as soon as the 12-month period ends, so long as the caretaker chooses exclusion from the assistance group.

NOTE: When a non-parent caretaker's 12-month period for which he opted inclusion ends, he may again receive WV WORKS for the otherwise eligible child(ren), even when not meeting the 24-month work requirement, as long as he chooses to be excluded from the AG. If he reapplies during the 12-month period for which he chose inclusion, or after the 12-month period ends and he again chooses to be included, he must meet the 24-month work requirement to receive WV WORKS for the child(ren).

- If the AG or non-recipient Work-Eligible Individual is serving a WV WORKS 3rd or subsequent sanction, the beginning date of eligibility is the day after the sanction period ends. See Section 13.9,A.

EXAMPLE: Mr. Nelson is placed in a WV WORKS 3rd sanction, effective 2/1/07. The reason for the sanction was his failure to participate in an assigned activity. He reapplies for WV WORKS 5/2/07. His beginning date of eligibility for WV WORKS, if otherwise eligible, is 5/2/07 and is not contingent on his participation in an activity.

Because eligibility for WV WORKS has no bearing on Medicaid eligibility, the beginning date of Medicaid eligibility must be determined according to the coverage group(s), if any, under which WV WORKS recipients receive Medicaid. See Sections 1.6 through 1.22.

N. REDETERMINATION SCHEDULE

Cases are normally redetermined annually. The redetermination schedule is set automatically by the data system, unless the Worker and Supervisor agree that a redetermination must be completed earlier. When a case is reopened without a DFA-2 the Worker must ensure that the client continues in the same redetermination cycle. The individual(s) who is interviewed must sign the DFA-2. If the child(ren) lives with both parents or a parent and a stepparent, both must sign.

Cases may be redetermined more frequently at the discretion of the Worker and Supervisor when any of the following occur:

- There are persons in the AG or IG who frequently change jobs or work intermittently.
- QA has found a client error in the case.
- The composition of the AG or Income Group has frequently changed and is likely to continue to change.
- A substantial change is expected.
- The household reports expenses exceeding its income.
- RAPIDS schedules a redetermination due to receipt of another benefit, such as SNAP benefits, under the same case number.

O. EXPEDITED PROCESSING

There are no requirements for expedited processing. Cases are approved in the order in which eligibility is established.

P. CLIENT NOTIFICATION

See Chapters 6 and the RAPIDS User Guide.

Q. DATA SYSTEM ACTION

Data system action is required to complete the application process. All applications, whether approved, denied or withdrawn, must be entered in RAPIDS.

R. REDETERMINATION VARIATIONS

The redetermination process is the same as the application process with the following exceptions.

1. Redetermination List

RAPIDS selects cases due for redetermination on the Friday which falls between the 8th and 14th of the month prior to the month the redetermination is due. The redetermination list is displayed on the Worker's alert screen.

2. Scheduling Interviews

Use the DFA-10 or the RAPIDS letter CSLC or CSLD to notify the client of the appointment.