

**County of Orange Social Services Agency
Family Self-Sufficiency**

Program/Area: CalWORKs/Welfare-To-Work

Title: CalWORKs Deprivation

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PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to provide instructions on the CalWORKs deprivation of parental support or care of the CalWORKs eligible child(ren), one of the eligibility factors for CalWORKs. A child's deprivation is based on the status of his/her natural or adoptive parent(s).

BASIS OF DEPRIVATION

A child is considered deprived of parental support or care if:

- Either parent is deceased.
- Either parent is physically or mentally incapacitated.
- Either parent is continually absent from the home in which the child is living.
- The Principal Earner parent is unemployed.

The basis for deprivation shall be determined:

- At the time of application.
- When the SAR 7 is processed (once per year).
- At the annual Redetermination (RRR).
- For Annual Reporting/Child-Only (AR/CO) when household composition (HH) is reported.

Note: When the child is deprived of parental support or care for more than one reason, eligibility may be established on any basis of deprivation listed above. The basis of deprivation which results in higher Maximum Aid Payment (MAP) or permits federal participation shall be used whenever possible.

Impact of Semi-Annual Reporting (SAR) on Deprivation:

A CalWORKs recipient must demonstrate continued eligibility under the deprivation requirement only once per payment period based on the information reported on the SAR 7. Deprivation for an AU may change mid-period, but the eligibility staff cannot decrease benefits or discontinue the case based on changes in deprivation until the SAR 7 for the payment period is processed.

Refer to [CalWORKs policy 100-E5 Semi Annual Reporting \(SAR\)](#)

DEFINITION OF A Parent

PARENT

Parent means either the father or the mother, natural or adoptive, whether married or unmarried.

- Deprivation is based on the person presumed to be the legal parent unless rebutted by a statement of the mother or a court order.
- Deprivation of an adopted child is based on the status of adoptive parents, not of the natural parents.

Preliminary Determination of the Person Presumed to be the Legal Parent

In cases where there is a question regarding paternity or legal parent, the matter must be referred to the District Attorney.

Surrogate Parenting

Surrogate parenting occurs when a woman agrees to be artificially inseminated with semen from a man not her husband, and to release the child so conceived to the man and his wife after the child's birth.

There are various issues regarding surrogate parenting which have not yet been resolved in the courts. Until these issues have been settled, decisions regarding CalWORKs eligibility have to be made on a case-by-case basis.

Presence of a Stepparent or Unrelated Adult in the Home

Deprivation is not affected by the presence in the home of a stepparent or an unrelated adult.

**DECEASED
DEPRIVATION**

Deceased deprivation exists if either parent is deceased. Acceptable evidence of the death of a parent:

- A copy of the death certificate.
- An award letter from the Social Security Administration based on the death of the parent.
- A newspaper account of the parent's death.
- Other reliable documentation.

Note: If the Death Certificate is not available, contact Program for direction. The reason why a Death Certificate is not available and what is being used in its place must be documented in CalWIN Case Comments.

Other Requirements:

- If both parents are deceased, the caretaker/relative must be a defined relative.
- If the child is living with a relative/caretaker other than a parent (if only one parent deceased), a referral for child support shall be made. Refer to [CalWORKs policy 100-A1 Child Support](#).
- The applicant/recipient must be instructed to apply for Social Security Survivor Benefits for the child(ren).
- The applicant/recipient must be instructed to apply for Veteran's Benefits and must complete a [CW 5 Veterans Benefits Verification and Referral](#) if the child(ren) appear eligible for Veteran's Benefits.

INCAPACITY DEPRIVATION

Incapacity deprivation exists when the parent(s) of an eligible child has a physical or mental illness, defect, or impairment that reduces substantially, or eliminates the parent's ability to support or care for the child, the condition is expected to last at least 30 days, and is supported by acceptable verification.

Deprivation exists if the incapacity:

- Prevents the parent from working full-time.
- Is the reason employers refuse to employ him/her for work the parent could do. This includes behavioral disorders which interfere with the securing and maintaining of employment.
- Prevents the parent from accomplishing as much on a job as a regular employee, and is the reason parent is paid on a reduced basis even though working full-time.
- Qualifies the parent and he/she is employed in a job which is rehabilitative, therapeutic or in a community-based work center not considered to be a full-time job.
- Reduces substantially or eliminates the parent's ability to care for the child.

Acceptable verification of the incapacity:

A finding of eligibility for:

- Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI).
- Supplemental Security Income/State Supplemental Payment (SSI/SSP).
- Worker's compensation.
- State Disability Insurance (SDI) based on parent's disability

or blindness is conclusive proof of incapacity for CalWORKs purposes when verified by the authorizing agency, and the verification is adequately documented in the case record.

- A written statement from a physician, licensed or certified psychologists, or an authorized staff member, and includes:
 - The expected duration of the disability,
 - The extent to which the disability impairs employment and/or participation in WTW activities, **and**
 - Actively seek appropriate medical treatment

Note: Chronically ill individuals or individuals who are considered to be permanently disabled must be referred to apply for permanent disability benefits such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI/SSP) and/or for SSI Advocacy Services, as appropriate. Refer to [CalWORKs policy 100-F1 Welfare-To-Work Exemptions](#).

Social Security Income (SSI) Advocacy Services:

- If the applicant/recipient has been determined to be exempt from WTW participation due to a permanent and/or chronic disability per CalWORKS Policy 100-F1, the worker will discuss SSI Advocacy Services with the client and make the appropriate referral should the client agree to those services.
- If the client has had a prior denial from Social Security Administration office and his/her condition has changed or worsened, the worker will discuss SSI Advocacy Services with the client and make the appropriate referral, should the client agree to those services.

Refer to [CalWORKs policy 100-F1.A Social Security Income \(SSI\) Advocacy Services \(WTW Exemptions\)](#).

Review:

- If the individual's condition is expected to last more than one (1) year, a review of the incapacity must be done at the time of the annual redetermination (RRR).
- If the individual's condition is expected to last less than one year, a review is to be completed at the time the condition is expected to end or sooner if there is reason to believe there has been a change in the applicant/recipient's condition, or at RRR.

ABSENT DEPRIVATION

Absent deprivation exists when the natural parent is physically absent from the home and the nature of the absence results in an interruption or termination of the parent's functioning as a provider of maintenance, physical care, or guidance for the child.

The reason for the absence or the length of time the parent has been absent is not the determining factor. The main issue is whether the absence means the parent cannot be counted on in planning for the present support or care of the child.

Note: There is always absent parent deprivation in single parent adoptions.

A parent may contact or visit the child frequently but will be considered absent if they are not living in the home, and there has been an interruption or termination of parental responsibility as it existed prior to the absence.

Continued Absence exists:

- When there is joint custody and the child lives with each parent for alternating periods of time.
- In a two-parent household, when a parent who is a convicted offender is permitted to live at home while serving a court imposed sentence by performing unpaid public work or unpaid community service during the day and there is no other deprivation. The parent who is the convicted offender shall be considered "absent" for deprivation purposes if there is no other deprivation available upon which to base aid. This parent cannot be considered a U-parent.

Note:

- If the client is in a jail program in which they live at home, work at a regular job during the week and only goes into the jail on weekends, the absence shall be considered temporary absent. Other deprivation must exist to be eligible for CalWORKs absent deprivation.
- If the client stays at the jail nights and is released to work at a regular job during the day only, the client is an inmate of the institution, is considered absent from the house; therefore he/she is not eligible for aid and cannot be the caretaker of the child(ren).

Circumstances That Meet the Definition of "Continued Absence":

The physical absence of a parent from the home in conjunction with any one of the following circumstances shall be considered to meet the definition of “Continued Absence”:

- The parents are not married to each other and have not maintained a home together.
- The parent:
 - Is not legally able to return to the home because of confinement in a penal or correctional institution.
 - Has been deported.
 - Has voluntarily left the country because of the threat of, or the knowledge that he/she is subject to deportation.
 - Cannot enter the country because he/she is not legally entitled to enter.
- A parent has filed, or retained legal counsel for the purpose of filing an action for dissolution of marriage, for a judgment of nullity, or for legal separation.
- The court has issued an injunction forbidding the parent to visit the spouse or child.
- The remaining parent has presented a signed, written statement that the other parent has left the family, and that there is an interruption of parental responsibility within the definition of continued absence.
- Both parents are physically out of the home and their whereabouts are not known.

Parent on Active Duty:

What must be considered is whether the parent's absence from the home can be classified as “continued absence.”

When the client provides appropriate evidence to establish that the other parent would be absent, regardless of their active duty in the military, continued absence shall be considered to exist.

Note: It is no longer necessary to determine if the spouse can join the parent who is in the military. There must be a break in marital ties which occurred regardless of military service.

Evidence of “Continued Absence”:

If one parent is absent due to one of the circumstances above, the written statement of the applicant or recipient parent may be considered sufficient evidence of “continued absence” unless conflicting information is known to the county or reasonable doubt indicates further evidence is necessary (the completed CW 2.1 is

sufficient evidence).

If conflicting information is known to the county or reasonable doubt indicates further evidence is necessary, the written statement of the applicant or recipient parent must be supported by at least one of the following:

- Additional evidence indicating “continued absence,” which may include written statements of the absent parent or other persons with prior knowledge of the family relationship; or
- Evidence of the actions of the applicant/recipient or the absent parent that clearly indicates both the physical absence of the parent and interruption or termination in meeting parental responsibilities and the support, care and guidance of the child.

The actions of the applicant/recipient that clearly indicate both factors must be clearly documented in CalWIN Case Comments.

Requirement to Cooperate with Child Support Regulations:

Child Support regulations require all applicants/recipients to cooperate fully in identifying and locating absent parents, establishing paternity, obtaining support payments and assigning accrued support rights. The Eligibility Worker must follow child support procedures whenever a child has an absent parent or when the parents are unmarried and paternity has never been established. Refer to [CalWORKs policy 100-A1 Child Support](#).

Note: A Referral to Local Child Support Agency (LCSA) (CW 371) is not required for a parent who is “absent” for deprivation purposes but is a convicted offender actually living at home and reporting to the jail during work hours. A Child/Spousal and Medical Support Notice and Agreement (CW 2.1) must still be completed to establish deprivation and be scanned into the case file. The situation must be clearly documented in CalWIN Case Comments.

Temporary Absence:

Continued absence does NOT exist when one parent is physically absent from the home on a temporary basis. Examples are visits, trips or temporary assignments undertaken in connection with current or prospective employment. In such temporary absences, the family still plans for the support and care of the child together and there is no actual interruption of parental responsibility. [Refer to CALWORKs policy 100-C4 Assistance Unit \(AU\) Family Structure and Aid Types](#).

UNEMPLOYED PARENT (U-PARENT) DEPRIVATION

A child is considered deprived of parental support and care when the principal earner parent is unemployed and no other basis of deprivation exists whether the parent is included or excluded from the assistance unit (AU).

1. Unemployed Parent:

Unemployed Parent (U-parent) is a natural or adoptive parent with whom a child is living with and is either:

- Not employed, or
- Employed less than 100 hours during the four-week period prior to the date of eligibility for cash aid based on unemployment.

2. Date of Eligibility for U-parent Deprivation:

Under the SAR rules the date of eligibility is:

- The date of application for cash aid based on unemployment, or
- The first of the month following the month of the reported change if the reported change results in an **increase in benefits**, or
- The first of the month of the following payment period, if the reported change in AU results in a decrease in benefits.

3. Principal Earner (PE) Parent:

Principal Earner is the parent who has earned the greater amount of income in the 24-month period.

- For applicants, count starts the month immediately prior to the month of application.
- For the recipients, count starts the month of change.

Note:

- If both parents earned the same amount, in collaboration with clients, the worker shall designate which parent is the PE.
- Once designated, that parent continues to be the PE for each consecutive month in which the family receives CalWORKs based on unemployed parent deprivation.
- Since only the PE can establish unemployment deprivation, the 100-hour rule does not apply to the parent who is not the PE.

The [CalWORKs Principal Earner Determination Worksheet F063-30-950](#) can be utilized to determine the Principal Earner.

EXCEPTION: When the deprivation for a PE is changed from unemployed parent to incapacity and then he/she recovers from the incapacity and is again evaluated for unemployed parent deprivation, the worker shall use the original application date for determining PE. Therefore, the PE remains the same for the new unemployed parent evaluation.

4. Hours Of Employment:

The hours an individual spends providing a service or product, whether the individual is an employee or self-employed. Any hours spent working to obtain earned income, whether the individual receives the income or not shall be considered toward the 100-hour limit.

A recipient family that continues to be aided under Unemployed Parent deprivation may continue to receive aid regardless of the number of hours the PE works, provided the family does not exceed the recipient financial eligibility test.

5. Unemployed Parent Deprivation Requirements:

Apply these requirements only for Initial Applications and when there are changes in deprivation. The requirements do not apply to a child who continues to be aided on the basis of unemployed parent deprivation.

If...	And...	Then...
The PE U-parent is an applicant	Is employed 100 hours or more per four-week period,	U-parent deprivation does not exist.
	Is employed under 100 hours but is expected to work over 100 hours in the following four weeks,	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is employed under 100 hours during the four-week period, OR • Is employed 100 hours or more in a particular four week period, but the work is intermittent and the excess over the 100 hours is temporary in nature as evidenced by: • His/her hours of employment were less than 	U-parent deprivation exists.

	<p>100 hours in the prior four-week periods, AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His/her hours of employment are expected to be less than the 100 hours in the succeeding four-week period, 	
The PE U-parent is a recipient	Is employed 100 hours or more per four-week period,	U-parent Deprivation continues.

Note: Once an initial case is found eligible under the U-parent program and becomes a recipient, the 100-Hour Rule no longer applies.

- The PE, who is apparently eligible for UIB, shall apply for and accept any unemployment insurance benefit (UIB) to which he/she is entitled, when referred to EDD by the county. When the PE does not meet this requirement, unemployment deprivation does not exist for the family. This requirement is considered to be met on the date of application as long as it is completed by the date of authorization of aid.
- The PE shall not be considered to be unemployed as a result of his/her participation in a strike.

6. Four-Week Period: To determine the four-week period, worker shall:

- Count back four weeks from the date prior to the date of application.
- The four-week period must end the day prior to the date of eligibility based on unemployment.
- If the first four-week period does not contain less than 100 hours worked and the PE is not expected to work 100 hours in the next four weeks, continue to move both the four-week period and the date of eligibility forward by day, until there is less than 100 hours worked during the new four-week period.
- The New Applications –100-Hour Determination Worksheet (Attachment 1) can be utilized to evaluate the 100-hour in the four-week period.

7. 100-Hour Rule:

The PE parent must have been unemployed or employed

less than 100 hours during the four-week period prior to the date of eligibility for cash aid based on unemployment.

8. New Applications:

There is a four- week (28-day) waiting period for the PE and his/her family to be eligible for cash aid when:

- PE has worked 100 hours or more in the four-week period preceding the date of application or transfer from another basis of deprivation to unemployed parent deprivation; **and**
- PE is no longer employed or is working less than 100 hours at the time of application or transfer; **and**
- PE is expected to continue to work less than 100 hours.

If the applicant was...	Then...
Employed less than 100 hours	the family is eligible effective the date of application.
Employed 100 hours or more	The family is not eligible effective the date of application. Worker will hold action on the application and determine the new beginning date of aid.
Not eligible effective the date of application	Worker starts moving the four-week period from the original date of application forward day by day to determine the new four-week period, until there is a four-week period with less than 100 hours. This date determines the beginning of aid for U-parent deprivation.

- The four-week period shall be adjusted daily to determine the four-week period in which the applicant PE worked less than 100 hours.
- If at the time of application, the family meets deprivation requirements, but the PE has a full-time job offer that will not start until a later date, the family will still be determined eligible as long as they meet the 100-hour rule at the time their application is processed and their reasonably anticipated income would not result in financial ineligibility.

Example 1:

- Two-parent household applies for CalWORKs on August 14th. The applicant principal earner lost his job on April 13th. He worked a total of 89 hours in the four weeks prior to August 14th.
- This applicant's four-week period/100-hour rule for U-parent is met the date of application.
- This family is eligible for CalWORKs under U-parent deprivation effective August 14th.

Example 2: ([Attachment 2](#)):

- An applicant PE was laid off on April 13th and worked a total of 40 hours in April and 40 hours per week in March. The family applied for aid on April 14th.
- The original four-week period would be from March 17th through April 13th.
- Since the PE worked 120 hour during this four-week period, a new four-week period would need to be identified.
 - March 18th through April 14th = 112 hours
 - March 19th through April 15th = 104 hours
 - March 20th through April 16th = 96 hours
- The four-week period in which the PE worked less than 100 hours would be from March 20th through April 16th.
- The beginning date of aid for CalWORKs under U-parent deprivation effective April 17th, if otherwise eligible.

Example 3:

- A CalWORKs application is received on July 15th. The applicant PE parent worked 40 hours per week in the preceding four-week period (June 17th - July 14th) and anticipates that he/she will continue to work 40 hours per week in the next four-week period (July 15th - August 11th).
- This application is to be denied because the PE was employed 100 hours or more in the preceding four-week period and anticipates that these hours will continue in the future four-week period.

Example 4:

- A CalWORKs application is received on July 20th. The applicant PE parent has a full-time job offer for a job that will not start until August 8th.
- The family will still be determined eligible as long as they meet the 100-hour rule at the time their application is

processed and their reasonably anticipated income would not result in financial ineligibility.

9. Ongoing Cases:

The 100-hour rule begins the day prior to the individual's date of eligibility when:

- A parent returns to the home
- A parent is no longer incapacitated.

Refer to the Change or Loss of Deprivation - 100-hour rule flowchart (Attachment 3), for more information.

ACTION BASED ON DEPRIVATION CHANGE

For SAR Cases:

If deprivation for an assistance unit (AU) changes mid-period, the worker shall determine if the new person has income and if the income would cause an increase or decrease in benefits. To determine whether the mid-period change results in increased benefits, decrease or ineligibility to the AU, the worker must recalculate benefits for the current and remaining months of the period using the new income that the AU reasonably expects to receive and adding the new member.

If benefits:

- **Decrease or result in ineligibility of the AU** - The worker will take no action until after the SAR 7 with the reported information of the new member is submitted and processed. The change will be effective the first of the month of the following SAR Payment Period.

Note: All voluntary mid-period reported information must be documented in the case file and reviewed when the next SAR 7 following the reported change is received to ensure the information previously reported is consistent.

- **Increase:** The worker will take action to add the new person effective the first of the month following the month the change was reported, after verifications are received and all other eligibility factors are met. Change the aid type based on the new deprivation.

Exception: If adding the new person results in increased benefits, but (s) he/she does not meet other eligibility factors (deprivation, property limits, etc.), the worker cannot take action to add the

person, or discontinue benefits to the existing AU/household in mid-period. The worker will wait to take action until the SAR 7 is submitted, and processed for the following payment period.

For AR/CO Cases:

When an AU makes a mandatory mid-period report of a HH composition change, all associated factors of eligibility including deprivation must be considered. If a change in HH composition results in a decrease to the AU’s grant or a discontinuance of aid, the worker shall reduce the grant or discontinue the case mid-period with timely and adequate notice.

Example: The AU consists of a timed-out mother and child with no income. The AU reports timely that the father moved into the home. The worker evaluates all associated factors of eligibility (i.e. deprivation, income etc.). If the father is found to be eligible, but has income, the income would be counted even if the grant is decreased mid-period with a timely 10-day NOA.

[Refer to policy 100-E13 Annual Reporting/Child-Only \(AR/CO\) cases.](#)

ABSENT PARENT TO UNEMPLOYED PARENT

When the absent parent returns home, the worker shall determine eligibility based on unemployed parent deprivation, unless the parent is incapacitated.

Example:

Ongoing case, the period established is:

- January/February/March/April/May/June.
- The AU consists of mother and four children. Deprivation is absent parent. The father returns home January 6th.
- Mother voluntarily reports on January 7th that the father returned home.
- Father is determined as PE.

If...	Then...
Father works less than 100 hours and his income would cause an increase in CalWORKs benefits..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worker will add father to AU effective February 1st (assuming all other eligibility requirements are met). • Send CalFresh No Change NOA. • Evaluate father for

	Welfare-To-Work.
Father works less than 100 hours and his income would cause a decrease in CalWORKs benefits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worker will send No Change NOA for February – June. • Advice client to report the information on the May SAR 7 and narrate reported information. • Evaluate father for Cash Linked Medi-Cal per CalWORKs policy 100-C4.B. • Follow up with May SAR 7 in June to add father to AU effective July 1st with timely notice.
Father works more than 100 hours and anticipates no change in the next four weeks. Therefore, there is no deprivation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worker will send No Change NOA for February – June. • Advice client to report the information on the May SAR 7 and narrate reported information. • Follow up with May SAR 7 in June to discontinue CalWORKs on June 30th.

UNEMPLOYED PARENT TO ABSENT PARENT

When a parent leaves the home, the worker determines eligibility based on absent parent deprivation.

Example 1:

Ongoing case, the period established is:

- January/February/March/April/May/June.
- The AU consists of mother, full time employed father and four children. Deprivation is unemployed parent. The father leaves the home January 6th.

If...	Then...
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Mother voluntarily reports on January 7th that the father moved out of the home.	Action is taken to discontinue the father effective January 31 st and delete his earnings for February. This will create an increase in benefits for February - June.
Mother reports the father moved out of the home on the May SAR 7 submitted in June. This information was previously voluntarily reported.	No action is necessary if information on the SAR 7 is consistent with what was previously voluntarily reported.

Example 2:

Same scenario as example 1, however, the mother did not report that the father moved out until she submitted the May SAR 7 on June 5th.

If...	Then...
Mother reports the father moved out of the home in May SAR 7 submitted on June 5 th .	Worker discontinues the father effective June 30 th , and deletes his earnings for July. This will create an increase in benefits for July. The worker <u>will not</u> reevaluate benefits for February - June. No underpayment exists for these months.

**OVERPAYMENT
AND
DEPRIVATION
CHANGES**

Overpayments shall not be assessed based on deprivation changes that the recipient was not required to report.

Note: Overpayment adjustment will start only at the beginning of the period.

Example1:

- The period is established as July/August/September/October/November/December.
- AU of two, mother and one child, with absent parent deprivation.
- The father returns to the home in September and is full-timed employed.
- Mother reports the information on September 15th.

If...	Then...
<p>Father returns home mid-period (September 13th).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worker takes no action to decrease/discontinue the benefits, as mother is not required to report the father in the home until the November SAR 7 is submitted in December. No overpayment will exist. • Worker will send No Change NOA for September - December. • Advise client to report the information on the November SAR 7 and narrate reported information. • Follow up with November SAR 7 in December to discontinue CalWORKs on December 31st.
<p>December 5th, the November SAR 7 is received and the worker determines that no deprivation exists.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash aid is terminated effective December 31st. No overpayment exists for September - December as deprivation had already been established for these months. • Evaluate for ongoing CalFresh and Medi-Cal eligibility.

Example 2:

- The period is established as April/May/June/July/August/September.
- AU of two, mother and one child, with absent parent deprivation.

- The father moves back into the home on August 16th and is full-time employed.
- The AU does not report his return on the August SAR 7 that was submitted in September.

If...	Then...
On December 5th, the worker finds out that the father moved into the home on August 16th, but the AU did not report this on the August SAR 7.	Since deprivation did not exist for the October - March period, an overpayment is established for the months of October, November and December.

DIVERSION

The applicant PE must meet the 100-hour limitation to be determined eligible for CalWORKs prior to being evaluated for Diversion.

However, if a Diversion payment is needed in order for the applicant PE to keep his/her current job or begin a new job, no hours of work are to be anticipated for the future four-week period.

Example:

- CalWORKs application is received July 22th for a two-parent family. The applicant PE parent has not worked since July 10th due to transportation problems.
- PE was working 40 hours a week, Monday-Friday, through the week ending July 10th.
- The former employer would hire the PE full-time beginning next week if the PE can get his/her car repaired.
- The PE is determined to be a good candidate for Diversion.
- The original four-week period is from June 24th through July 21st.
- The PE worked 13 days during this four-week period for a total of 104 hours.
- A new four-week period needs to be identified.
- The PE worked 96 hours during the four-week period from June 25th through July 22nd.
- The date of eligibility to CalWORKs is July 23th, if all other eligibility requirements are met.
- The Diversion payment may be issued on or after that date.
- No hours of work are to be anticipated for the next four-week period.
- The Diversion payment must be issued before the car can

be repaired and the PE can return to work.

[Refer to CalWORKs policy 100-E1 Diversion](#)

ATTACHMENTS [Attachment 1](#) – New Applications – 100-Hour Determination Worksheet

[Attachment 2](#) - New Applications – 100-Hour Determination Example 2

[Attachment 3](#) - Change or Loss of Deprivation – 100-Hour Rule

REFERENCES ACL 14-57

EAS Manual 41-400

OCCSSA